



SOMALIA UN MPTF

PROGRAMME FINAL REPORT
Period: 1st January 2017 – 31st August 2019

Project Name	Daldhis (Build Your Country)
Gateway ID (MPTF Project ID)	00103709
Start date	01.01.2017
Planned end date	31.08.2019
Focal Person	(Name): Paul Simkin, JPLG Senior Programme Manager
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Participating UN Entities	ILO, UNCDF, UNDP, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNIDO
NDP Pillar	Inclusive Politics Security and Rule of Law Effective Efficient Institutions Economic Growth
Priority	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. Communities in newly recovered areas of South and Central Somalia generate the demand for, and benefit from, local governance, security, justice and socio-economic solutions.
Milestone	
Location	Kismayo and Garbaharey in Jubaland State and Hudur, Barawe and Baidoa in South West State
Gender Marker	GM2: Programme has gender equality as a significant objective

Total Budget as per ProDoc	\$6,300,000
MPTF:	PBF: \$6,300,000
Non-MPTF sources:	TRAC: \$0.00 (UNDP)
	Other: DOCO \$50,000

	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1.	UNDP	Jocelyn Mason	Resident Representative	
2.	UNIDO	Ivan Kral	Country Programme Manager	
3.	UNJPLG	Paul Simkin	Senior Programme Manager	

Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received	
PUNO	Reporting Period (Jan. 2017–Aug. 2019)	Cumulative	Reporting Period (Jan. 2017–Aug. 2019)	Cumulative



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ILO	443,716	443,716		
UNCDF	695,811	695,811		
UNDP	2,886,976	2,886,976		
UNHABITAT	468,367	468,367		
UNICEF	495,811	495,811	50,000	50,000
UNIDO	1,309,319	1,309,319		
TOTAL	6,300,000	6,300,000		50,000

JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds ¹			JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds	
PUNO	Reporting Period (Jan. 2017–Aug. 2019)	Cumulative	Reporting Period (Jan. 2017–Aug. 2019)	Cumulative
ILO	443,715	443,715		
UNCDF	690,895	690,895		
UNDP	2,791,326	2,791,326		
UNHABITAT	467,296	467,296		
UNICEF	492,109	492,109	50,000	50,000
UNIDO	1,300,439	1,300,439		
TOTAL	6,185,780	6,185,780	50,000	50,000

- **HIGHLIGHTS**941 youth (272 women) provided with social rehabilitation training where they acquired vocational and entrepreneurship skills
- Courts activities were extended to Jubaland (Kismayo and Garbaharey district in Gedo region) and Southwest (Baidoa and Hudur),
- The Local Government Financial Management Manual and property taxation framework for South West and Jubaland States were finalized (including validation workshop, translation and printing),
- Local government laws and human resource policies were enacted in all Federal Member States.
- The Federal Government and State governments worked together in the development and implementation of a national policy for local reconciliation and local government formation: Called the Wadajir framework.
- Rehabilitation of Talo Wadaq and Awale Womens group training centres, created improved conditions and learning climate for the long-term benefit of those in need of skills training.
- Gender training and training on the roles and responsibilities of the District Preparatory Committee (DPC) and Technical Committee (TC) were conducted for Ministry of Interior (Mol) South West State to support gender inclusivity in the district council formation process
- Local Government Institute consultations were conducted in Jubaland (JS) and South West (SWS) States
- The launch ceremony for District Council Formation for Baidoa and Baraawe was held at Baidoa with a subsequent opening ceremony for Baidoa District council formation conference on power sharing.
- A joint assessment of newly established district councils of Baidoa and Hudur was conducted
- The communities saw immediate outcome of the elected district council in forms of the projects aimed at improvement of the public services, e.g. roads with lights, market and community/district council meeting hall.

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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- Improved connection and trust between the citizens, businesses and the districts administrations due to involvement of stakeholders in local government processes such as community consultations, planning, budgeting and monitoring, .
One of the contractors complimented the public procurement process, which she thinks is a transparent and easy process to show how local municipality delivers services.

