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-PROGRAMME ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Period: 2017

Project Name	Daldhis (Build Your Country)
Gateway ID	00103709
Start date	1 January 2017
Planned end date (as per last approval)	30 June 2018
Focal Person	(Name): Paul Simkin, JPLG Senior Programme Manager
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Participating UN Entities	UNDP; UNIDO; UNCDF; ILO; UNICEF; UNHABITAT
NDP Pillar	9 Stabilization and Local Governance
Priority	
Milestone	
Location	Jubbaland and South West States of Somalia
Gender Marker	2

Total Budget as per ProDoc	\$5,300,000.00
MPTF:	\$5,300,000.00
Non-MPTF sources:	PBF: \$5,300,000.00
	Trac: N/A
	Other: DOCO (\$50,000)

	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1.	Office of the DSRSG/RC/HC/RR	Peter De Clercq	DSRSG/RC/HC/RR	

PUNO	Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received		
	Q4 2017	Cumulative	Annual 2017	Q4 2017	Cumulative	Annual 2017
UNDP	0	\$2,686,976	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
UNICEF	0	\$295,811	0	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
ILO	0	\$443,716	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
UNCDF	0	\$295,811	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
UNHABITAT	0	\$468,367	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
UNIDO	0	\$1,109,319	0	N/A	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	0	\$5,300,000	0	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000



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JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds ¹				JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds		
PUNO	Q4 2017	Cumulative	Annual 2017	Q4 2017	Cumulative	Annual 2017
UNDP	\$1,342,001	\$1,483,882	\$1,483,882	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>YES</i>	\$73,710	\$ 149,274	\$ 149,274			
<i>ROL</i>	\$417,672	\$540,989	\$540,989			
<i>JPLG</i>	\$793,619	\$793,619	\$793,619			
UNICEF	<i>included in JPLG totals</i>			49,999.95	49,999.95	49,999.95
ILO				N/A	N/A	
UNCDF				N/A	N/A	
UNHABITAT				N/A	N/A	
UNIDO	\$215,713	\$345,802	\$345,802	N/A	N/A	
TOTAL	\$1,557,714	\$1,829,684	1,829,684	N/A	N/A	

ANNUAL HIGHLIGHTS

1. Local Government Laws passed in Jubbaland and South West state.
2. Local councils formed in two districts of South West State (SWS), including councilors trained. Process well underway in Jubbaland.
3. 200 youth at risk (93 women), enrolled in socio-economic rehabilitation initiatives under Daldhis component of YES, have improved their behaviours and attitudes and are being empowered to be productive in the local labour markets in Baidoa and Kismayo.
4. Mobile courts extended to South West State and Jubbaland & access to justice extended to Garbaharey district and Gedo region (Jubbaland), through establishment of district and regional courts, and the AG office.
5. Improved community engagement through the expansion of the community policing to 200 youth in Jubbaland and South West State.

SITUATION UPDATE

The overall security situation remained volatile in Somalia as there were many explosions during the reporting period. In what is being regarded as the deadliest terrorist attack in Somalia's history, on 14 October, a suicide attack took place at Zoobe junction Mogadishu, one of the busiest in the city killing an estimated 512 people. One UNDP national staff member was among those killed.

2017 has been marked with a high turnover of government officials at the federal and state level of government. Political instabilities, often resulting in changes in political leadership, have negatively affected the momentum of the local government agenda. However, the momentum and impetus was energized by the strong commitment and collaboration among FMSs at the technical level as well as political commitment. Despite of the tragic murder of the Minister of Interior of the SWS, Mohamednur Madobe Nunow, during the major attack in Mogadishu in October, the Government of the State re-confirmed their commitment to building strong local governance.

The process of District Council formation has accelerated. The experiences from the first formation processes are that the reconciliation and negotiation cannot be rushed, there is a need for strong government leadership to coordinate the many actors that support the process (and post process/establishment of district councils). Additionally, support to district governments and post district council formation, while planned, has not materialized yet. Without increased donor commitment to support district

¹ **Uncertified expenditures.** Certified annual expenditures can be found in the Annual Financial Report of MPTF Office (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4SO00>)



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governments, after the district council is formed, it is envisaged that the district government will become irrelevant to the community and will collapse. The collapse of local governments will increase the likelihood of instability and conflict.

Governance support to districts, post district council formation is still fragmented, but the government has made strong commitments to strengthen partnership and planned coordination to this process as the establishment of legitimate and functioning local governments (district council and district executive/departments) is critical to the stabilization agenda.

QUARTERLY & ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

OUTCOME STATEMENT

The overall outcome of this project the same as the overall vision of the Priority Plan which is to contribute to peace and stability in Somalia through the establishment of strong state-citizen links, based on community resilience and recovery efforts that are supported by responsive state institutions, to achieve the dual aim of providing peace dividends and strengthen trust in the political transition.

SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT

Government structures and institutions at Federal, regional, district and community level are strengthened, more accountable and transparent and better able to listen and respond to the various needs of the population of South and Central Somalia.

Output 1.1: Policy and legislation of the Federal Member States is developed to enable the decentralization of governance and service delivery at the district level

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ²	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
# of decentralization or local governance related policies that are developed or drafted and gender sensitive Baseline: - 0 - No Decentralization Policy - Legal review process has not started - Relevant regulations are not in place	2	0	2
# of decentralization or local governance related legislation/ sector specific policies, including fiscal decentralization developed (or drafted) and gender sensitive Baseline: 0	4	1	4 (two adopted by SWS and Jbl. 2 drafts by HS and GIm)
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 1.2: Coordination is strengthened in support of decentralization by Federal Member States Administration			
# of coordination and oversight meetings organized Baseline:0	6	3	12
# gender sensitive policies, guidelines and policies issues for effective coordination and oversight of the activities. Baseline: 0	2 policies drafted (FGS - SWS and FGS – JBL)	0	0

² Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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# of formal mechanisms of coordination that exist at Federal and states level Baseline:0	2 (FGS - SWS and FGS – JBL)	2	2
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 1.3: Strengthened capacity to develop standardized local government systems and structures in Jubbaland/South West State			
# of districts that have systems in place to increase revenue generation (eg property taxes, business licensing etc) Baseline: 0	8 (South West and Jubbaland)	0	0
# of monitoring visits completed by state governments staff to district level governance bodies Baseline: 0	Target: 8 (1* 4 quarters*state governments of SW and JB - 1*4*2). It is minimum required number of visits.	1	1
1: No. of Mobile Training Units established. 2: No. of trainings delivered by the Mobile Training Units. 3: No. of target participants trained by the Mobile Training Units. Baseline: 0.	Target: TBD	2: 40	40
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
SUB-OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT			
Communities in newly recovered areas of South and Central Somalia generate the demand for, and benefit from, local governance, security, justice and socioeconomic solutions.			
Output 2.1: Strengthened civic engagement and dialogue with local government/authorities			
# of CSO and NGOs that are part of the dialogue with local government/ authorities. Baseline: 0 (Initial screening should show how many potential CSO can be covered).	at least 50% of those present in South West State and Jubbaland	0	0
# of socioeconomic issues constructively discussed in the dialogues with local government/ authorities (Suggested - employment, health, education, social infrastructure, youth and etc) Baseline: 0	TBD.	0	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.2: Increased access to public and judicial services in Kismayo, Garbaharey, Dollow, and Afmadow districts of Jubbaland State / Baidoa and Afogye districts of South West State			



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# of local and central government personnel trained in at least one PEM module Baseline: 0	TBD as per training plans	206	206 100 in Jubbaland, 106 in SWS
# of district council members trained in civic education, public management, procurement. Baseline: 0	TBD as per training plans	30	30 in Hudur, SWS
Number of cases fully adjudicated by the mobile courts (disaggregated by criminal (rape and SGBV and other) and civil cases (e.g. women's socio-economic rights and other), and dismissals and convictions, and district) (and sex) / age)	Baseline: 1,231 cases adjudicated in 2016 Target: increase in adjudication by 25%	JSS: In 2017, the Mobile Courts managed to adjudicate 36 cases (15 criminal and 21 for Civil) for cases related to land dispute, family issues, murder and SGBV SWS: In 2017, the Mobile Courts managed to adjudicate 8 cases (3 criminal and 5 for Civil) The 113 persons benefited the mobile court for the representation of the cases and the awareness, these were 13 women, 44 male, 14 children and 42 IDP/refugees	Mobile Court team in Southwest State heard and solved 10 civil cases (3 criminal, 5 civil and 2 concerning land disputes). Mobile court team in Jubbaland adjudicated 46 cases (21 criminal and 25 civil cases.)
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.3: Strengthened enabling environment through Youth Engagement / Employment / PPP dialogue - LED			
# of districts that implement their LDF budgets as per their workplan and eligible for increase in LDF funding Baseline: 0	8	0	0
# of districts that have developed participatory AWP which include priority/activities where women are a primary beneficiary using JPLG tools. Baseline: 0	8	0	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			



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NARRATIVE

OUTCOME 1: Government structures and institutions at Federal, regional, district and community level are strengthened, more accountable and transparent and better able to listen and respond to the various needs of the population of South and Central Somalia.

