



# SOMALIA

UN MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND

Quarter 3 - 2017





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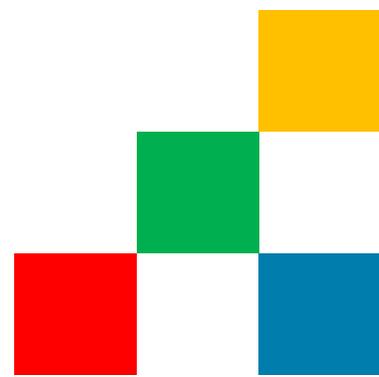
Welcome to the third quarterly report of the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UN MPTF) for Somalia for 2017, covering the period from 1 July to 30 September 2017.

This quarter was marked by the establishment and operationalization of the Pillar Working Groups of the National Development Plan (NDP) under the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF), the centerpiece for the partnership between the government and international community.

Aligned with the NDP and pillar structure, the last quarter also saw the finalization of the new UN Strategic Framework (UNSF). This multi-year strategic plan that guides and articulates the UN's collective strategy, commitments and actions in support of the Somali government's development priorities and achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

After almost a year of fighting drought and preventing famine, Somalia finds itself at a critical junction. While a humanitarian response remains essential to save lives and prevent onset of localized famine, early recovery has already started and needs to be significantly increased to rebuild resilience and enforce sustainable development. In this vein, the Federal Government of Somalia requested the UN, EU and World Bank to conduct a comprehensive Drought Impact Needs Assessment (DINA) with a view to developing a Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF). This will further improve understanding of dynamics and drivers of recurrent emergencies/droughts and will inform long-term durable solutions to build broad-based resilience. Opportunities will be explored over the next months on how the UN MPTF can be utilized in support of the RRF.

Finally, reflecting on two years of ever expanding UN MPTF operations, a strategic review workshop will be held with Joint Programme managers and key staff in November. The workshop will address donor feedback received over a series of consultations in the past months as well as develop a coherent way forward for the portfolio of Joint Programmes, in line with the new aid architecture and the implementation of the UNSF. We look forward to discussing these outcomes and other issues at the next UN MPTF donor briefing to take place on 24 November.



# PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

## SDRF-ENDORSED MPTF PROJECTS

Support to Emerging Federal States	Active
Constitutional Review	Active
Parliament Support	Active
Electoral Support	Active
Women’s Political Participation, Leadership & Empowerment	Active
Rule of Law	Active
Youth Employment	Active
Sustainable Charcoal Reduction	Active
Pilot Project to Strengthen National Service Delivery (National Window)	Active
Local Governance	Active
Institutional Capacity Development	Active
Refugee Return & Reintegration	Active
Peacebuilding Fund Package (Midnimo & Daldhis)	Active
UN Enablers	Active
Social Protection Project	Initiation Phase

## PROJECTS IN THE PIPELINE/UNDER DEVELOPMENT

- Aid Coordination
- Human Rights
- UNFPA Country Programme
- Institutional Development & Capacity Building for Ministry of Internal Security

## DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS (USD)<sup>1</sup>

	Committed	Deposited	Deposit %
Denmark	19,684,083	15,010,825	76%
DfID	36,243,477	32,042,565	88%
Sweden	33,863,002	33,863,002	100%
EU	49,950,726	45,800,832	92%
Italy	7,535,957	7,535,957	100%
Norway	13,745,002	13,745,002	100%
Switzerland	9,485,277	9,485,277	100%
Germany	8,385,575	8,385,575	100%
USAID	500,000	500,000	100%
PBF	28,099,847 <sup>2</sup>	28,099,847	100%
<b>Total:</b>	<b>207,492,946</b>	<b>194,468,882</b>	<b>94%</b>

PORTFOLIO LEVEL RESULTS

33.4%

of UN funds channeled & reported through SDRF <sup>4</sup>

5%

of MPTF resources going to National Window <sup>5</sup>

Quarterly portfolio coordination meeting held

3+ Months

Average time for donor disbursement after SDRF approval

8%

Un-Earmarked Contributions <sup>7</sup>

\$ 11,698,560

of MPTF Disbursements to PUNOS in Q3 <sup>8</sup>

84.4%

Disbursement ratio of active Programmes <sup>9</sup>

2

Joint Programmes Developed for approval in Q3 <sup>10</sup>

15

of 16 JPs received funding within  
3 months of SDRF approval <sup>11</sup>

DONOR ENGAGEMENT

QUALITY OF OPERATIONS

Q3  
PORTFOLIO  
RESULTS<sup>3</sup>

On target  
or achieved

In progress or  
partially achieved

Off-target or  
not achieved

1. The Joint Programme on Support to Emerging Federal States supported the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MOIFAR) to assist with Presidential election in Hirshabelle in September. The project also supported a peace conference led by the Vice Presidents of Puntland and Galmudug States to address the deadly clashes between the pastoralist communities in Galkayo and surrounding areas.
2. The Joint Programme on Constitutional Review supported the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs (MoCA) in conducting regional consultations on the constitutional review process with the leadership of Federal Member States (FMS) and other key players. MoCA also conducted constitution review related forums in Mogadishu attended by the Ministries of Constitutional Affairs of FMS. Further progress on the constitutional review process is still pending political agreement amongst the FGS and the FMS.
3. The Joint Programme on Electoral Support supported the National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC) to launch a temporary registration process of political parties pending official registration at a later stage. NIEC also initiated a Voter Registration Feasibility Study to examine issues related to the introduction of a voter registration system in preparation of universal elections.
4. The Joint Programme on Women’s Political Participation, Leadership and Empowerment conducted a lesson learnt assessment on Women’s Political Participation in the 2016 Electoral Process and way forward to advance the role of women’s in governance in Somalia.
5. The Joint Rule of Law programme supported the Federal Ministry of Justice to hold a three-day strategic planning workshop/retreat with the Chief Justice, Attorney General, Commissioner of Custodial Corps and representatives from the Federal Member States to outline justice sector priorities for the next three years.
6. Under the Joint Programme on Youth Employment, five fish processing facilities in Bosasso, Puntland were completed and will be handed over in Q4. Consultations were held with officials of fisheries ministries in Jubbaland and Somaliland on implementation of fisheries value chains in Kismayo and Berbera.
7. Under the Joint Programme on Local Governance, representatives from Federal Member States undertook a mission to the Uganda Management Institute to gain first-hand experience on civil service training and capacity development ‘know-how’.
8. Training for key Federal Government staff on Monitoring and Evaluation systems was carried out in Mogadishu under the Joint Programme on Institutional Capacity Development. Furthermore, Puntland Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Bureau was hosted by the Rwanda Ombudsman in Kigali, Rwanda on a South – South learning tour.
9. Under the Refugee Return and Reintegration project, 207 Persons of Concern were placed in various training institutions in Kenya to undertake skills development. 465 prospective Baidoa returnees were trained in peace building and conflict resolution and are already participating in democratic governance and reconciliation processes.
10. Under the Joint Programme on Enablers, the Office of the Resident Coordinator led the finalization of the new UN Strategic Framework (UNSF), a multi-year strategic plan to guide the UN’s work and articulates the UN’s collective strategy, commitments and actions in support of the Somali development priorities. UN Women supported the mainstreaming of Gender throughout the UNSF and its results framework. The UNSF is pending signature by the Federal Government of Somalia.