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- Access to justice increased with the expansion of mobile courts to one additional district in Jubaland, whose communities did not have previous access to formal courts. Additionally, four community dispute resolution centres (CDRCs) have been established in Kismayo and Garbaharey (Jubaland) and Xuddur and Baidoa (South West). The CDRCs are meant to increase access to justice through referrals and compliance with human rights, particularly women's rights, by enhancing the participation of women in alternative dispute resolution processes. To achieve this, training forums for 265 traditional leaders and women were organised in Jubaland and South West States focusing on their role in observing fundamental rights. Altogether, these activities contribute to FGS' goal of implementing a security and justice process that actualises the needs of Somali people, as specified in its *Roadmap to Security and Justice 2017-2020* (Tubta Amniga & Cadaaladda), and Goal 2.3: "Facilitating access to justice".
- Institutional capacity of Ministries in Kismayo and Baidoa have been enhanced with rental of office space, procurement and supply of office and electronic equipment (furniture, camera and laptop computers), enabling them to improve their ability to fulfill their primary functions. Also, an accounting and office management-training program was completed for MOLSA staff improving the capacity of the ministry to manage, archive and analyze related market and skills data.
- Improved service delivery and access to social amenities through implementation of community projects (rehabilitation of gravel roads and school) in Hudur. In Baidoa, youth centre rehabilitated creating space and environment for youth to engage in productive activities thus promoting peacebuilding.
- An enabling environment for the Baidoa local government created following the rehabilitation of the district offices providing improved environment in service delivery
- Projects valued at \$ 532,129 implemented in Hudur and Baidoa with procurement and technical oversight provided by the state ministries of interior and public works, this demonstrates competencies influenced regarding procurement and technical oversight of public infrastructure investments
- Adoption of the first open procurement in Hudur and Baidoa demonstrating accountability and transparency in management of financial resources with two women owned companies successfully bidding for two projects in Hudur.
- Facilitation of capacity building initiatives with participants drawn from different geographical regions not only enhanced information sharing but promoted peacebuilding by providing a forum for persons from different clan and political affiliations to interact with a common purpose.
- Local Leadership Management (LLM) training conducted in the newly established district of Hudur, Southwest state and they launched their first public procurement exercise.
- Training for Jubaland and Southwest authorities on systems and tools for the delivery of public infrastructure investments.
- Peer to peer learning exchanges between new Federal Member states and Puntland.
- The district administration structures in Jubaland have been developed
- 22% of members of the District Peace and Stability Committees (DPSC) are women.



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- Advancement of the Local Government Institutes demonstrates the government leadership and engagement in accelerating the implementation of a uniform local government system in Somalia. Jubaland and South West have all made important advancements in the enabling environment for local governance. Through dialogue forums and drafting of policy legislation the ground is being prepared for local governments to operate on principles of accountability and transparency supported by key government actors and civil society.

SITUATION UPDATE

The security situation in Somalia, especially in the south and central federal member states, remained unstable. Al-Shabaab remained highly active across the new states of Somalia, with regular attacks and assassinations. This persistently undermined progress, delayed project teams' access and undermined communities' commitments to move towards representative forms of government.

In South West State some political tension occurred after the SWS president opposed the position of the federal government on the conflicts between the gulf countries which are central to the ongoing federalism discussions. Although Al-Shabab has been put under pressure and ceded ground, there were some clan clashes in Baidoa town causing the death of civilians and combatants. These security concerns negatively impacted the district council formation processes.

The ongoing creation of functional administrative units in the new Federal States and requirements for electoral cycles in Jubaland and South West States have focused political attentions at national and state levels with little firm commitment to creating representative local government structures. For significant periods of 2018 the federal states failed to work constructively with the federal government, resulting in slow progress on a wide range of peace building and developmental issues.

A reshuffle of the Director Generals took place in Jubaland, resulting in a new Director General joining the Ministry of Justice. A new Chief Justice and Attorney General were appointed as well. A Judicial Services Commission was nominated by the Jubaland President, Ahmed Madobe. Meanwhile, political tensions continued between the President of Jubaland and the Federal Government. Senior members of the Somali National Army as well as the National Intelligence and Security Agency (NISA) were denied entry into Kismayo by the Jubaland Administration, which contested their appointments by the Federal Government, claiming that the Jubaland Administration was not consulted.

In South West State, the elections proved to be highly contentious with state presidents accusing the Federal Government of interference. One of the presidential candidates, Mukhtar Ali Robow, an ex-al-Shabab member, was subsequently arrested, igniting civil unrest and a heavy-handed state response. At least 11 people, including soldiers and civilians, died in Baidoa during clashes between his supporters, and the federal government, following his arrest. On the 19th of December 2018, elections were held in South West State, after several postponements. Abdiaziz Hassan Mohamed Laftagareen stood as winner after the elections and was appointed as president of the state. The new government is now working to reconcile communities and is taking time to become functional.