Output 1.1: Policy and legislation of the Federal Member States is developed to enable the decentralization of governance and service delivery at the district level

In 2017, the JPLG component of the Daldhis programme continued to support strengthened policy and legal frameworks, creating the foundations for local governments to deliver on peace, stability and sustainable development. The JPLG component of the Daldhis programme provided technical support to the Federal Government of Somalia and the Jubbaland and South West States to ensure all partners were engaged in the legal and policy framework dialogues and reviews. Establishing a clear legal framework to enable local governments to operate effectively and to improve service delivery has been a pillar of JPLG II programming. JPLG has strengthened the legal and policy framework at Federal Member States (FMS) level in 2017, advancing the harmonized legal framework for local governments across the country. Local Government Law was developed and adopted in the States of Jubbaland and South West.

Adoption of Local Government Laws in Federal Member States

The adoption of the Local Government Law in the States of South West and Jubbaland is a milestone that provides the legal basis for establishing the third tier of government, as outlined in the Constitution. Throughout the process, there was wide consultation among the FMSs and the Federal Government of Somalia, represented by MoIFAR. Both technical and political engagement resulted in a common understanding and buy-in to the provisions of the Local Government Law in line with the revised Federal Law (# 116) and the Puntland Local Government Law #7.



Pic 1. Launch of Local Government Law in Baidoa.

Decentralization Dialogue Forums

The programme fosters dialogue and consultation to progress policy change and implementation of decentralized service delivery. In 2017, the programme supported 3 Decentralization Dialogue Forums across South West and Jubaland States. In support of policy and decentralized service delivery, the forums targeted stakeholders working around local governance and service delivery.

*Decentralization Dialogue Forums
24-25 July, Kismayo, Jubbaland
26-28 September, Badaio, SWS
26-27 November, Garbaharay*



Pic 2. A Dialogue Forum in in Baidoa.

Jubbaland and South West State Decentralization Dialogue Forums focused on improving the understanding among relevant stakeholders of what decentralization means in the context of Somalia and within the legal framework at the Federal and States levels. They emphasized how decentralized service delivery could connect all ministries and the three tiers of government through shared responsibilities. MoIFAR provided technical and political backing to the Dialogue Forums and further strengthened coordination of the local government agenda. Such support is critical to the state-building and stabilization agenda as it creates a common understanding of how federalism relates to service delivery and decentralization.



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Output 1.2: Coordination is strengthened in support of decentralization by Federal Member States Administration

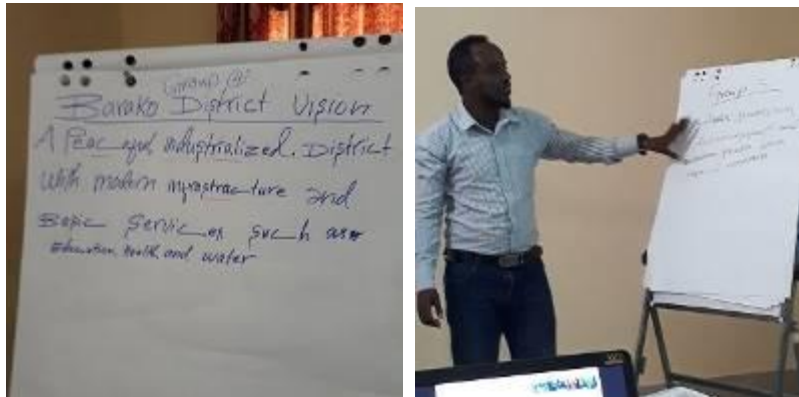
Output 1.3: Strengthened capacity to develop standardized local government systems and structures in Jubbaland/South West State

Establishing local government systems that are based on the principles of transparency and accountability is central to JPLG II programming. In 2017, in Somaliland and Puntland, the focus has been on reviewing and adapting the systems, to allow government to lead the roll out in areas beyond the JPLG districts. The facilitation of learning exchanges between FMSs and Puntland government officials, has promoted the lessons learnt and the tools developed in Puntland and Somaliland. They are the basis for systems development in the new FMSs (Jubbaland, South West, Galmudug and Hirshabele). The objective is to support the Federal Government to have a comprehensive and uniform local governance system throughout the country, which supports state building, federalism and fosters unity.

Revised Districts Participatory Finance/Budget Guide

The Local Government Planning and Public Expenditure Management (PEM) system and corresponding government manuals were developed and decreed in Somaliland and Puntland in 2013, and since then implemented in JPLG districts. While implementing PEM the local governments demonstrated capacity to manage funds and improved dialogue with communities. After several years of implementation, partners agreed to revise the PEM cycle to reflect the new policy environment and lessons learnt. The new integrated processes that replaced PEM, are District Participatory Planning and Finance Guide (DPFG) in Somaliland and Public Participatory

Pic 5. Workshop on revision of PEM



Planning and Budget Guide (PPBG) in Puntland, still broadly incorporating elements of the PEM cycle. In May 2017, multi-stakeholder forums took place where local government personnel validated the respective processes. They included capacity development consultants, district planning and administration/finance directors, administration staff, finance consultants and district councillors. The content of the manuals is harmonized and supports the same processes and procedures for participatory planning and financial management at the district level.

FMSs go through a similar PEM development. South West State Ministry of Interior issued a decree mandating district government to adopt the PEM guidelines. This important step progresses the adoption of a harmonized and standardized governance participatory planning system in a comprehensive policy framework for local governments.

State-to-State Learning Exchanges and Dialogues



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Bringing different parts of the government together to learn from each other and facilitate dialogue around common goals and processes has contributed to the advances on local government in 2017. The connections facilitated through the formal activities have strengthened the informal exchanges and continued peer-to-peer learning.

In May 2017, Puntland Ministry of Interior invited representatives from Jubbaland, South West and Galmudug, to join the PEM validation and the DDF workshop in Puntland. The government officials, including the Director Generals, and technical advisors, also visited Garowe Municipality and participated in the District Council Assembly. The delegates met with district executive committee, directors of departments, who briefed on their departments routine work and key achievements. Jubbaland, Galmudug and South West teams also met with the Puntland ALGAPL Director and Minister of Interior Deputy Minister, acting DG and the directors of departments.

Subsequently, in September 2017³ a high-level delegation of MoIs Galmudug, Hirshabele, Southwest, Jubbaland, Banadir Regional Administration and the Federal Parliament led by MoIFAR visited Puntland to learn from the successes in local governance. During the trip, the delegation members had an opportunity to learn from their neighbour's experience by focusing on practical examples of local governance tools, including participatory planning, procurement, public finance management and human resource management. Peer-2-peer approach allowed the new Federal Member State officials to learn how the Puntland Ministry of Interior and its departments fulfill its oversight mandate of local governments and their overall work to support local governments across the state. The delegates also visited the Puntland Association of Local Governments to study how the local governments are working together; and the Ministry of Finance to understand fiscal transfer from a state to a local government, as well as conditions associated with public financial management. The highlights of the mission were visits to local governments (Gardo and Garowe) to learn how the administration prepares its district annual workplans and budgets using the participatory Planning Public Expenditure Management cycle. The participants saw a number of the infrastructure projects executed by the local government and supported by JPLG. The exchange strengthened the knowledge of the FMSs and the Federal Government of Somalia but it also contributed to strengthening the social fabric among governments increasing durability of the federalization of the country.

Local Government Administration Structures

During 2017, the States of Jubbaland and South West have drafted and facilitated consultations on the structure of the local government administrations, based on the Puntland structure. The discussions in Jubbaland involved all the relevant ministries to establish the linkages between State level and district level, the agreement on structure is closely linked with the dialogue around functions. Detailed organogram and functions for departments were defined. Department TORs have been produced and have been the starting point for the consultation workshops⁴ that have brought the key ministries responsible for delivery of decentralized services (e.g. education, water, health, public work, planning and finance) and consultants together. The Jubbaland consultation focused on common planning and a common vision for a uniform local government structure and TORs for districts of "A" and "B" grade districts. The consultation process is ongoing with internal consultations in the respective Ministries, it is expected that finalization of agreed LG administrative structures will be concluded in Q1 of 2018.