Over the third quarter, UN MPTF Joint Programme continued to provide support to the drought response in Somalia through specific targeted interventions and adaptation of programmatic activities and priorities. As a system-wide priority, Joint Programmes continued to redirected resources where possible to support drought response efforts.

The Joint Programme on Support to Emerging Federal States facilitated community dialogue and conflict mitigation around aid distribution. Meetings were held in Baidoa to ensure that communities were sensitized about the drought situation and relief efforts being undertaken and discussions were held on how aid can be distributed without provoking inter-communal tensions. Under the Parliamentary Support project, two Parliamentary committees of Somaliland House of Elders and House of Representatives visited Awdal and Togdheer Regions to provide oversight on the drought emergency response and distribution of aid.

The Joint Rule of Law Programme supported trainings held specifically for drought affected IDP's in Burao and Hargeisa by Hargeisa University Legal Aid Clinic and Bahikoob/Hargeisa hospital. In response to the increase in GBVs cases on IDPs in drought affected areas involving the host communities, the Baahikoob centre organized the dissemination of GBV information and legal awareness in IDP camps.

Under the drought response plan, registration was completed of youth engaged in cash-for-work activities of the Youth Employment programme in the management and utilization of Prosopis Julifora trees in Berbera and Owdweyne.

The Refugee Return and Reintegration project has continued to provide enhanced access to protection services for children, including medical and psychosocial support, improved access to vocational skills trainings and formal education, as well as increased awareness on prevention of child recruitment. Seed and fertilizer distributed under the project is now sufficient to grow on 2 ha per household and is anticipated to produce approximately 540 tonnes of sorghum and cowpea alone, enough to feed over 8,000 families for six months.

The Midnimo project advocated with local authorities and community action groups for the inclusion of drought affected population in implementing cash-for-work activities and future community consultations. As part of the Enablers programme, the Office of the Resident Coordinator is supporting the Drought Impact Needs Assessment (DINA) which will contribute to a more comprehensive and long-term perspective on drought response through resilience building and durable solutions.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

During the reporting period, HirShabelle's Parliament ousted the former President Ali Abdullahi Osole. The process of electing the new President was supported by the project. In October, Mohamed Abdi Waare was elected to the position. Following the ousting of the former president Ahmed Duale Haaf, the Galmudug Parliament formed a 13-member electoral body to prepare the Presidential elections. As such, the project envisages the need to support reconciliation processes and to prepare for a possible election in the region.

Vice Presidents of Puntland and Galmudug States led a peace conference in Galkayo with the aim to address clashes between the pastoralist communities threatening security. A Peace Committee was formed and tasked with ensuring that peace is maintained between Galmudug and Puntland pastoralists.

The project supported the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MOIFAR) with two local advisors to work in the Reconciliation Department of the Boundaries and Federation Commission (BFC). The BFC carried out its first Public Accountability Forum in Mogadishu to share information on its activities and mandate with civil society groups, the public and state institution representatives. Participants from the Office of the President (OoP) proposed the BFC should widen its scope and invite district level politicians to such gatherings.

In August, the Permanent Secretary of MOIFAR led delegates from Jubbaland, Galmudug and Southwest States, Office of the Prime Minister, BFC and Banadir Regional Administration to Ethiopia for a learning tour on federalism. Government officials noted that they had increased their knowledge of federalism and would share lessons learned with counterparts at FGS and FMS levels.

The project supported the construction of the Jubbaland Vice President's Office. In Bulawhawa, the State was assisted with construction of a new customs office and conference hall. In Galmudug, construction began of new office space for the State and a perimeter wall at the OoP. Construction of offices for the SWS Administration commenced and the Hirshabelle Cabinet office block is undergoing rehabilitation. IT equipment and furniture were provided to the BFC, and Galmudug and HirShabbelle States. The project supported five local advisors within the SWS Ministry of Planning who will be shared with the OoP.

Workshops were held in Baidoa in August to increase interaction between IDPs, returnees and host communities. Participants discussed roles and responsibilities of each group on the promotion of peaceful coexistence in the district. The meetings sought to ensure that communities were sensitized about the drought situation and relief efforts and on how aid can be distributed without triggering intercommunal tensions.

## KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Intermittent attacks against government establishments continued with recorded incidents in Lower Shabelle and Mogadishu which disrupted work and momentum of project implementation and resulted in national staff working from home and meetings outside protected zones being cancelled. While continued efforts are made in the implementation of reconciliation and capacity building initiatives, inter-clan conflicts and political disagreements at both federal and state levels continued to impact the achievement of projects deliverables.

**MPTF Funds Received in Q3: US\$ 1,580,539**

**MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q3: US\$ 1,049,690**

## HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

During the reporting period, the project supported Ministry of Constitutional Affairs' (MoCA) work with international and national experts based in Mogadishu and embedded in the national institutions. These experts continued providing regular technical advice, developed technical documents, participating in the consultations on the constitutional review process. National Technical consultants supported MoCA in coordinating with Federal Member States, CSOs and other key players in coming to a common understanding on the constitution review process. A draft media strategy was prepared focusing on engagement of citizens, CSOs, community leaders on the constitutional review process which will help MoCA to prepare for the planned national convention in October 2017 to launch the constitution review process. MoCA conducted visits to FMS (Kismayo, Aadado, Baidoa, and Garowe) to meet state leaders and regional MoCAs to ensure the support and participation of all key players and stakeholders in the constitutional review process at the planned National Convention.

In September, MoCA hosted a forum in Mogadishu with stakeholders at FGS and FMS levels. There was agreement of the need to conduct regular consultations with FMS MoCAs and Banadir Regional Administration on a draft Policy Framework, Community Outreach and Public Consultation plan. MoCA discussed the draft road map for the constitution review process with Independent Constitutional Review and Implementation Commission (ICRIC) and Parliamentary Oversight Committee. Following agreement on the road map, an MoU is expected to be signed to begin the constitution review process.

UNDP engaged a specialized company Baker Tilly and Merali's (BTM) to undertake micro capacity assessments of national counterparts. This exercise was successfully completed for all the Federal and FMS MoCAs and issued recommendations to develop capacity building plans for these institutions.

The project continued to provide regular operational support, mainly internet connectivity to ensure the proper communication and functioning of MoCA, other communication costs, travel and other logistical support for MoCA missions to FMS.

## KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Some regional administrations have already started the process of developing their state constitutions, posing challenges in harmonizing with the Federal Constitution. In the absence of funding and a political agreement amongst the stakeholders, there will be a risk of delay in progressing the constitution review process and adoption of the legal framework for holding universal elections in 2020/2021. It is critical, that the donor community is engaged to respond positively to the appeal by Government to support the constitution review process.

MPTF Funds Received in Q3: US\$ 0

MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q3: US\$ 0

## HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The two Houses of National Federal Parliament passed a draft bill on National Telecommunications to establish the legal, regulatory and institutional frameworks for the telecoms sector. Other draft bills tabled to the House of the People (HoP) include: Anti-Corruption Bill; Media Bill; Water Bill; Public Financial Management Bill; Counter Terrorism Bill; Weapons Control Bill; Education Bill; National Statistics Bureau Bill; Closing of Government Accounts of 2015 and Government Budget of 2017.