The UN suspended some operations and reduced staff due to the delay in disbursement of the 2nd tranche of PBF funds, caused by the lengthy process involved to agree and sign the amendment as well lack of reaching the expenditure threshold. The disbursement of funds after the cost extension in June 2019 allowed for



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continuation of activities with varied results across regions.

It is important to note that during much of the life span of the project Somalia was trapped in a deep humanitarian crisis with the majority of the target communities placed under life threatening nutritional status. The crisis diverted attention of the State and Federal leaders focusing their limited resources in the large-scale humanitarian response.

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.

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
		CUMULATIVE 2017 - 2019
# 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	2 (drafts of DP) + 2 (drafts of LG) - SouthWest and Jubbaland
# of decentralization or local governance related legislation/ sector specific policies, including fiscal decentralization developed (or drafted) and gender sensitive Baseline: 0	4	6 Local government laws drafted and enacted. 2 Human resource policies drafted. Local Governance institute framework agreed to. Fiscal manuals drafted and adopted.
Output 1.2: Coordination is strengthened in support of decentralization by Federal Member States Administration		
# of coordination and oversight meetings organized Baseline:0	6	4

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



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# 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)	2 human resource drafts produced and 1 approved which include gender sensitive issues.	
# of formal mechanisms of coordination that exist at Federal and states level Baseline:0	2 (FGS – SWS and FGS – JBL)	2	
Output 1.3: Strengthened capacity to develop standardized local government systems and structures in Jubaland/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 Jubaland)	No progress achieved as very slow progress in district council formations. Fiscal policies agreed at state level.	
# 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.	5 monitoring visits (See Annex 2)	
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.	4 training teams established	3 teams 26 trained (M:25, W:1)- 1 training in Benadir South West: 58 trained (M: 58; W:0) – 2 trainings in Baidoa Jubaland: 31 trained (M:27, W:4) – 2 trainings in Kismayo	
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
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 Jubaland	Community based preparatory committees formed in 4 districts – for district council formation. Radio debates and SMS feedback systems trialed – 37% women and 1,500 participants (65%	



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		<p>youth). 200 community groups trained in civic engagement – 1,000 public reached through drama and village dialogues. 5 Decentralization dialogue forums 1 prominent CSO in south central and 1 international NGO were used.</p>	
<p># of socioeconomic issues constructively discussed in the dialogues with local government/ authorities (Suggested - employment, health, education, social infrastructure, youth and etc) Baseline: 0</p>	TBD.	MIDNIMO community action plans utilized for priority interventions in Baidoa and Hudur.	
<p>Output 2.2: Increased access to public and judicial services in Kismayo, Garbaharey, Dollow, and Afmadow districts of Jubaland State / Baidoa and Afogye districts of South West State</p>			
<p># of local and central government personnel trained in at least one PEM module Baseline: 0</p>	TBD as per training plans	Time frames were not possible hence use of MIDNIMO systems for communities (closely compatible with the PEM methods).	
<p># of district council members trained in civic education, public management, procurement. Baseline: 0</p>	TBD as per training plans	<p>200 Civic education 30 procurement 25 HR management</p>	
<p>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)</p>	<p>Baseline: 1,231 cases adjudicated in 2016 Target: increase in adjudication by 25%</p>	<p>Jubaland: 80 cases South West: 22 cases <i>This baseline (2016) was for the whole country incl. Somaliland.</i> <i>Baseline was zero for JL and SW.</i> <i>Figures for JL & SW are only for 2017 as all the funds available for that were utilized in 2017.</i></p>	