Revenue Generation and Financial Management Systems

In the States of Jubaland and South West, the Local Government Financial Management Manual was developed through a consultative process involving key institutions such as MoI, MoF and local authorities. The Manual will support local governments in both States to

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4 1st Consultation workshop September 13-14, 2017, Kismayo, Jubbaland
2nd Consultative workshop, 26-27 October 2017, Kismayo



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better manage public funds. A validation workshop has been planned for February 2018 in Kismayo and Baidoa where the Manual will be presented to validate the content. It will be translated into Somali and issued through ministerial decrees.

The programme continued its synergies with other relevant programmes and provided technical support to PREMIS in the property registration exercise in Kismayo. This shared experienced included the successful implementation of a GIS-based property survey in the north particularly in the areas of data collection, data management and revenue collection.

District Council Formation

In the context of the Wadajir Framework, advancing the establishment of a third tier of government, through district council formation is a priority for the Federal Government. Accordingly, JPLG has supported building relations among the different levels of government in line with the federal arrangements and focused on strengthening the government's leadership and coordination role. Project collaboration with S2S and TIS+ has strengthened the efforts in relation to the formation of permanent municipal councilors. The programme was designed to support the formation of district councils through strengthening the technical and coordination capacity of the Ministries of Interior in South West and Jubbaland. The South West State has taken an impressive step forward with the formation of the Hudur district council (with 27 council members) and Berdale (21 council member with 10% of the women's representation). Selected clan representatives elected the district council members in an inclusive manner in September and December 2017 respectively with the State and Federal authority's full agreement. The council formation has been progressing in Barawa with the conflict mapping assessment and pre-consultations. A series of such assessments will follow in Baidoa and Elberde. While JPLG finances the district council formation process in Baidoa and Barawe, the programme provides support to the Ministry of Interior to coordinate, manage and oversee district council formation in all five target districts. In Jubbaland, council formation progressed in two capital districts Garbahay and Kismayo with conflict mapping assessment undertaken.

Following the formation of the council in the Hudur district, the programme responded by supporting an induction training⁵ to the newly formed council members so they understand their role, function and responsibilities and so they can create impact by being visible right from the start.

Districts	Status of DC	JPLG support	Partners
South West State			
Hudur	Council formation completed (27 members)	JPLG support to coordination and induction training	FCA supported the DCF process
Baidoa	Assessment and sanitation, conflict mapping and gender mainstreaming. Preparatory committee negotiations were completed	Process supported by JPLG with PBF funding	S2S also provided support to the process on the pre-district council formation activities
Barawe	Assessment completed and sanitation, conflict mapping and gender mainstreaming. Preparatory committee negotiations	Process supported by JPLG with PBF funding	S2S also provided support to the process on the pre-district council formation activities
Berdale	Council formation completed (23 members, including 2 female)	JPLG support to coordination and induction training	
Jubbaland			
Kismayo	Pre-council assessment completed	Process supported by JPLG with PBF funding	S2S also provided support to the process on the pre-district council formation activities

⁵ 19-22 November 2017, Hudur



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Garbaharey	Pre-council assessment completed	Process supported by JPLG with PBF funding	S2S also provided support to the process on the pre-district council formation activities
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Capacity Development and Awareness Raising

Capacity development and increased public awareness are closely linked as they both contribute to improved understanding on the role of local governments in governance processes. JPLG have supported local government staff to improve their capacity. In total 455 people took part in dialogues on decentralization and public service delivery. 48 people took part in the trainings on Office Management and Administration Manuals; 315 took part in public consultation on local government legislation and additional 254 people have taken part in trainings related to PEM and DDF.

		F	M	Total
	Decentralization Dialogue Forum in Kismayo	4	36	40
	Decentralization Dialogue Forum in Baidoa	7	38	45
	Decentralization Dialogue Forum in Garbaharey	8	32	40
	Public consultation workshop on LG law SWS	14	47	61
17	Consultation on LG structure Kismayo	2	18	20
18	Consultation on LG structure Kismayo	2	18	20
	Induction training to Hudur Local councilors	0	30	30
19	LGI- pre-benchmarking workshop	2	17	19
20	Benchmarking to UMI	1	14	15
	Total	40	250	290

Integration of National Experts in Government

JPLG responded to capacity gaps by providing technical experts and young graduates to key ministries and district administrations in South West and Jubbaland States. The consultants and Young Graduates (YGs) supported the government with on the job training and provision/injection of technical capacity. Governments and third-party monitoring agents recognized that the model of strengthening institutions through deployment of national experts and young graduates significantly improved capacities of government partners in delivering the programme. JPLG facilitated the hiring of Legal consultants for Jubbaland and South West, who supported the drafting and finalization of the Local Government Laws, the consultants aided States in their process of achieving a Local Government Law that is harmonized within the federal context of Somalia. The table below represents consultants and YGs with gender-ratio that UNDP/JPLG supported at ministerial and districts levels:

	FGS		JL		SWS		Total
	F	M	F	M	F	M	



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Young graduates (interns Ministry level)	3	3	1	3	2	2	14
Consultants (Ministry of Interior)		2		1		3	6
Legal and policy				1		1	2
Harmonization of planning (short term consultant)							1
Total	3	5	1	5	2	6	23

OUTCOME 2: Communities in newly recovered areas of South and Central Somalia generate the demand for, and benefit from, local governance, security, justice and socioeconomic solutions.

Output 2.1: Strengthened civic engagement and dialogue with local government/authorities

Civic Education

Citizen engagement in local governance is a critical component of the JPLG strategy. When citizens understand and actively participate in local governance institutions and processes, they are better able to express their voice and influence decisions about local development priorities and resource management, they are better able to align services to their needs and preferences and foster greater responsiveness and accountability from local government. This can improve local government legitimacy and strengthen the social contract between citizens and government.

In 2017, JPLG invested in strengthening civic education, as a critical step in stimulating greater engagement in local governance. In consultation with state and federal authorities, the programme supported the production of a number of civic education resources including a revised Wadahadal (Dialogue) civic education resource pack and strategy. The resource pack was adapted to the specific needs of Somaliland and Somalia, and includes facilitator guidelines, topics and triggers on governance themes and a range of facilitation techniques and methods. The revised strategy reaffirms the case for a strong civic education component not only within JPLG but also implemented by other agencies, reinforcing work on both sides of the ‘voice’ and ‘accountability’ spectrum. On one side, raising the awareness of the public about their rights and responsibilities with regard to local government and enhancing their ability to identify and demand services; on the other side, strengthening the capacity of local government, not only to provide services but also to interact effectively with communities through involvement in planning, implementation and monitoring. It also emphasizes the need to move beyond a passive transmittal of information, towards civic education that increases people’s ability to analyse, evaluate, take and defend positions on public issues.



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These resources have informed the latest round of civic education activities in Jubbaland state and were used to train 37 community-based facilitators in Kismayo and Garbaharey districts. Following consultations with Jubbaland authorities on their priorities, KAAH, the local implementing partner, was able to launch civic education campaigns in the two districts in June 2017 aimed at sensitizing community members on their civic rights and responsibilities and preparing them for engagement with local authorities on service delivery issues. Particular attention was given to the role of women and youth and how authorities can support them in claiming their rights. As a result of the campaign, 90,000 people were reached through the radio and TV broadcasting, community consultation sessions, distribution of IEC materials, theatre performances, school debates and social media promotion. 48 government officials were sensitised about the importance of community participation in public life, and more than 2,000 schoolchildren were reached through the debating sessions. The interactions facilitated between local government officials and the public was one of the most significant achievements of KAAH's efforts in Jubbaland. They were instrumental in informing both local government officials and the public about their interfacing roles and responsibilities, and building trust between them. An evaluation of the civic education activities highlighted the fact that KAAH facilitators were using a wider range of interactive methods and were able to stimulate more lively and engaging debates as compared to their previous efforts in Southwest State and Mogadishu. However, the recruitment and training of quality facilitators will continue to require careful attention in future to ensure that they are able to raise issues, challenge prejudices and stereotypes, expose simplifications and flaws in arguments, and stimulate participants to think more carefully, deeply and critically about the way they are being governed.

In the latter half of 2017, the programme supported a series of consultations with state authorities on their civic education strategies. Meetings were held with MoIFAR officials and authorities in Puntland, Jubbaland and South West State to understand their priorities in terms of civic education themes and modalities, implementing partners, etc. In all the consultations, it was clear that civic education was seen as important in facilitating greater community engagement with governance structures. It was seen as particularly important at this time, in order to explain the processes of federalization and to facilitate discussion about the roles and responsibilities of the new district councils. Government counterparts



Journalist interviews Baidoa local and state government authorities using insights from citizen voices

appreciated that the JPLG civic education programme could be an essential contribution to the roll-out of the Wadajir Framework, which itself has no civic education component. What was lacking were clear action plans for the state programmes – and the funds to support them. There was also consensus about the need for clearer allocation of responsibilities of the Federal Government - MoIFAR and the FMS' MoIs for planning and overseeing the civic education programmes. These concerns were debated during a final civic engagement workshop held in December 2017 in Mogadishu, with representatives from all the FMS, with the exception of Puntland. With regard to the Civic Education Steering Committees described in the strategy document, it was argued that these should be established only at the state levels and that, at the federal government level, the discussion of civic education policy and strategy should be held within the Inter-Ministerial Committee on the Wadajir Framework. Participants were also able to generate ideas for new topics for the civic education resource pack and for further clarifying the section on oversight in the strategy document. South West State was proactive in developing their civic education action plan, which targeted areas with newly formed district councils. Their plan was shared with representatives from other States for inspiration.