Puntland House of Representatives (HoR) approved six bills in September, the Protection and Management of Environment; Health Care Professional Bill; Refugee Bill; Establishment of Diaspora Agency; Farmland Administration and Management, and Amendment of Puntland Political Parties Legislation. Puntland Parliament has been using the services of a national legal advisor tasked to provide legal advice to the MPs.

Construction of the secretariat buildings for Southwest and Galmudug State Assemblies was completed and construction of a security screening room to improve the security of the office of Upper House of the NFP. The project continued to provide regular operational support to all parliaments through provision of internet connectivity.

UNDP engaged a specialized audit company, Baker Tilly and Merali's to conduct micro capacity assessments for all parliaments in Somalia. The NFP (Upper House) and Galmudug HoR are scheduled to be assessed in 2018. Four verification exercises were conducted to independently assess support provided to the NFP, HoR and House of Elders in Somaliland, HoR South West and HoR Jubbaland. The results of the monitoring exercise indicated significant functional improvements achieved through the project support to these parliaments.

The project conducted a 2-day joint consultative meeting in August, that brought together the NFP and State Assemblies of Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Jubbaland, Puntland and South West States. The primary objective of the consultation was to discuss federalism, bicameralism and support needed to strengthen coordination and cooperation between legislative institutions.

Thirty-five MPs and Senators from Federal and State parliaments attended five-day "Transformative Leadership for Results" training in Uganda with the aim of enhancing their leadership skills to transform Somali organizations and institutions and to promote gender responsive legal and policy reforms. During the training, it was agreed that MPs would return to their respective parliaments for revision of policies and legislation for the improvement of women and girls' lives in Somalia.

## KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The project has a funding gap of \$1.4m until the end of 2017 impacting implementation of all project board approved activities in the 2017 annual workplan. Security remains a challenge both to the project and all parliaments. The outstanding mitigation measures are the construction and upgrade of security measures for parliaments and assemblies.

**MPTF Funds Received in Q3: US\$ 881,892**

**MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q3: US\$ 945,810**

## HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

In September, the National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC) launched the temporary registration process of political parties. The NIEC also initiated a Voter Registration Feasibility Study to examine the introduction of a voter registration system for Somalia in preparation for universal elections. The NIEC also convened a coordination meeting with donor partners and international electoral assistance providers to present the details and budget of its five-year strategic plan for preparations for universal elections. The project supported the NIEC in undertaking field missions to Jubbaland, South-West and Hirshabelle to engage with State leaders and civil society to discuss its mandate and present its five-year plan and preparations for elections.

In August, the NIEC was accepted as a formal member of the Association of the World Election Bodies. The NIEC, also a member of the Arab Electoral Management Bodies Organization since 2016, intends to capitalize on the electoral experience and knowledge of these international institutions. In July, supported by the project and in partnership with the Arab EMBs Organization and UNDP Regional Hub for Arab States, the NIEC hosted a three-day international workshop in Nairobi, Kenya on political party registration with representatives from different African and Arab EMBs. In August, members of the NIEC visited Rwanda and Kenya and met with counterparts and observed preparations for elections in the respective countries.

The project supported the NIEC with the undertaking of a polling and counting training session in July for secretariat staff for the conduct of by-elections and in preparation of general elections. In August, the Registrar of Political Parties convened a working session for NIEC staff to review all draft forms for registration of political parties. In late September and early October, the project supported a ten-day NIEC management implementation workshop, aimed at streamlining the NIEC's organizational structure.

In August, the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MOIFAR) organized a coordination session with the aim of strengthening coordination within the FGS on drafting of the Electoral Law, in particular on the eventual choice of the electoral system of representation. It was agreed that MoIFAR, in collaboration with partner institutions, will develop a plan to fully assess different electoral systems and provide recommendations on the suitable options for Somalia.

## KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

After the completion of last year's electoral process, the scope of the programme is currently under revision, focusing on supporting Somalia with the preparations for universal elections. The programme has developed a draft project document for 2018 aligned with the NIEC's Strategic Plan. The revised document envisages a multiple-year horizon looking towards universal elections, yet, with a first set of building blocks and milestones built-in for 2018 as to measure progress, and revise activities if required.

**MPTF Funds Received in Q3:** US\$ 0

**MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q3:** US\$ 1,234,015

## HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

During the reporting period, the project supported a workshop for 38 participants from women's networks in Somaliland to engage the Kulmiye Party's Presidential candidate on the 30% gender quota. The networks urged the candidate to include more women in his administration should he win. The candidate promised to appoint more women as per the agreed 30% gender quota.

Similarly, Quota Task Force members, led by Nagaad Network and the Somaliland Ministry of Labour & Social Affairs (MOLSA), held a monthly meeting which provided a platform for strategizing on engaging and sensitizing MPs, Cabinet, Political Parties, traditional and religious leaders on the adoption of 25% women's quota in parliament, senior leadership positions, electoral management bodies and political parties. The Quota Task Force members agreed to continue high-level advocacy efforts on the inclusion of the women's quota in the new Somaliland parliamentary elections law. Following lobbying and advocacy undertaken by the Quota task force, three political parties added 30% women's quota to their manifestos.

With project support, MoLSA organized four advocacy meetings on enhancement of women's political participation and representation in political and public life with traditional leaders, political parties' leadership and women in Somaliland.

In August, the project in collaboration with Nagaad Network conducted a national women's conference which was attended by the First Lady of Somaliland. One hundred and five women leaders from different political backgrounds attended to discuss challenges related to women's political participation. Participants emphasized the need for women party members to have networks to promote an enabling environment for women's political participation. The project also enhanced capacity of 75 women political aspirants from political parties on leadership, political campaigning and public speaking in Las'anod, Burao and Berbera.

After the unprecedented increase of women's representation in National Federal Parliament, the Programme facilitated two forums (Mogadishu in July and Nairobi in September) on women's political participation and lesson learnt from 2016 elections. The forums focused on assessing the gender dynamics of the 2016 elections and challenges faced by women as candidates, voters and observers, and opportunities for the 2020 elections. The forums set out concrete recommendation to strengthen the women's political participation agenda for the 2020 elections.

## KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

During this quarter, the much-awaited national consultative convention of the constitutional review process was again delayed which affected the commencement of planned advocacy and community awareness interventions. In Puntland, all cabinet members were dismissed in no-confidence vote by Puntland House of Representatives. The appointment of a new Minister of Women, Development & Family Affairs resulted in a six-week transition period before she resumed her official duties thereby slowing project delivery.

**MPTF Funds Received in Q3:** US\$ 0

**MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q3:** US\$ 321,241



## HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

At Federal level, the Programme successfully facilitated the first session of the two-month long judicial training programme for 119 Federal judicial personnel. This is an important achievement and a key milestone in establishing a unified and standardized legal training for the judicial personnel in the country.

In September, the Federal Ministry of Justice held a three-day strategic planning workshop/retreat with the Chief Justice, Attorney General, Commissioner of Custodial Corps and representatives from the FMS to outline justice sector priorities for the next three years. The following day, the Rule of Law Working Group Pillar meeting took place during which the FGS, FMS, donors and CSOs discussed the justice and corrections model and the justice sector strategic plan. The Working Group, which was organized with support from the Programme in close collaboration with the FGS, was an opportunity to collectively discuss the progress of the justice and corrections model and increase collaboration between FMS and FGS.