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Output 2.3: Strengthened enabling environment through youth engagement/employment/PPP dialogue and Local Economic Development			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR³	
Number of youth (% women) trained in civic education and life-skills for social rehabilitation and economic reintegration in Baidoa and Kismayo	200 youth at risk (100 from Baidoa and 100 from Kismayo) at least 30% women	941 youth (272 women) provided with social rehabilitation training where they acquired vocational and entrepreneurship skills	
Number of youth (% women) employed – self-or wage-employed in Baidoa and Kismayo	0	100 youth (40 women) were self-employed or wage-employed.	
Number of public infrastructure rehabilitated in Baidoa and Kismayo	2 public infrastructure (one from each region) rehabilitated; and full satisfaction of the end users	The rehabilitation of critical infrastructure, such as bridge and youth centre in Biadoa as well as Youth Centre in Kismayo was completed and the local authorities have taken the responsibility of overall management and sustainability of this infrastructures. UNIDO: Training Hall Rehab: 18 Min Bldg: 1 Prison Facility: 1 Various Public Assets	
Number of youth (% women) got short-term jobs in rehabilitation works in Baidoa and Kismayo	0		
# of districts that implement their LDF budgets as per their work plan and eligible for increase in LDF funding Baseline: 0	8	2	
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR): Back To Office Reports (BTOR) of UNDP Project Team (Reference is made to Annex 2: Monitoring and Oversight Activities)			
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.			

³ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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A major component of the Daldhis project was **capacity building** of duty bearers to enable them to meet their obligations and the major impact of this project has been a change in capacities and mindset as will be demonstrated in this report.

Security and access are a major hindrance to programmes implementation in Somalia. To this end, the Daldhis project facilitated the expansion of policing services to the districts, particularly the capacity building of police station managers through middle management training and introduction of community policing as a new policing methodology.

Police Station Management Training: In 2017, the Police and Ministry of Internal Security (MOIS) established a police training team for the Police Station Management programme. This programme trained Somali trainers and developed training modules specifically designed for the needs of the Somali Police middle management. *Establishing and building the capacity of a Somali training team and not relying on external skills and trainers and ensuring that the training is adapted to the local needs is ensuring that the programme is sustainable and becomes an integral part of the Somali Police Force (SPF) training programme.*

In 2017, training course modules were finalized and approved. These modules were used to conduct training-of-trainers (TOT) for a Somali police training team. The team is composed of 26 individuals (M: 25; W: 1) and includes trainers with a variety of skills and backgrounds: law degree graduates, graduates from teacher's training institutes, as well as former and current police officers. The training teams have been playing an important role in helping to ensure a professional and responsive police service in Somalia, while ensuring that the process is Somali-led. The teams conducted eight 10-day middle management trainings for Police station management (240 police station commanders, deputies and officers, and division commanders and section chiefs) with PBF and other funding in Puntland: 40 (W:0; M:40); Galmudug: 26 (W:0, M:26); Southwest State: 58 (W:0; M:58); Hirshabelle State: 29 (W:0; M:29); Jubaland State: 62 (W:4; M:58) and Banadir (25). Participants gained knowledge and skills in station management, leadership, community policing, human rights, team building and change management, legal aid principles, and an understanding of the new Somali Police Model. The training focused on strengthening the capacity of Police Station Commanders to ensure community access to police services and to build public confidence in the police. *This is strengthening the police's ability to contribute to a safer and more secure environment based on respect for rule of law, human rights and equal access to justice.*

Improved community engagement through community policing: The project also provided support to the community policing programme. The aim of the initiative was 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 collaboration and partnership with the Somali Police. In 2017, the 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 - Kismayo: 50 (W:10; M:40) and South West - - Baidoa: 50 (W:19; M: 31). *The youth volunteers/ community liaison officers are working alongside the police at the police stations and local levels to address community security needs through engagement with community stakeholders by providing information on*



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security concerns, thereby enabling police to respond quickly and effectively.

Another key aspect of ensuring ownership, sustainability and support is engagement of the **private sector** in governance (especially local governance) due to the important role they play in service delivery and revenue generation. Consequently, local governments, in conjunction with the police, play a critical role in creating an enabling environment for the business communities.

Public-Private Dialogues: These were initiated in the Southwest and Jubaland states (public private in Baidoa on 26th – 28th February 2018 and Kismayo on 13th-14th March 2018). They provided a platform for discussion between government officials, chambers of commerce, civil society and private sector representatives with focus on key business enabling factors, public infrastructure, public procurement, business registration, service delivery and local development. Baidoa business community raised various impediments to doing business in South west which has resulted in inflated prices and poor market movement in the last couple of years. *“We are only Somali business community who pay triple taxes; to federal government, to Al Shabab and to south west state despite the fact we are serving the poorest society who are mostly IDPs and drought ridden communities”* noted Said Mohamed the chairman of south west chamber of commerce. Government officials recognized the significant role of the private sector in stabilization and state building efforts. *“This is a good opportunity for private sector and government to come together to address obstacles faced by both partners. Without genuine partnership between government institutions and the private sector, reviving South west’s peace, security and economy will not be possible”* said the Director general of the Ministry of Finance South west state.