Good governance and service delivery is improved through enhanced social accountability mechanism

As a complement to the civic education efforts carried out in the new Federal Member State, JPLG initiated a small community scorecard pilot, aimed at generating citizen feedback and stimulating dialogue with local authorities in Baidoa and Kismayo districts. Through a series of radio programmes and SMS messages, citizens were able to share their perspectives on local governments' actions and priorities, their influence over decision-making, as well as the government's security and returnee reintegration efforts. Over a two-month period, 1,521 people shared their opinions with the radio programme, via SMS. The channel was successful in reaching women (36.8 % of participants), IDPs (32.3 % of participants) and youth (65 per cent of participants were under the age of 25).



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Participants provided rich insights into perceptions of government performance, women’s political participation and approaches to security. The radio shows with local authorities were also very dynamic and allowed a range of viewpoints to be shared and responded to. The initiative was successful in demonstrating to the Somali government and its development partners how constructive relationships might be fostered between citizens and newly established local governments, as they seek to build the foundations for inclusive, effective and accountable local governance in Somalia. Lessons learned also point to how such an initiative might be strengthened and scaled up in support of the government’s peace and stability agenda.



Output 2.2: Increased access to public and judicial services in Kismayo, Garbaharey, Dollow, and Afmadow districts of Jubbaland State / and Baidoa, Afgoye districts of South West State

Improved capacity of justice officials to deliver justice

The JROLP trained 111 judicial officers and 116 police in all FMS, covering the following topics: Penal Code; Criminal Procedure Code, sexual and gender-based violence, evidence; and investigation techniques. The programme has supported with specialized trainings and mentoring for 391 (140W/251M) justice and security personnel i.e. prosecutors, judges and court officials, lawyers, police and corrections to develop their capacities in women’s rights, the Rape Act, SGBV investigation and prosecution, sentencing procedures and gender responsive treatment of female prisoners with focus on women’s rights and specific needs of women inmates in line with Bangkok Rules. Based in this progress, victims of rape were able to receive justice in through the formal justice system.

Strategic and Operational Support to Justice Institutions

In 2017, the UN Joint Rule of Law Programme provided vital strategic and operational support to the justice institutions at federal and state level. In Jubbaland and Southwest, through the Ministries of Justice, the JROLP provided significant operational and strategic support including staff, transportation and office supplies. This support was critical for the establishment and functioning of the justice institutions in these newly established states, who otherwise have extremely limited resources to operate. The Jubbaland Ministry of Justice, Constitution and Religious Affairs undertook a successful mission to Garbaharey district which resulted in a regional expansion of access to justice services to the population through the establishment of district court, regional court and Attorney General office in Garbaharey district and Gedo region. To boost the capacity of the newly established institutions, with support from the JROLP, the Ministry recruited 5 interns, who are based in these institutions.

PL Mobile Courts Peer to Peer Knowledge Sharing Tour



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A peer to peer knowledge sharing tour on mobile courts and legal aid took place in Puntland in July 2017, with the aim of speeding up the rolling out of mobile courts across Federal Member States. The week-long event had participants from Jubbaland and South West State to observe how the mobile courts in Puntland carry out their work, so that they can replicate the courts successfully in their own states. The knowledge exchange programme was developed by the Puntland Ministry of Justice and Religious Affairs with the project. The mobile courts system was established by the Puntland Judiciary in 2009 with support from the JROLP, and with funding from the European Union and United Kingdom. A lack of formal governance structures, alongside an absence of affordable and accessible justice services, has meant remote communities, including communities of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees, are unable to access fair and equitable justice systems. The mobile court teams, which are made up of lawyers, judges, prosecutors and registrars, bring formal justice systems closer to people, travelling to remote areas to provide free judicial services which are otherwise physically and monetarily inaccessible. Alongside a visit to a mobile court outside Garowe, participants on the tour also observed how legal aid providers, alternative dispute resolution (ADR) and scholarship programmes worked, and also learnt on the administrative and financial structure of the MOJRAR. The experience has contributed to a deepening and strengthening of federalism, coordination and communication between the justice actors in the FMSs. Immediately after the return of the participants South West were able to undertake their first mobile court activities.

Mobile Courts in Jubbaland and South West State

In 2017, with the aim of bringing formal justice closer to people living especially in remote and rural areas of Somalia, the Mobile Courts were further extended to Jubbaland and South West State. In Jubbaland, Mobile Courts adjudicated a total of 80 cases, while in Southwest 22 cases were adjudicated. Overall in 2017, the Mobile Courts in Benadir, Jubbaland, Hirshabelle and Southwest State adjudicated a total of 222 cases (Criminal: 92; Civil: 130), with cases mainly comprising theft, misappropriation, damage, family matters, inheritance and land disputes. Despite the successful geographic expansion, in 2017 the total number of mobile courts cases adjudicated was lower than in 2016. This can be directly attributed to the delay in funding approval and a reduction in funding availability. At the moment, the government does not have enough resources to support the mobile court alone, but it is hoped that over time these will become institutionalized.

Legal Aid & Public Legal Awareness

In 2017, the Ministry of Justice of the Federal Government led national efforts to decide on the legal aid model for the country based on the cabinet approved legal aid policy, including establishing a national coordination/monitoring mechanism. Now the leadership of the Ministry of Justice is ready to ensure that the justice institutions play a prominent role in regulating and monitoring of the delivery of legal aid services in the country. Legal aid services were provided through legal aid providers contracted under the Somalia Joint Rule of Law Programme. In 2017, a total of 5 legal aid centers were supported in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo with 9 lawyers (F: 2, M: 7), 19 paralegals (F: 15, M: 4) and 10 interns (F: 7, M: 3). These centers were run by Somali Women Development Center (SWDC), Save Somali Women and Children (SSWC) and Mogadishu University, providing legal aid services to a total of 22,391 (F: 15,962, M: 6,429) clients through their lawyers and paralegals. This represents a significant increase from the 977 cases in 2016. The legal aid services provided included legal representation, mediation, legal counseling and GBV support. In addition, through the legal awareness efforts of SWDC, SSWC and Mogadishu University, 26,411 (W: 19,515, M: 6,896) people were reached through legal awareness and sensitization sessions about legal aid services and legal rights in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo for both IDPs and host communities.

Traditional Dispute Resolution and Formal Justice Harmonisation

The Jubbaland Ministry of Justice opened community dispute centers in Garbaharey and Kismayo districts and hired two data management officers. The officers work closely with women's groups and traditional elders to enhance the case management and databases systems related to the cases they are resolving. This will lead to enhanced local communities to access the justice institutions and CDR centers and to bringing closer the service to the local peoples in Jubbaland.



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Improved community engagement through community policing

In 2017, the community policing programme was significantly expanded. The aim of the initiative is to increase community confidence and trust in the police at all FMS by recognizing and prioritizing the role the community plays in ensuring safety and security by collaborating and partnership with the Somali Police. In 2017, Ministries of Security and Police at FMS through consultations with local authorities, traditional elders, religious leaders, and other stakeholders, and support from AMISOM during background check and registration, identified the youth volunteers who can work closely with the police as community support officers. In total, 100 were identified in Jubaland and South West - Kismayo: 50 (W:10; M:40); Baidoa: 50 (W:19; M: 31). The youth volunteers/ community liaison officers are working alongside with police at the police station and local levels to address community security needs through engagement with community stakeholders by providing information on security concerns, thereby enabling police to respond quickly and effectively.

Output 2.3: Strengthened enabling environment through Youth Engagement / Employment / PPP dialogue – LED

Strengthening the fisheries value chain: Addressing infrastructure constraints in the dried fish value chain

In the reporting year, the value chain development initiatives of UNDP continued to focus on the dried fish sector. After completion of site assessments and designs, the procurement processes for the 3 fish processing facilities in Kismayo, Jubaland. Somaliland have almost completed the subcontracting arrangement. The construction of the facilities is expected to start in February 2018.