Somaliland finalized and launched the new 2017-2021 National Development Plan in a step towards achieving long-term development aspirations stated in the Somaliland National Vision 2030. The NDP provides the justice sector with directions and goals and will support Somaliland in advocating for more funds for justice services.

Following agreement between political leaders and the National Security Council on the Security Sector Architecture in April 2017, a strategic level, three-day police conference was successfully concluded between in September with all police commissioners. Participants agreed on implementing Security Sector Architecture through the establishment of a Joint Technical Committee, which will work on police plans as outlined in the internal security strategy.

The first Police oversight and accountability coordination meetings were held with the participation of the Parliamentary Committees on Security and Human Rights, members of the judiciary, Auditor General's Office, the Ministry of Interior & National Security and Somali Police participated. These meetings were the first step in discussions for establishing both internal and external Somali Police oversight mechanisms.

## KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

At federal level, the capacity of the national counterparts to implement development programmes is limited, particularly in FMS. Instability in Galmadug and Hishabelle and absence of Southwest State's Minister of Justice has negatively affected the initiation of activities. In Puntland, the cabinet reshuffle and temporary suspension of the police commissioner's responsibilities caused the delays in implementation. Despite efforts to convince the training directorates of the member states to include equal numbers of male and female participants in trainings, difficulties remain since about 90% of prosecutors and police in each state are male.

Due to the nature and sensitivity of the Baidoa Rehabilitation pilot project, locating prisoner's relatives proved to be difficult. Planned activities on community based protection work has not been implemented due to reduced funding. The interference of the traditional elders in rape cases to resolve and settle outside the court is a key challenge hampering women's access to the formal justice system.

**MPTF Funds Received in Q3: US\$ 211,375**

**MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q3: US\$ 2,367,317**

## HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Construction of fish-processing facilities in five IDP camps in Bosasso created temporary employment for 150 youth. In Puntland, 150 youth (30 during the reporting period) are receiving financial support and grants for tool kits for the dried fish sector. FAO trained eight IDP youth in Bosasso on fish processing and another four in fishing and on-board fish handling. FAO also supported fish consumption campaigns which built market linkages in Armo, Qardho and Ufeyn towns. A Nairobi based vendor is being provided 20kgs of dried fish every six weeks to test market prospects for the Somali dried fish and has indicated good prospects. To ensure the IDPs gain from the venture, beneficiaries are developing businesses with the help of FAO in Bosasso. At the end of August, lift net fishing platforms in Berbera and Bosasso were 95% complete.

FAO supported 2,000 youth farmers and agropastoralists in appropriate basic farming and post-harvest management tools and introduced post-harvest value addition and product development technologies.

ILO successfully engaged private sector companies in the Somalia Working Skills Programme and MoUs are ready with 24 stakeholders, including vocational training centers, ministries, local consultancy companies and businesses interested in participating in the pilot training scheme. ILO also conducted labor surveys for major industries in Mogadishu to understand challenges faced in particular sectors, opportunities, and potential to employ young Somalis.

In Baidoa, UNIDO's activities focused on procurement of training equipment and toolkits, rehabilitation assessments for training halls, recruitment of an operational assistant, and discussions with local ministerial counterparts and stakeholders. UN-Habitat finalized an Agreement of Cooperation with Banadir Regional Administration with Shaqeyso III training commencing in September. 150 youth will participate in the next cohort of training. 180 youth are commencing the life skills training, vocational training and community work in Kismayo where UN-Habitat is in discussion with the authorities on the provision of land for the construction of a One Stop Youth Centre.

Under cash-for-work interventions in three villages in Ainabo, Somaliland, water catchments were built/rehabilitated benefitting 306 drought affected residents. Following completion, 62 individuals were also trained on water use and management in the villages. In Baidoa, 984 short-term jobs were provided in garbage collection in IDP camps. Registration of 1,000 youth for cash-for-work activities for the management and utilization of Prosopis Julifora trees in Berbera and Owdweyne was completed.

## KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The social rehabilitation and community productive infrastructure activities were expected to start in September but will now begin in Q4. Procurement of fishing equipment faced challenges as suppliers were unable to meet required technical specifications. FAO faced challenges in the registration of beneficiaries in its rural cash-for-work programme in Burco District in Somaliland. A field mission is being arranged with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, FAO and local authorities to find a solution.

**MPTF Funds Received in Q3: US\$ 0**

**MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q3: US\$ 3,221,740**

## HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The second Programme Steering Committee (PSC) took place in September where progress of planned activities, key challenges and issues were presented for decision. Additional funds of \$551,000 were received from Sweden while further resource mobilization efforts are underway with the African Development Bank.

FAO conducted remote sensing activities between Dinsoor to Kuntawareey from the north of South West State to Badhaadhe to the south of Jubbaland State. Overall analysis showed mass deforestation and an increase in charcoal production sites with an estimate loss of one tree every minute.

Unsustainable Production, Use and Trade of Charcoal were highlighted at regional forums by UNEP and its annual report featured charcoal as a root cause of environmental degradation and insecurity in Somalia. Preparation of a draft national and regional policy on the charcoal trade and use in Somalia was also completed by UNEP in July.

The selection of the monitoring team by the Jubbaland Ministry of Environment and Tourism was completed who will be engaged in the baseline assessments and selection of beneficiaries for the alternative livelihoods under the project.

## KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

There have been notable delays in holding the second PSC due to cancellation by the Federal Ministry for Livestock, Forest and Range which has significantly slowed implementation. Plans to hold an International Conference on Charcoal Reduction did not materialize due to a diplomatic stand-off among Gulf Cooperation Council members. The PSC recommended Nairobi, Kenya as an alternative venue for hosting the conference which is scheduled for January 2018.

Current political tensions between FGS and FMS is foreseen to undermine efforts on awareness raising and establishment of national and regional policies/legal frameworks on charcoal reduction.

MPTF Funds Received in Q3: US\$ 0

MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q3: US\$ 283,442

## HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

During the reporting period, sub-projects for the construction of the Kismayo Regional and District Court House and installation of solar streetlights in Banadir were launched and have made a significant progress. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) team visited Kismayo to launch the sub-project accompanied by state Minister of Finance (MoF) and two MPs representing Jubbaland at the Federal parliament. The Kismayo sub-project had a completion status of 50% and the Banadir sub-project was certified as 35% completed by the end of the reporting period. Both projects are expected to be completed in Q4.

Significant progress has been made on the phase II sub-projects. Invitations to bid for construction of Administration Office and court room in Bandiiradley (Galmudug, Mudug Region) and construction of Administration Office in North Galkac'yo (Puntland, Mudug Region) sub-projects were advertised. In total, 19 bids were received, 11 for Bandiiradley and 8 North Galkac'yo. PIU facilitated a pre-bid meeting for both sub-projects for all interested parties and the bid evaluation committee for the project carried out technical and financial evaluations. Two of the 11 bids received for Bandiiradley were technically qualified while there were no responsive bids in North Galkac'yo. The invitation to bid for North Galkac'yo was re-advertised.

In September, the UN facilitated a training workshop for Ministry of Finance Procurement Department and PIU bid evaluation committee to discuss bid evaluations and contractual management, integrity risks involved in public procurement, and lessons learned from phase I. During the mid-term review, issues related to procurement efficiency and project and contract management and monitoring were addressed. In addition, the PIU procurement specialist undertook a three-day training in Nairobi on strategies to expedite preparation of bids, evaluations and the World Bank online system for procurement activities.

In September, the Programme Steering Committee held its third meeting since to discuss the progress and challenges in phase I & II sub-projects and approve key items such as PIU operational budget, drought response target location and no cost extension of UN and World Bank grants. The Steering committee acknowledged PIU achievements in the implementation of the projects.

## KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The Kismayo sub-project was halted following a directive from the Jubbaland revenue authority requesting the contractor to pay tax on the contractual amount of the project. This occurred due to the lack of a fiscal and revenue agreement between FMS and the Federal government. This was resolved by the FGS MoF and Jubbaland state. As noted above, there were no responsive bids in North Galkac'yo requiring the re-advertisement of the bidding invitation.

**MPTF Funds Received in Q3: US\$ 0**

**MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q3: US\$ 305,080**

## HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Jubbaland State launched its Local Government Law and the District Councils formation process, which followed a similar process in South West State. Galmudug and Hirshabelle States started legal consultations for drafting Local Government laws in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR) and other FMSs.

Five Decentralization Dialogue forums were conducted in Galmudug, Hirshabelle, South West and Jubbaland states which focused on improving awareness among the government officials and civil society on the role of local government and civil society in service delivery and peace-building. In September, a high-level delegation of Ministries of Interior (MoI) for Galmudug, Hirshabelle, South West, Jubbaland, Banadir Regional Administration and the Federal Parliament visited Puntland to learn about local governance tools. A high-profile delegation from FMSs visited Uganda Management Institute in July to learn about its training programme, delivery and quality assurance mechanisms, management and operational systems, performance of training centers and the role and function of the Governing Board. As result of the mission, a MoU between two institutions is under preparation.

KAAH Relief and Development pursued their civic education activities in Kismayo and Garbaharey districts this quarter on civic rights, local government responsibilities for service delivery and citizens' obligations to participate in their own development. With support from Intermedia Development Consultants (IDC), the programme supported a series of consultations with authorities in SWS and Puntland on their civic education strategies.

Following the agreement between the MoI Somaliland and the Office of Solicitor General on a comprehensive review of the legislation vis-à-vis the Decentralization Policy, a Terms of Reference to guide review processes has been drafted. The Puntland MoI has contracted a consultant to review state legislation regarding the Decentralization Policy and local governance. Officials from the Somaliland Ministries of Education (MoE) and Health (MoH) conducted joint monitoring missions of JPLG-supported decentralized health and education services in Berbera, Boroma and Burao, together with their regional teams and district officials.

Following the identification of SDM priorities for Bosasso, Gardo, Garowe and Galkacyo in early June, MoE, MoH and JPLG supported an assessment of the rehabilitation and maintenance needs of selected education and health facilities. A total of 15 schools will receive rehabilitation, equipment and support for running costs and outreach activities. 18 health centers will receive similar support in the four districts.

## KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Reshuffles and political transitions impacted project implementation. Access remained one of the key challenges in both Adaado and Garbaharey due to the security concerns. Delays in finalizing JPLG III poses a challenge for the continuity of the programme. In Puntland, there were delays in the roll-out of the SDM activities due to districts' low engineering capacity and efficiency in preparing detailed budgets and Bills of Quantities. The delay in the disbursement of the LDF funds has delayed the commencement of the implementation of the LDF projects.

**MPTF Funds Received in Q3:** US\$ 3,877,015

**MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q3:** US\$ 4,254,735



## HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

During the reporting period, the project continued to support the FGS and Puntland governments with dedicated staff for institutions in the implementation of the NDP. A project supported local advisor in the National Civil Service Commission (NCSC) was involved in drafting a document “Factors Affecting Public Sector Gender Integration in Somalia” which was finalized in September. The local advisor at the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs (MOIFA) developed two key documents: Financial and Cash Policies Procedures Guide as well as the Procurement and Logistics Policies Guide. In Puntland, local advisors at the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) provided support to administration and finance, communication, monitoring and evaluation, planning as well as aid management. The project also provided salary support for 21 staff members/local advisors in the Aid Coordination Unit.

Work on the Civil Service Law #11 resumed with a project supported international consultant working on recommendations on the law received from the Cabinet. The Puntland Civil Service Commission carried out trainings on data protection, data analysis, ICT policy framework and on the Data Policy Implementation Strategy. The project also finalized an agreement with the Office of the Prime Minister on communications, production of a good governance guide and other related matters.

The project supported the Puntland Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Bureau (PG-GAB) to carry out a South-South cooperation study tour in Rwanda hosted by the Rwanda Ombudsman which improved professional and strategic relations and bilateral cooperation with Rwanda anti-corruption institutions. The PGGAB drafted and finalized three key documents namely: The Service Delivery Charter for Puntland, a Public Complaints Mechanism as well as a Good Governance and Advocacy Strategy document. The PGGAB continued with the implementation of its Three Year Strategic Plan with support of one local advisor and one graduate intern.

With the Gender Mainstreaming Toolkit finalized in the first quarter, the Puntland Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs (MOWDAFA) continued with the dissemination of information to wider sections of Puntland’s key populations. MOWDAFA dispatched two teams to observe activities in Puntland’s six regions on how far gender mainstreaming was being incorporated into government programmes.

An international consultant supported by the project worked with the MOPIED Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation to develop a new draft Monitoring and Evaluation policy. The M&E Framework was adopted by the National Development Council in September. On 24 July, the ACU successfully convened the first NDP Pillar Working Group in support of the implementation of the National Development Plan.

## KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

While several draft policy documents and legislation have been proposed to the FGS and Puntland government Ministries, there has been limited success in translating these documents into official government documents. The change of government following elections led to a high staff turnover in most ministries. Several institutions working with the project have seen sweeping changes of staff leading to delays in project implementation.

**MPTF Funds Received in Q3:** US\$ 0

**MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q3:** US\$ 1,774,448

## HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

During the reporting period, 526 Persons of Concern have been enrolled in institutions in Nairobi and Dadaab Refugee Camp to undertake skills development and livelihood courses. In addition, 77 peace ambassadors have been trained in peace building and conflict resolution and are participating in democratic governance and reconciliation processes.

A total of 1,863 children have been supported in 14 target schools through distribution of teaching and learning materials, construction of Teaching and Learning Spaces, emergency school cash grants, procurement of furniture and monthly campaigns on hygiene promotion, including prevention of acute watery diarrhea/cholera.

Sixty teachers were trained on delivering child-centered pedagogy, gender awareness and psychosocial support. Fourteen child-to-child clubs have been established and teachers have received training on child-led advocacy and peer-to-peer learning approaches which benefitted 349 children, including 56 returnees from Kenya. Through the project, 36 children (above 15), have benefited from skill training activities and 20 children below the age of 15 were supported to access formal education. Mobilization and awareness creation sessions on the reintegration of returnee children reached 993 beneficiaries.