Programmes of vocational, business and life-skills training provided

For the socio-economic rehabilitation of 200 youth at risks, under the PBF-funded Daldhis component implemented by UNDP, 200 youth, out of which over 46% are women, have started a 6-month psycho-social and life-skills development training programmes in Baidoa, South West State and Kismayo, Jubaland. The communities, including the enrolled youth, were sensitized and aware of the importance of initiatives related to social cohesion. In the 1st phase of learning, the enrolled youth, after undergoing a psycho-social counselling and mentoring process, have been learning gender-sensitive civic education, youth leadership, stress management, conflicts resolution, governance and rule of law, human rights as well as numeracy and literacy.

Capacities of ministries and institutions for the collections, analysis and storage of labour market data and youth employment programming developed

At the request of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA), technical support was provided to the MOLSA for developing a **National Employment Strategy**, which is underway, through a stakeholder consultative process. It is expected that the first draft of Strategy will be made available in 2018-Q1, for further consultations with relevant national and international stakeholders. As part of the overall **capacity development support to MOLSA and its regional representations** of JP YES Programme coordination, UNDP strengthened human resource capacities by providing 5 technical experts/advisors and 4 Interns to FGS MOLSA as well as 4 technical experts/advisors (2 each) to Jubaland, and South West State.

Urban infrastructure projects implemented

In 51 new IDP camps in Baidoa district of **South West State**, UNDP created 985 short-term jobs for the local youth who worked for garbage cleaning and created better sanitary and living condition for thousands of residents.



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Other Key Achievements

Under the **PBF-funded Daldhis component of JP YES Programme**, planning of the **rehabilitation of critical infrastructure**, following the labour-intensive cash-for work to provide job opportunities for 200 youth, is underway in both Baidoa in South West State and Kismayo in Jubaland. Local authorities have identified the public infrastructure which are part of the District Community Action Plans (CAP). The initiative will be implemented by June 2018.

UNIDO

Over the reporting period, UNIDO was able to start implementation of skills trainings at endorsed training facilities and have trained over eighty males and twenty-three females in a variety of trades-based training fields. Technical skills trainings are complemented by a targeted income-generating toolkit package initiative that rewards the most competent and dynamic 30-35% trainees. During the reporting period the project has allocated nearly 30 toolkits to high potential youth enrolled in our training programme. UNIDO skills trainings help to improve public assets and the agency's technical assistance has been focused on rehabilitation works at the Ministry of Agriculture compound, improving prison facilities at the Baidoa Central Prison, upgrade training halls in Kismaayo, and to produce a variety of public works from producing playground equipment, rubbish bins, and other small civil works trainings for our trainees.

Challenges (incl: Delays or Deviations) and Lessons Learnt:

- Reshuffles and political transitions impacts the project implementation as with each reshuffle new government officials require time to adjust to their new portfolios which also includes the need for orientation training and often technical training. The need for financing for this type of reoccurring training is sometimes not included within project budgets and this subsequently increases risks that newly elected or appointed government official will not be up to the task of meeting their mandates. This scenario also places further strain on the project resources (human and financial). Along with sufficient budget for training, ensuring that there is a critical mass of technical staff and support to the institutions with the right level of skills and knowledge is an important mitigating action that improves the smooth transition and sustains partnerships; and lowers the risks of regression in government performance.
- Access remained one of the key challenges in both Adaado and Garbaharey due to the security concern and limited safe access routes and logistical shortcomings. In Jubaland State, this hampered free inter-district movement of government personnel and limited their ability to oversee activities such as the civic education activities that took place in Garbaharey district. The restricted movement of the national staff has had a serious impact on the programme's operations and coordination of staff activities and programme implementation. The issue of access persists and this critical constraint will only grow and hamper JPLG efforts as the number of districts requiring development assistance, particularly following the formation of district councils, increases in the FMS. Action has been taken in terms of requesting increased logistic and operational support in these areas. However, there also requires concrete action from the UN to increase access through logistical support; without which JPLG III efforts to support emerging district government will be seriously derailed.
- The very nature of adopting legislation on the sharing of powers among government bodies – such as the case of the Local Government Law – is a sensitive and often time-consuming process that leads to prolonged needs for programme human capacity and other financial related support.
- Deterioration of the security situation in project sites in several instances affected smooth implementation of activities. The project staff restricted their movements and were advised to work at home.
- Limited capacities of the federal and local authorities in programming remained a key challenge in programme implementation. Specifically, limited understanding of the UNDP programme policies and procedures by government counterparts and their low level of substantive contribution to programme planning and implementation has been main



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challenging factors for the smooth implementation of activities. Regular engagement with the partners following a ‘learning-by-doing’ methodology and developing tailor-made capacity building initiatives and their implementation and follow up, are the way forward.

- In Kismayo/Jubaland, due to contradictory decisions of the government authorities on the selection of infrastructure for rehabilitation, the planning of YES-DALDHIS initiative was delayed. Setting up a consultative process in a coordinated manner enabled to resolve the issue. Effective multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism in each district/region and working with it, improves the project planning, implementation, M&E and management as well as strengthens the capacities of the partners/ key stakeholders.
- Clarity on the roles and responsibilities of the Regional States’ authorities/ministries were not clear in implementation of YES-DALDHIS activities at the initial stage. As a result, it created confusion and misunderstanding between the ministries, especially in Jubaland. This issue was resolved through a consultative process and it was agreed that YES government counterpart would lead the coordination, in consultation with MOI and other relevant authorities.
- Unavailability of the Service Providers for the project implementation in some regions, such as Jubaland, delays the implementation of project. In order to get the qualified Service Providers, YES had to re-advertise the proposal for bidding and start procurement process again.
- At federal level, the capacity of the national counterparts to implement development programmes is limited, characterizing one of the key Justice pillar’s main challenges and is more evident working in emerging federal member states including Jubaland, Southwest, Galmudug, and Hirshabelle. To address this, programme management training focusing on technical and operational aspects are being undertaken regularly for key staff from each counterpart
- The absence of Southwest State’s Minister of Justice has negatively affected the initiation of activities and also monitoring efforts.
- The tension between judiciary and political instability and frequent changes in Minister also lead to delay in delivery of services in SW.

Lessons learnt

- Creating spaces for dialogue between FMS and Federal Government, not only helps the programme implementation but facilitates the overall federalization of Somalia. The programme should continue investing in these coordination and dialogue forums for long time sustainability.
- Digital platforms can create cost-effective, accessible and open spaces for public engagement and dialogue with local governments around emerging government institutions and governance issues and can also generate important insights and recommendations for policy and governance programmes. Expanding such spaces in newly established districts can lay the foundations for inclusive and accountable local governance, and ultimately strengthen the government’s peace and stability efforts.

Peacebuilding impact

Local Governance

The Daldhis programme is focused on promoting peace and stability through strengthening citizens’ confidence in public institutions and promoting inclusive consultative processes. The programme has also supported state-building by creating common planning and vision for a uniform local government structure.

In the context of the Wadajir Framework, JPLG has supported building relations between the different levels of government in line with the federal arrangements. The current JPLG component of the Daldhis programme supported the States of Jubaland and South West to draft local government legislation through a process of holding a series of consultations with key stakeholders including government and public/civil society and FMSs and FGS. This process was designed to not only produce Local Government Laws, but



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to contribute to building peaceful relations between Federal and State governments and among State governments. The process that considered all relevant legislation at all levels of government gather relevant information, assuring smooth and efficient legislation drafting and reviewing processes, has allowed the formation of the district council to commence; and thus, contributed to the democratization of Somalia. The FGS and FMS governments have committed to forming locally representative district councils as result of that commitment and the strategic and systematic approach deployed by the JPLG component of the Daldhis programme, the District of Hudur, Bardale have legitimate council members (established with the support of Finnish Church Aid) and Baidoa, Barawe, Kismayo and will be the second but not the last district with legitimate council members.

The Daldhis programme seeks to ensure that newly formed district councils are selected on the basis of peacebuilding principles (eg, respect for local clan representation) and to produce truly representative bodies. In doing so, it envisaged the establishment of District Council training procedures and guidelines, which in practice contribute to the shaping and legitimacy of an operational council, ultimately launching the ground for peace, building of the State.

Economic empowerment

In socio-economic rehabilitation of 200 youth at risks project, under the YES component of the Daldhis Joint Programme, there have been evidences of behavioural changes, noticed amongst many youth (both women and men). It was reported that many youth gained confidence and could open up for more discussions, information sharing, and tolerance and accepting responsibility in Baidoa. The monthly tests amongst the enrolled youth confirms that there are positive changes in behavior amongst 75% of the total enrolled youth; whereas there is 2% increase in the average marks attained by trainees in December 2017, as compared to November's marks in Baidoa. Additionally, teachers' feedback, especially on behavior, showed positive, as the quarrels in classes had reduced to almost zero in Baidoa. In Kismayo, *many learners themselves formed a welfare group and a conflict management club, for handling issues among themselves in and outside school amicably. Several youth have opened their bank accounts in their names 1st time and deposited their surplus funds as savings in Kismayo.* These changes are observed in both women and men. In the 2nd phase, they will be provided with the life-skills training and job placement opportunities. Local authorities in both Jubaland and South West State have been taking the lead in providing coordination and oversight roles for this initiative.