In July, IOM carried out a five-day community consultation in Baidoa involving analysis of drivers of conflict and displacement, hazard mapping, community capacity assessment, and identification and prioritization of community based projects. A Community Action Plan (CAP) was developed as a result.

FAO has contracted local NGOs through to implement the agricultural input activities targeting 160 returnee-farming households. Implementing partners who will distribute productive animals to the households have also been identified. Some 25 local traders from Baidoa district were selected to distribute agricultural inputs to targeted beneficiaries. Procurement of 1,600 productive goats is ongoing and the animals are expected to be delivered during the first week of November. UNHCR identified 60 youth for vocational skills training (42 returnees & 18 host community) which began in September. The infrastructure cash-for-work under ILO's component was launched in August and construction of 300m of tarmac road commenced providing 62 short term jobs.

## KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Peacebuilding Fund monitoring visits due to take place in Somalia and Kenya were postponed until November. There has been low turnout of candidates for registration at vocational skills training centers (Kenya) due to long distances needing to be travelled to the centers. One of the project's target schools has closed as an INGO opened a nearby school and recruited teachers from the project supported school.

**MPTF Funds Received in Q3: US\$ 0**

**MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q3: US\$ 354,701**

## HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

During the reporting period, the Midnimo project increased capacity of local authorities and government line ministry focal persons in South West State and Jubbaland State by training them to be part of Core Facilitation Teams (CFT). The CFTs successfully conducted a five-day community consultation in Baidoa and Kismayo districts in July. The Baidoa and Kismayo Community Action Plans (CAPs) reflecting community identified priorities were endorsed by the local authorities. Various partners including GIZ, UNDP, IOM, UN Habitat, WFP and Mercy Corps subsequently pledged to align their programmes to the priorities of the CAPs.

The Midnimo project also developed of 'A Strategic Framework for Municipal and Engagement with Displaced Communities in IDP Settlements on Spatial Strategic Plans' to help urban planners link community priorities with strategic/adaptive urban planning. Lastly, the project improved peaceful coexistence amongst diverse socio-economic groups through positive social interactions and common identity initiatives in Kismayo. Community-wide art, culture and recreational activities were attended by 100 IDPs, returnees and host community members.

## KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Several challenges were experienced by the project during the reporting period. There were major delays in identifying the four additional districts for expansion of the Midnimo Project in Jubbaland and South West States. This process requires coordination with the Federal and Member State Ministries of Interior. Throughout Q3, tensions between the FGS and FMS authorities made this collaboration difficult which stalled internal UN coordination efforts between the Midnimo, Daldhis, JPLG, Rule of Law and CRESTAA partners.

With the support of the UNSOM CRESTAA and JPLG teams, Jubbaland and South West State Ministries of Interior established monthly FMS level stabilization and local governance meetings to improve coordination and identify priority districts. There were also delays in consultations with local authorities' due their frequent travel and lack of availability. The draft city profiles could therefore only be presented at the end of September. City consultations will be combined with land consultations, and both sets of activities will be concluded in Q4.

Mandatory leave taken by the lead Urban Planner for this project has slowed down planning of rehabilitation activities, which should get back on track by the end of Q4. An Urban Planner from the Urban Planning and Design Branch of UNHABITAT was seconded to Midnimo to fill the gap in the interim.

MPTF Funds Received in Q3: US\$ 0

MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q3: US\$ 297,154

## HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

A key achievement of this reporting period was the passing by the Jubbaland State Assembly of their State Local Government Law on July 27. Out of a total 75 members, 53 members of the State Assembly voted with 48 in favor, and 5 voted against.

Both Jubbaland and South West States now have local governance legislation in place, which enabled them to launch their respective District Council Formation processes in five districts for each state - South West (July) and Jubbaland (August). The first District Council was formed in Xudur in September with the official inauguration taking place in Q4. This is a significant achievement marking the reestablishment of the first legitimate district level administration in South and Central Somalia since 1991.

In parallel, over 1,000 people in Garbaharey and Kismayo districts (Jubbaland state) attended drama and poetry presentations aimed at sensitizing them about their civic rights and responsibilities, good governance, and community participation in peace, security and development.

Progress in creating jobs was made through by reaching an agreement with the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources in Jubbaland to implement a fisheries value chain enhancement project in Kismayo that will start in Q4.

Mobile Courts were further extended in Southwest State. This is in response to increased security and the extended presence of the Somali government. The mobile courts adjudicated a total of 64 cases (29 Criminal and 35 Civil cases) across Benadir, Jubaland, Southwest State and Hirshabelle, with cases mainly compromising theft, misappropriation, damage, family matters, inheritance and land disputes. A total of 5 legal aid centers, supported in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo, provided legal aid to 9,015 persons.

## KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The Daldhis project has faced several external and internal problems in the first 9 months of implementation which have significantly affected its delivery rate and implementation on the ground.

Implementing UN agencies are not able to provide accurate financial reports on a quarterly basis which makes the monitoring of the delivery of activities difficult. Implementing UN agencies and government line ministries are supportive of the need to work through an area based approach. However, a lack of consensus between the FGS and FMS line ministries on the priority districts in which to work is hampering the planning and implementation process. Discussions are ongoing at the FMS and FGS stabilization coordination forums to solve this issue.

The absence of governmental FMS level coordination structures in Jubbaland and South West State has hampered effective oversight of the Ministry of Interiors and the Federal Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation. Informal mechanisms that were present in both Member States in Q3 have now been formalized. In Q4, the Jubbaland and South West Ministries of Interior (Moi) will hold their first stabilization and local governance meetings in their respective capitals.

In Jubbaland State, Moi has had challenges in overseeing civic education activities in Garbaharey district due to the poor security situation in this and many other areas of Jubbaland. This has hampered free inter-district movement of Government personnel.

**MPTF Funds Received in Q3: US\$ 0**

**MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q3: US\$ 211,654**



## HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Despite ongoing challenges, UNDSS has maintained Medical Emergency Response Teams (MERT) over the past quarter in Garowe, Hargeisa, Galkayo, Bossaso and Dollow, enabling UN agencies and international staff to operate in locations that still require significant drought response efforts.

The RMU has supported a study on the impact and effectiveness of collective risk management systems established in Somalia since 2011. The report is currently being reviewed by risk working groups across the aid community to identify the collective operationalization of the recommendations. During the reporting period, six risk assessments and risk profiles were undertaken for UN organizations. Two integrated risk reports were completed and circulated. RMU continued to receive requests for technical assistance from the UN, NGOs and the international donor community.

The RCO has been working on the implementation arrangements of the UN Strategic Framework (UNSF), which will be embedded in the NDP coordination structure. A factsheet and infographic have been developed and shared with partners, donors, government counterparts and the public to increase awareness about the UNSF, its structure and impact.

The RCO has also supported implementation of the New Partnership for Somalia, through support on development of a mutual accountability framework for the NPS. Furthermore, support has been provided to UN agencies and to government/donors on implementation of the new aid architecture, including holding of Pillar Working Group and SDRF meetings.