The main target beneficiary groups for UNIDO technical assistance under the DALDHIS project are Youth aged 18-32. UNIDO vocational, technical, and livelihoods support trainings provide at-risk Youth and youth-age detained armed opposition group members with the skills to start into a commercial or economic activity. The skills training sessions are demand driven marketable skills that allow our training graduates to take advantage of emerging opportunities in growing sectors of the local economy. Other initiatives look to reach into marginalized households and help these beneficiaries to obtain capacity building skills training and livelihoods support. UNIDO alternative livelihoods assistance at the Baidoa Central Prison is an important part of the work being done for the successful reintegration of former Al-Shabaab fighters into productive civilian life. UNIDO working with our partners have already begun to see the benefits of our training and toolkit support package for detainees that have been released.

Rule of Law

With support from the JROLP, the legal aid centres in Baidoa and Kismayo are providing vital legal aid services which have far reaching outcomes to defuse social tensions and resolve grievances. Decisions on the way forward in Rule of Law were taken during Priorities Engagement workshops in the FMS of Jubaland and South West. This resulted in the establishment of mobile courts, and an expansion of legal aid services and referral services from traditional elders to the formal justice system. Training provided to local council members on the rights of citizens and roles and responsibilities of justice institutions was also prioritized. The PBF funding contributed to addressing the drought. Legal aid services particularly focused on providing services to populations affected by the drought, especially those displaced to IDP camps.

Catalytic effects

Local Governance



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Supporting inter-state collaboration on local governance provides useful coordination and collaboration between the Federal Government and the FMSs. During 2017, this period, the FGS-MOFAIR organized a mission to Puntland to improve the federation and strengthen collaboration between the FMS and the FGS in the local governance programme. FGS organized several meetings to engage in the implementation of the National Framework of Local Governance (Wadajir Framework), which integrates and expands elements of local governance that support district council. Donors such as USAID, PBF, EU and SSF already support, or have expressed interest in supporting, the components of the Wadajir framework. This has included those efforts related to the formation of permanent municipal councilors. In addition to supporting the government's coordination efforts around local governance, the programme has promoted coordination and information sharing among projects, by supporting State Level Coordination meeting on Local Governance and Stabilization. Finnish Church Aid (FCA), Support-to-Stabilization (S2S) and Somalia Stability Fund (SSF) all support aspects of district council formation. The programme has continued to strengthen cooperation with agencies in efforts to identify synergies and avoid duplication of efforts.

Economic Empowerment

The participatory nature of project enables different groups/ clans in communities to come together for effective implementation of the project. The local authorities, using the existing coordination mechanism, working together with the local communities/clans in each stage of the project planning and implementation. As a result, the project leverages existing collaborative and adaptive capacities of the communities for social cohesion. Additionally, the local authorities are also becoming more aware of their limitations in programme management capacities and requesting the development partners to support them, so that they will effectively get involved in planning and overseeing the project for the benefit of their needy people. The vocational and trades training programmes that UNIDO designs for implementation focus on using these trainings to help improve training/instructional halls, counterpart facilities and other small scale infrastructure. The rehabilitation of the public assets helped to strengthen the engagement of Trainers, Trainees, counterparts, and other stakeholders involved with improving vocational and livelihoods training delivery. Orienting training outputs towards goods that can be distributed to the local community also help to improve the portfolio of community assets.

Rule of Law

The progress on the agreement on the Justice and Corrections Model, the mobile court mission to Puntland, the workshop on access to justice and mobile courts, the agreement on 10 judicial training manuals and delivery of training to judges, prosecutors and support staff all have positive catalytic effects on deepening and developing coordination in justice, correction and rule of law sector. It has also played a crucial role in deepening and strengthening federalism in justice and rule of law. These efforts of bringing together and closer all justice actors from the FMS will result in understanding federalism in the true sense, enhancing interaction between members states, learning and sharing experiences and developing healthy cooperation among the FMS. Ultimately it will ensure service provision to the poor and vulnerable people of Somalia.

Gender

The programme promotes inclusion of women and gender mainstreaming in all project-related activities. From recruitments to capacity building activities, the project strives to ensure inclusion of women. The project supports the deployment of young graduates to district administrations and have a set target for inclusion of women at 30%. Considerable efforts have been made to ensure that policies, regulations and frameworks also reflect gender equality and representation of women. Through the project's advocacy the Local Government Law of South West State calls for a minimum 20% of the delegates who elect the local councilors are women. The human resources management regulation for women and the public expenditure management guidelines for local government all provide clear regulation and guidance on how to ensure adequate participation and representation of women.

The project document highlights the effort of enhancing evidence-based policy and programme development through training and capacity building in sectoral sex-disaggregated data collection, processing and analysis, both within local counterparts and UN Agencies participating in JPLG. This will be complemented by an M&E and reporting system, established around sound gender-



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sensitive indicators tracking progress on outputs and outcomes, and ensuring that the programme intentions translate into more cost-effective results.

At the micro level, gender mainstreaming may be pursued by including measures in manuals and guidelines for each stage of the process of planning and implementation to ensure that gender issues are properly taken into account. Important here are procedures to ensure that women’s needs and priorities are reflected in annual plans for non-infrastructure services. Other examples include the location and design of facilities that impact the time spent on daily chores, such as primary schools, health facilities, market places and water pumps.

Out of 200 youth at risks enrolled in the socio-economic rehabilitation initiatives, under YES-DALDHIS, 93 youth are women (46%) in Baidoa and Kismayo. In the above initiative, along with their male counterparts, women at risk have reportedly shown positive behaviors and attitudes, and started learning literacy and numeracy in the training sessions. On the other hand, out of 62 members of the 3 water management committees in three villages, who were trained in water resource management, 20 members are women, who are in decision-making bodies. The ability to offer quality technical and livelihoods training to women has been constrained by the need to focus on the stabilizing impact of prioritizing male employment into dynamic market sectors. UNIDO’s training outreach to women includes planned courses in beauty/salon, Food Preparation and Safety, Sewing and Garments, Business and Computer Applications, Meat Cutting, and Skins and Hides. During the reporting period only trainings in Tie and Dye were organized. In 2018 training of women will become a much higher priority for UNIDO project managers.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ⁶	Total no. of Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
	6	0
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues (as of end of 2017) ⁷	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	12 (ILO) 22 (UNDP) 8 (UNCDF) 4 (UNICEF) 21 (UN Habitat) 3 (UNIDO) 1 (PBF Secretariat) 9 (PMU)	5 (ILO) 10 (UNDP) 2 (UNCDF) 4 (UNICEF) 13 (UN Habitat) 3 (UNIDO) 1 (PBF Secretariat) 9 (PMU)

Human Rights

The project mainstreams HRBA through strengthening the duty-bearer’s structures/ systems/ approaches to delivering of basic services to the right-holders. Working at the local government level to improve accountable and transparent government processes to enable the local government to play their part in delivering services to the communities within the Federal structure of Somalia.

The project promotes participatory planning local government processes and encourages inclusion of all groups in community consultations. Systems for participatory planning and public expenditure management for local governments are being developed for Jubbaland and South West States. Accountability and transparency is ensured through strengthening community consultation and engagement in local government planning and budgeting processes. Village representatives will be invited to take part in selecting the projects to be funded and implemented by the local government as well as verify that previous project is implemented according

⁶ Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.

⁷ Staff members are those contracted to undertaken work for the Joint Programme including full time staff, consultants, advisors, interns, etc. Staff members with responsibility for gender issues are those who have gender related activities included in their Terms of Reference.



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to plan. The community monitoring groups will have representation of women is a criterion and strives to have a broad representation of various groups in the community.

The projects support in the provision of legal awareness raising and mobile courts contributes 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 such as IDP's, minorities, disadvantaged and women fulfills the human rights of citizens in receiving fair representation and fair judgements.