The RCO is also providing essential support to the Drought Impact Needs Assessment (DINA) and the development of a Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF), in collaboration with UNDP, the World Bank, the EU and the Somali Government on federal and state level. The DINA is assessing the long-term impacts of recurrent drought and is identifying underlying drivers of vulnerability and will provide the basis for longer-term funding options for resilience and durable solutions activities (RRF)

Finally, in Somaliland, the RCO has supported the launch of Somaliland’s second NDP on 29 July, and has seconded a national staff to support the translation of the NDP into Somali.

UN Women has provided crucial support to ensure gender-responsiveness of the UNSF and the NDP Pillar Working Group 9 on ‘Gender and Human Rights’ as the UN lead. In July, UN Women facilitated the establishment of a national coordination platform on women peace and security to consolidate joint advocacy efforts and facilitate women’s effective participation in ongoing political and peacebuilding efforts.

## KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

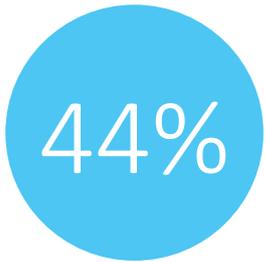
Gaps in UNDSS’ field capacity have continued to increase, and replacements have not yet been recruited due to funding challenges, thus reducing the adequacy of stand-by manpower based in Nairobi. This has caused DSS to keep inadequate staff capacity in the five MERT centres. While the Joint Programme on Enablers has received generous funding from donors through the MPTF and beyond, the value and actual costs of enabling services remains insufficiently understood by a number of actors. This poses challenges to resource mobilization efforts which jeopardizes the ability of the Programme to fully provide services to the UN and international community to enable them to operate in a safe, coherent and risk informed manner.

**MPTF Funds Received in Q3: US\$ 210,791**

**MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q3: US\$ 485,973**



of outputs across Joint Programmes are gender specific <sup>12</sup>



of staff of all Joint Programmes have responsibility for gender issues <sup>13</sup>

During reporting period, the Joint Programme on Support Institutions of Parliament supported 35 MPs and Parliamentary staff (including 19 women) from both Federal and State parliaments to attend a five-day “Transformative Leadership for Results” training in Entebbe, Uganda. The aim of the workshop was to enhance leadership skills, transform Somali organizations and institutions, and promote gender responsive legal and policy reforms. The new Project Document for Electoral Support for 2018 has incorporated strategies and measures to increase women’s participation in electoral processes in Somalia. Additionally, the latest Letter of Agreement with the NIEC includes the recruitment of a gender advisor.

The Joint Rule of Law Programme continued its support of the Puntland Human Right Defenders Office to maintain survivor/victim support hotline desks in six districts. Women now represent over 60% of new Police Officers assigned to community policing units as well as 30% of new community policing youth volunteers. During the planning of the Puntland State Police Plan workshop, women lawyers, police officers and civil society representatives participated in the mainstreaming of gender in the new Policing Model.

Of 1,440 short-term jobs created under the Joint Programme on Youth Employment, 1,100 were obtained by women. Women represented nearly a third of the over 60 youth trained in water management committees in three villages. Similarly, FAO ensured that a minimum of 30 percent of the beneficiaries were women in all activities. Support of youth farmers and agropastoralists under the drought response plan targeted 897 women representing 44 percent of all beneficiaries. Temporary employment opportunities were provided to 31 women under the Kismayo and Banadir sub-projects of the Pilot Project to Strengthen National Service Delivery.

Through its capacity development interventions and the improved application and implementation of human resource policies that promote gender equality, the Joint Programme on Local Governance continues to contribute to creating more inclusive district government offices. Under the Joint Programme on Institutional Capacity Development, the Federal Ministry of Women, Human Rights and Development proposed the development of a gender mainstreaming toolkit to be used to guide government in implementing activities, projects and programmes.

The Joint Programme on Refugee Return and Reintegration undertook community consultations with men and women separately to ensure that women’s voices are heard in prioritization of projects and identification of project sites. Each target school has nominated at least one female teacher to organize training sessions with gender-balanced participants. In total, 18 of 60 teachers trained were women. The Midnimo project has ensured equal representation and participation in community consultations and planning processes as well as arts, cultural and recreational activities. The project also mainstreamed gender disaggregated data collection and reporting to enable analysis of trends and effects of the project.

Under the Joint Programme on Enablers, UN Women supported the mainstreaming of gender in the work of the UN through coordination, analytical work, high-level advocacy and strategic monitoring across the UN, including in the new UN Strategic Framework.

The Midnimo Joint Programme has empowered women to take part in the community based planning steps, particularly the community consultation process, where women and young people are usually marginalized from the process. Thanks to the Programme, women and youth were empowered to participate in identifying priority development initiatives of their communities and were also selected to be part of the established community action groups and community based monitoring and evaluation committees.

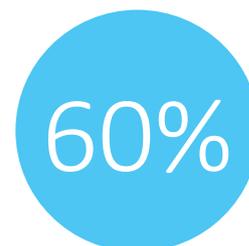
The Joint Programme on Support to Emerging Federal States used its support to advocate for the FGS to engage boycotted clans and disaffected individuals. Several reconciliation conferences were organized to support inclusive governance and involvement of minorities and discriminated groups in the state formation and peacebuilding process. Similarly, the Parliamentary Support project promoted the inclusion of marginalized and minority groups in state-building dialogue to ensure that their rights and interests are reflected in the policies and programmes of the executive, and legislative process of parliaments.

As a result of joint UN advocacy, children associated with Al Shabaab were released from Garrowe prison and are currently enrolled in a rehabilitation programme. Human rights standards and practices for the police are integrated into all trainings conducted as part of the Police component under the Joint Rule of Law project. The project's support to the provision of legal awareness raising and mobile courts continues to contribute to human rights and peace-building by educating the public about the formal justice system and bringing justice services closer to the people. Additionally, the provision of legal aid through free legal representation to vulnerable people helps fulfill the human rights of citizens in receiving fair representation and fair judgements.

Under the Pilot Project to Strengthen National Service Delivery, IDPs and minority groups were given priority in the selection of workers for the Kismayo and Banadir sub-projects.

Service provision at the 14 primary schools targeted under the Joint Programme on Refugee Return and Reintegration focuses on supporting quality education services for IDP children who are at a higher risk of dropping out. The project is also supporting the socio-economic reintegration of children associated with armed groups as well as other vulnerable children. The Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) continues to be used for protection interventions and support of victims of human rights violations.

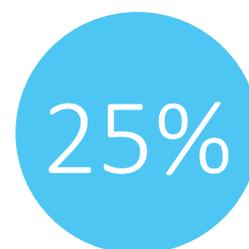
Under the Joint Programme on Enablers, the Office of the Resident Coordinator led the finalization of the new UN Strategic Framework, which includes Human Rights as one of three cross-cutting issues, in addition to Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment and Youth Engagement & Empowerment. Furthermore, Human Rights is prominently featured in the Strategic Priority on 'Strengthening accountability and supporting institutions that protect'.



of Joint Programmes included protection risk assessments in their context analysis



of outputs across all JPs designed to address specific protection concerns



of outputs across all JPs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfill human rights obligations to rights holders

The latest UN MPTF donor briefing on 25 August, as part of ongoing efforts to provide a platform for donors to receive updates and engage on UN MPTF portfolio-level discussions, allowed for feedback on the UN MPTF Q2 report, a discussion on how the Joint Programmes supported the drought response, an update on the Peacebuilding Fund programmes, and a discussion on outstanding resource requirements for the Enablers Programme in 2017.