Daldhis promotes human rights through the following strategies:

- Continue to strengthen engagement between rights holders and duty-bearers;
- Strengthening alliances for social change in the communities;
- Increase incentives for duty-bearers to strengthen performance in the provision of services; and,
- Continue to strengthen the social accountability mechanisms

Has the Joint Programme included a protection risk assessment in its context analysis, including on gender issues, and taken measures to mitigate these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated or new risks created?	Result (Yes/No)
	No
No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.	Result (No.)
	0
No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result (Number)
	0
Other	
Does the Joint Programmes have a national cost-sharing component (i.e. funds and/or other resources provided by the FGS and/or FMS (including in-kind contributions)? (if 'Yes', describe below).	Results (Yes/No)
	No
Have FMS(s) been engaged in one or more of the following: design, planning, implementation, coordination and/or monitoring of the Joint Programme.	Results (Yes/No)
	Yes
Describe nature of cost sharing:	
Support to Drought Response	
<p>In early 2017, Somalia experienced a severe drought that resulted in many people being displaced internally who required emergency assistance including food, water and shelter. Consequently, the Somalia President declared a national disaster in February. During 2017, as part of the Drought Response Measures, local governments continued to play an active role in collecting data and identifying vulnerable populations and the communities in most need.</p> <p>In response, the Government is undertaking the Drought Impact Needs Assessment (DINA) and Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF) with the support of the UNDP, WB and EU. These efforts aim to ensure support to Governments (at Federal, State and local levels) to understand and address the root causes of recurrent vulnerability in Somalia, and the structural drivers of fragility, with a focus on longer-term preventive and developmental solutions to “break the cycle” of recurrent humanitarian emergencies in the country, and the recurrent risk of famine. Accordingly, the Daldhis programme will aim to provide local governments with tools to both aid in the coordination of drought and other emergency response and to have the appropriate planning mechanisms and skills</p>	



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to develop local preparedness response plans that will also enable local governments to identifying key priorities for future investment and financing.

The cash-for-work activity in response to drought created short-term employment to 985 short-term jobs created by improving sanitary condition of 51 new IDP camps.

At the federal and FMS levels, the JROLP provided support to the drought response efforts through legal aid at IDP camps. After the drought was declared, additional resources were provided to legal aid providers by deploying 2 paralegals in Baidao and 1 in Kismayo IDP camps.

Communications & Visibility

Representatives from all FMSs attended benchmarking mission to UMI (July 9-17) to gain first-hand experience on how civil service training and development is carried out in the country:

<http://www.so.undp.org/content/somalia/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/07/24/high-level-somali-delegation-visit-uganda-as-part-of-somali-civil-service-build-up.html>.

Event: August 21 Launching LG law and district council formation in Jubbaland:

<http://www.so.undp.org/content/somalia/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/08/21/jubbaland-launches-local-governance-law-begins-district-council-formation-process.html>

The activities and achievements of UNIDO Daldhis component of JP YES Programme are regularly promoted on our official UNIDO-Somalia Twitter site: @UNIDOSomalia. Our banners make reference to the PBF and our UN sister agencies.



YES-DALDHIS socio-economic rehabilitation of youth at risk: Youth are seen at the learning session in Baidoa.



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Some of drought response the beneficiaries received their CFW payment in Baidao – South West state



UNIDO plastering and painting skills training at the Baidoa Central Prison. Containerized training platform for woodworking (beehive box making)

Looking ahead

Next quarter, the following activities will be targeted:

Local Governance

- i) Representatives from FMS and the FGS will finalize the National Local Government Capacity Development Policy; that will include a standardized curriculum for the local governments and provide core Local Government policies/regulation/modules and quality assurance framework that will be hosted within the LGI.
- ii) Under the leadership of state-level MoIs, coordination meeting on Local Government and Stabilization will take place in SWS and Jubbaland with all practitioners and other stakeholders in these two states.
- iii) Advance district council formation and strengthening collaboration among actors involved in local governance, including PBF actors, will be reinforced in the next quarter.
- iv) Conduct a series of Public Private dialogues – FMS (SWS and Jubbaland)
- v) Introduction of PEM 4 (SWS/Jubbaland)
- vi) Support newly formed districts on capacity building on infrastructure investments

Economic Empowerment



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- vii) 800 short term jobs (50% women) will be created; and at least 5 public facilities will be rehabilitated in Kismayu and Baidoa
- viii) 200 youth (50% women) at risk will be socio-economically rehabilitated and will receive jobs opportunities in Baidoa and Kismayu.
- ix) In Kismaayo, UNIDO will be revitalizing instructional delivery for trainings aimed at female youth. Training sessions in food processing, textiles and garment making, IT, meat and fish handling, and entrepreneurship will be implemented over Quarter 2 2018.
- x) Trainings aimed a male working in the construction, trades, and technical fields will target under-skilled, under-employed, and low paid youth marginally attached to local workshops. Technical assistance will be directed at upskilling target beneficiary groups so as to better compete in local markets, leverage locally appropriate capital/technology transfers, and/or start up an economic activity of their own.
- xi) Implement vocational training centre managerial capacity building so as to support the sustainable operation of the facility through building training delivery capacity as well as leverage equipment and productive assets to create alternative revenue streams for the VTC.
- xii) In Baidoa, UNIDO will continue to rehabilitate vocational training centres, install and commission training and instructional equipment and toolkit packages, as well as work with our local cadre of technical and livelihood trainers to implement our various market based training sessions
- xiii) Male Youth in the South West State operational area(s) will be working on expanding public assets and repair small scale infrastructure;
- xiv) Value chain support activities will be enhanced through the provision of locally appropriate cultivation tools, improved processing practices in the skins and hides sector, as well as working towards improving the productive capacity of trainees in UNIDO construction/trades based trainings.
- xv) Pilot initiatives in the bee/honey and the skins/ hides value chains are also exciting initiatives that will soon be launched. Assisting UNIDO ROLSIG partners with the Al-Shabaab reintegration programme at the Baidoa Central Prison is also a key objective for UNIDO project managers in early 2018.

Rule of Law

- xvi) Establishing the ADR Homes for women in Jubbaland, SW and Puntland, raising awareness about human rights and fair trials among traditional elders, identifying and agreeing on linkage and harmonization of practices in TDR mechanism
- xvii) Expansion of the police services to the people and achieving stabilization impact through extended police-community engagement.
- xviii) Finalise construction of the Jubbaland and Baidoa Police Posts.



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ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk ⁸	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Political/Operational (YES prodoc)	Duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Programme.	Relevant government ministries and institutions will acquire institutional and technical capacity development on methods of collection, analysis and storage of labour market and skills data. The national statistics centre (Minister of Planning and International Cooperation) along with the Ministry statistical units, will be strengthened with technical assistance from a technical expert who will be seconded to the line ministries. This assistance will improve labour market information analysis processes and institutional capacity at the national and regional level. The Programme will also train ministries and institutions for better collection and analysis of data relevant to developing appropriate skills training programmes for youth employment.
Security (YES prodoc)	That AMISOM Close Protection Units are Not Available or Unwilling to Support Missions	Coordinate closely with UN Security Focal points.
Political (YES prodoc)	Changes in the Ministries due to recent elections and Cabinet reshuffles generate frictions and may delay implementation of activities as new stakeholders enter consultations.	The project teams will work with UNSOM regional heads of office and planning officers to maintain a consistent and constant dialogue with authorities, leveraging the SWS/Jubbaland President’s office if need be, to ensure business continuity through administration changes.
Operational risks (JPLG Prodoc)	<p>Prodoc: In south and central Somalia, the legal basis for local governance remains unclear.</p> <p>Update:</p> <p>The programme facilitates dialogue between the Federal and States governments on local governance and decentralization legislation. The current political processes allow to forecast that LG legal reforms will continue in 2017 creating strong foundation for LG at the states’ and district level.</p>	<p>JPLG is supporting drafting of options papers for relationships between Federal level the emerging states and their local governments. These are now being used to review local governance laws.</p> <p>The formation of Federal Member States, and their improved abilities to work is changing the political context. This is further complimented by the approval by all the Wadajir framework and close partnerships between the Ministers of Interior from all states (except Somaliland and to a lesser degree Puntland). It is against this backdrop that JPLG has agreed to play a more active role in creating a more enabling environment, working with Ministries of Interior and starting to assist in district council formation.</p>

⁸ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



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<p>Political risks (JPLG Prodoc)</p>	<p>Prodoc: The adoption of the new Constitution and the establishment of a new government in Mogadishu, and upcoming local elections may lead to increased political uncertainty.</p> <p>Update: Upcoming Cabinets reshuffle in South West and Galmudug may disrupt programme interventions in new federal member states due to increased political uncertainty.</p>	<p>Project teams are monitoring political developments and adjusting the implementation schedule accordingly.</p> <p>JPLG has committed to conducting regular and systematic monitoring to inform programming, and will identify opportunities, threats and challenges. Appropriate risk mitigation measures are discussed with other international actors, including JPLG donors, embassies, the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office and the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS).</p> <p>JPLG is also looking to develop common operational basis in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo to enable more coherent service delivery from UN agencies. New service delivery models are also being discussed.</p>
<p>Operational risks (JPLG Prodoc)</p>	<p>The lack of political will and institutional commitment among government partners in all zones may result in failure to follow through on agreements, jeopardizing progress towards achieving JPLG goals and milestones.</p> <p>The Federal Government are not a primary target partner for JPLG and yet have an essential role to ensure enabling policy, legislation and environments are created. The reduced support to federal systems does to a degree undermine JPLG’s influence.</p>	<p>JPLG staff will have opportunities to monitor and report on these risks through their constant interactions with government officials in central ministries and local authorities.</p> <p>As preventive measures, JPLG seeks to build strong commitment at the highest levels of government, and strong ownership of Programme activities among government staff, elected representatives, and other institutional stakeholders. This will be achieved by maintaining frequent communications to ensure they are fully informed of Programme activities and closely involved in the planning and design of them.</p> <p>This is clearly demonstrated by the steering committee meetings and the functionality of the Inter Ministerial Committees on Local Governance in Somaliland and Puntland.</p> <p>JPLG has also worked with partners to create a Strategic Steering Committee meeting to help guide and protect the work and its implementation. Demand is high and there is a concern that needs cannot be fully met in the current Somali context. Additionally, the governments of the north are fearful that expansion in the south will be detrimental to their needs.</p> <p>These challenges where possible can be overcome by working with others closely (e.g. World Bank) and regular liaison.</p> <p>Work at a policy level in the new states of Somalia has been done in a coordinated manner building on the strong links the Ministries of Interior have built under the Wadajir framework.</p>



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ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
PBF Project Steering Committee	20 March 2017	The Project Steering Committee approved the PBF SC and PBF TWG TORs and the AWP 2017.	
Mission to Kismayo by Justice Specialist	9-10 July 2017	The purpose of the mission was to find out challenges the partners are facing in launching mobile courts and to expedite implementation of activities in the LoA. Meetings with Minister of Justice, DG Justice, DG for Constitutional Affairs, Deputy Chief Judge of Lower Juba, Prosecutor and mobile courts judges team.	
Mission to Baidoa to support the establishment of mobile courts. National Justice Specialist.	17 – 24 August 2017	Training and support to stakeholders in South West to commence mobile courts and participation in legal aid awareness.	
Monitoring of Kismayo civic education activities by UNICEF staff.	10-13 July	Monitoring of awareness-raising activities in Kismayo, targeting the public and local government staff (community meetings, interface with local government) Meetings with MoI and district staff	
Joint RUNO + PBF Secretariat mission to Baidoa	October 3 rd 2017	Participated in the first stabilization and local governance meeting of South West State	
Project Monitoring carried out by UNDP national staff	13th June 2017- 22 June 2017	Drought response components were monitoring by UNDP national staff in both Somaliland and South West states.	Project activities were completed or on track during the mission. Back to office reports is available upon request
Stakeholder Review Consultation	13th – 17th August in Kismayo and 24th -28th August in Berbera	UNDP met officials from ministry of fish in both Somaliland and Jubbaland for consultation on implementing dried fish value chain activities in both location	Agreed with officials on implementing the planned activities in both locations



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Assessment of the identified critical infrastructure to be rehabilitated under YES_DALDHIS in Baidoa, South West State	7 th – 10 th Dec 2017	2 infrastructure, these are: a bridge and a youth centre, were assessed by UNDP Engineer in Baidoa. In this regard, consultation with the local authorities and market survey was also undertaken.	The identified 2 infrastructure were selected for rehabilitation. There was an agreement on this received from the local authority.
Assessment of the identified critical infrastructure to be rehabilitated under YES_DALDHIS in Kismayo, Jubaland	17 th – 25 th Dec 2017	The identified infrastructure, Inji building, is to be rehabilitated for the use of the Technical Vocational Centre in Kismayu.	There was an agreement reach with the local authority to renovate the Inji building for the use of the vocational training centre. For this, the UNDP Engineer assessed the building and undertook market survey.
Rehabilitation Site Visit to the UNIDO Training Site at the Baidoa Central Prison	11 March 2017 30 October 2017 11 December 2017 21 January 2018	Site visit by UNIDOs Chief Technical Advisor to inspect on-going training activities at the prison including setting up of a containerized training hall, facility improvements, and other support initiatives	Site visits lead to better understanding of the challenges in the corrections sector in Baidoa. Visits also provide for stock taking on setting priorities and looking to strengthen collaboration with other prison stakeholders.



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ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
1.	Mol, other ministries: Education, water, Health Public work UN- JPLG		3-4 May	18	2	20	Consultation on local government district structure and TOR for districts development	Kismayo, Jubbaland	
2.	Mols - Puntland, JS, GS and SWS. district (9) IMC-LG secretariat, UN-JPLG,		22-24 May	84	20	104	PEM Revision validation workshop and DDF review workshop	Garowe, Puntland	UNDP- JPLG
3.	MoIFAR, Mols FMS, UN- JPLG		5-6 June	17	2	19	LGI- pre-benchmarking workshop	MIA, Mogadishu	UNPD-JPLG
4.	MoIFAR, Mol FMS, UN- JPLG		9-17 July	14	1	15	Benchmarking to UMI	UMI, Kampala	Uganda Management institute
5.	Jubbaland ministers, Mol, and UN- JPLG	Office of Presidency	24-25 July	36	4	40	Decentralization dialogue forum	Kismayo, Jubbaland	MOIFAR – Decentralization consultant
6.	Decentralized severest Ministries		13-14 September	18	2	20	Consultation on LG structure	Kismayo	MOI JS - consultants



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#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
7.	SWS ministers, Mol, and UN-JPLG		26-28 September	38	7	45	Decentralization dialogue forum	Baidoa, SWS	MOIFAR decentralization consultant
8.	Mol JSS, Garbaharey district and UNDP/JPLG	Civil society and administration	26-27 November	32	8	40	Decentralization dialogue forum	Garbaharay, Jubbaland	MOIFAR decentralization consultant
9.		School children	2-10 September	47	33	80	Civic education training and debates for school children	Kismayo and Garbaharey	KAAH
10.		Secondary school graduates	22-23 September	21	9	30	Secondary graduates training on Local Governance and citizens interactions on Facebook and Twitter	Kismayo and Garbaharey	KAAH
11.		Youth Volunteers & Police officer in South West Sate		49	19	68	Community Policing Introduction training to youth volunteers and police officers in Baidoa South West State of Somalia	Baidoa	UNDP, SWSS and AMISOM
12.		Youth	July	6		6	Block Making	Baidoa	UNIDO
13.		Youth	Aug/Sept	8		8	Construction	Kismayo	UNIDO
14.		Youth	Sept	5		5	Blacksmithing for Agriculture	Kismayo	UNIDO
15.		Youth	Sept	10		10	Commercial Painting	Kismayo	UNIDO



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#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
17.		Youth at risk	Nov-Dec 17	55	45	100	Training on socio-economic rehabilitation of youth at risk	Kismayo	UNDP/ HDC (NGO)
18.		Youth	July 2017	6	0	6	Block Making	Baidoa	UNIDO
19.		Youth	Oct 2017	5	0	5	Woodworking Beehive	Baidoa	UNIDO
20.		Youth	Jan 2018	4	0	4	Commercial Painting (BCP)	Baidoa	UNIDO
21.		Youth	Aug/Sept 2017	8	0	8	Construction (MoA)	Kismayo	UNIDO
22.		Youth	Sept 2017	5	0	5	Blacksmithing for Agriculture Round 1 (KTI)	Kismayo	UNIDO
23.		Youth	Nov 2017	6	0	6	Welding Training (KTI)	Kismayo	UNIDO
24.		Youth	March 2017	0	10	10	Tie Dye Training Round 1	Kismayo	UNIDO
25.		Youth	July 2017	0	10	10	Tie Dye Training Round 2	Kismayo	UNIDO
26.			July 2017	8	0	8	Boat Engine Mechanic Training (KTI)	Kismayo	UNIDO
27.		Youth	Sept 2017	10	0	10	Commercial Painting	Kismayo	UNIDO
28.		Youth	Dec 2017	6	0	6	Block making and Cement Products (BCP)	Baidoa	UNIDO
29.		Youth	Nov 2017	4	0	4	Facility Maintenance Works (KTI)	Kismayo	UNIDO
30.		Youth	Nov 2017	6	0	6	Commercial Painting (KTI)	Kismayo	UNIDO
31.		Youth	July 2017	4	0	4	Blacksmithing for Agriculture (KTI)	Kismayo	UNIDO
32.	Custodial Corp		April 2017	7	3	10	Facility Security and Metal Hand Wand Detectors	Baidoa	UNIDO/ROLSIG
33.	The Judiciary of ISWA	Members of the mobile court teams in Baidoa (Judges,	17–24/08/2017	13	2	15	Commencement of Mobile Court services in South West State	Baidoa	UNDP



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#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
		registers, lawyers and partners)							
Totals:				602	225	827			