A week after the timely publication of the UN MPTF Q2 report, the quarterly Newsletter for the same period was shared with donors, partners and colleagues. The Q2 Newsletter included highlights of 14 Joint Programmes and a foreword by UNIDO Somalia, the latest participating UN agency to join the UN MPTF as part of the unique delivery structure of the Midnimo (unity) programme, funded by the Peacebuilding Fund. UNIDO Somalia is a great example of how the UN MPTF enables smaller agencies to get access to programmes and contribute through their expertise and comparative advantage.

In addition, as part of ongoing efforts to increase visibility of joint programme success stories, a story on the Youth Employment Somalia programme was published about its expansion to Puntland and Somaliland. The story can be found [here](#).



Adherence to reporting timelines <sup>14</sup>



Newsletter Published



Quarterly Donor Briefing Held

During the reporting period, an independent review of the Joint Risk Management Strategy for the SDRF was completed and was discussed at the September Risk Management Group meeting. Going forward, the Group will discuss updating the Strategy and implementation plan, strengthening risk management across SDRF funds, active government engagement, and risk informed decision making.

As part of the response to the Transparency International report on Collective Resolutions to Enhance Accountability and Transparency in Emergencies released in December 2016, the RMU commissioned a review of the collective risk management system across the humanitarian and development community. The results of the review are currently being discussed in different forums and groups to ensure a collective response to the recommendations and their implementation.

In September, training was conducted to guide Ministry of Finance officials engaged in the procurement of civil works under the UN MPTF National Window and the World Bank Multi-Partner Fund project. Two staff from the Risk Management Unit also observed the bid opening process at the Ministry of Finance for the UN funded projects.

Finally, in an effort to increase knowledge on risk management and to provide visibility to ongoing risk management efforts across the International Community, the first quarterly 'Risk Management in Somalia' newsletter has been published on 9 October and was shared with donors, partners, UN staff and key government counterparts. The newsletter includes a quarterly overview of risk management activities and human-interest stories from NGOs and the UN and can be found [here](#). The next newsletter will be published in January.



Risk Management Group meeting held

The revitalization of the national aid architecture provides the opportunity to move forward on a number of new and existing UN MPTF Joint Programming initiatives.

In the next quarter, an innovative approach to agency funding will be undertaken through the UN MPTF. With firm commitments from two major donors, Sweden and Finland have pledged to co-finance a substantial portion of the UNFPA Country Programme through the UN MPTF. This will represent for the first time the inclusion of Finland as a contributor to the UN MPTF and UNFPA as a participating UN organization.

The UNFPA Country Programme 2018-2020 seeks to improve the overall quality of life of the Somali people with a particular focus on reducing maternal mortality. The Country Programme will focus on integrating development and humanitarian interventions, and building individual, community, institutional, as well as system resilience, maintaining at the same time a contingency fund and sufficient emergency response capacities to respond to humanitarian emergencies. The UNFPA Country Programme received pipeline approval at the 25 October SDRF Steering Committee – the first time a UN agency in Somalia submits its entire country programme through the SDRF and MPTF.

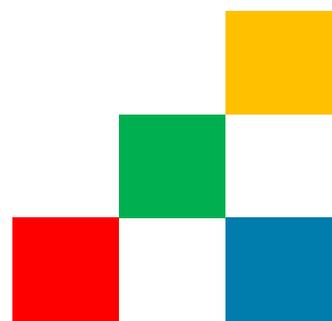
The SDRF Steering Committee also approved for inclusion in the pipeline a new Joint Programme on Security Sector Reform which aims to strengthen the effectiveness and accountability of the Ministry of Internal Security to provide a safe, secure and peaceful Somalia. A new phase of the Joint Programme on Support to Inclusive Institutions of Parliament also received pipeline approval. Project briefs for the Joint Programme for Support to Preparations for Universal Elections and the third phase of the Joint Programme on Local Governance was sent to the SDRF following the Steering Committee meeting for virtual pipeline endorsement.

Further development has been undertaken on the new Joint Programme on Support to Aid Management and Coordination. The strategic objective of this Programme is the realization of a better managed, more capable, and more accountable Somali aid coordination and management function that supports state-building priorities, consolidates linkages between the Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States, contributes to stability and responds to citizen needs.

Development is ongoing of the new Joint Programme on Human Rights, with the goal that Somali Human Rights, Security and Justice institutions are capable and accountable for upholding human rights, including women's and children's rights.

In 2017, the RMU has intensified its engagement with the UN Development Operations Coordination Office (DOCO) and other UN offices, especially in the Middle East, on sharing Somalia's experience on risk management in other fragile country contexts. In Q4, two RMU staff members will undertake a mission to Syria in support of the establishment and strengthening of risk management functions across the UN system in the country. In addition, the RMU is supporting the establishment of a Risk Management Unit for the Lebanon UN Country Team.

Finally, as always, you will receive the quarterly UN MPTF Newsletter within a week of circulation of this report, which will contain selected in-depth and human-interest stories from all Joint Programmes.



## ANNEXES

1. Support to Emerging Federal States
2. Constitutional Review
3. Support to Building Inclusive Institutions of Parliament
4. Support to the Electoral Process
5. Women's Political Participation, Leadership & Empowerment
6. Support to the Rule of Law
7. Youth Employment in Somalia
8. Sustainable Charcoal Reduction & Alternative Livelihoods
9. Pilot Project to Strengthen National Service Delivery
10. Local Governance & Decentralized Service Delivery
11. Institutional Capacity Development
12. Refugee Return & Reintegration
13. Midnimo
14. Daldhis
15. Enabling Services

## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> MPTF Gateway as of 30 September 2017

<sup>2</sup> Total PBF Resources, including IRF projects.

<sup>3</sup> Most indicators are cumulative if not otherwise indicated.

<sup>4</sup> Target for 2015 (10%), 2016 (25%) and 2017 (50%). 33.4% result taken from Aid Flow Analysis - Feb 2017

<sup>5</sup> Target for 2015 (5%), 2016 (10%) and 2017 (15%). Result is based on an estimated share of \$13m PBF funds to go to National Window.

<sup>6</sup> Target is 3 months.

<sup>7</sup> Target for 2015 (10%), 2016 (20%) and 2017 (30%).

<sup>8</sup> Target is over USD 30 million.

<sup>9</sup> Target is >90%. (Disbursement ratio = total expenditures/allocations).

<sup>10</sup> Target is 5 per year. 2 Joint Programmes developed in Q3: *Institutional Development & Capacity Building for Ministry of Internal Security* and the new phase of *Parliamentary Support*.

<sup>11</sup> Average time to disburse 75% of funds as per SDRF Steering Committee standard procedure.

<sup>12</sup> Gender specific outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment. Gender indicators are not colour coded as others as targets have not yet been established.

<sup>13</sup> Staff members are those contracted to undertake work for the Joint Programme including full time staff, consultants, advisors, inters, etc. Staff members with responsibility for gender issues are those who have gender related activities included in their Terms of Reference.

<sup>14</sup> 2017 MPTF Q3 Report sent on time on 31 October 2017.

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