Infrastructure Management: Management of infrastructure investments is a key component of service delivery and a training on systems and tools for the delivery of public infrastructure investments, which forms part of the public expenditure management, was conducted from 17th to 22nd of February 2018 in Mogadishu. Participants were drawn from the Ministries of Public Works and Interior of Jubbaland, and Southwest states and public works unit technical staff of Banadir regional administration. Facilitators drawn from Puntland including technical advisors from public works, environment and Gardo procurement staff (district rated best in the Puntland procurement audit) *not only facilitated the trainings but also shared their experiences thus promoting cross-fertilization between the states.* The content of the training included environmental impact assessments/mitigation, building and road standards and specifications, projects report writing, road network planning and prioritization, the procurement process and public works project management. *The state ministries supporting the recently formed district councils in implementing their community action projects are utilizing these improved capacities.*

Integration of National Experts

Technical experts and young graduates were provided to key ministries and district administrations in South West and Jubaland States. The consultants and Young Graduates (YGs) supported the government with on the job training and provision/injection of technical capacity.

	JL	SWS	Total
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	F	M	F	M	
Young graduates (interns Ministry level)	1	4	1	2	8
Consultants (Ministry of Interior)	1	2		2	5
Total	2	6	1	4	13

Local Governments Capacity Assessment: The project conducted assessments in Baidoa and Hudur to inform capacity-building initiatives, rehabilitation of district council offices and implementation of infrastructure projects (identified from the participatory planning process conducted by the PBF funded Midnimo project). The initial assessment was conducted in Baidoa from the 5th – 10th April 2018 and reviewed the district administrative structures, departments and human resource capacity, condition of the district buildings, inventory of major assets, public procurement, revenue collection, municipal financial management systems/procedures, civic education and social protection. The assessment noted that although Baidoa has a functioning district administration that actively engages on district security, revenue collection and delivery of some services, it lacks competent human capital, suitable office facilities, policies, strategies, plans, reliable governance systems and accountability standards. A similar mission was conducted in Hudur district council on 20th -24th May 2018. The assessment noted that the district administration did not have proper working facilities/offices, there are no district staff positioned in the different departments of the municipality and there are no legal frameworks, policies, guidelines, and plans in place. The community action projects identified under the Midnimo project were presented and a feasibility exercise conducted to assess the viability of the projects (implement ability and their benefit to the community). *The 3 projects were 1 school and 2 roads in addition to a technical assessment to inform the rehabilitation of the district council offices. The 3 projects implemented, are captured below.*

Community Projects: The first open procurement was conducted in Hudur on 26th June 2018 with 37 companies participating in the bidding/tender process for the 3 community projects. An additional 3 projects {the central market, solar street lighting and rehabilitation and equipping (with furniture) of Hudur municipality hall} attracted 31 companies. *The adaptation of the open procurement process improved accountability and transparency. The improved Shilde gravel road has improved access to a school and market and the Daniyaha gravel road connects to Hudur main community market allowing a community of 700 households to have improved access to local businesses. The rehabilitation of Hudur Primary School, which resulted in provision of additional separate sanitary facilities and classrooms for the 250 students (43-44% girls), has provided improved infrastructure and learning environment for the students. The rehabilitation of the Hudur main/central market will improve the business operating environment that will develop the local economy through provision of employment / entrepreneurship opportunities that further promote peace. The rehabilitation of the Hudur Municipality hall has provided an enabling environment for the council to operate in as well as a space to be used to promote and enhance the quality of life of the community through various civic and cultural activities. The hall also has great significance as a symbol of the new capacitated administration able to serve people’s needs. The Hudur solar street lighting system implementation along the main road is providing (for nearly 5000 people) a safer environment, longer working hours and security for the communities. “Since the lights are working, women can walk freely at night to shop and visit neighbors*



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without fear” said one Hudur resident.

2 women owned companies succeeded in bidding and being awarded contracts for rehabilitation of Hudur main market and Hudur municipality hall demonstrating the confidence, regardless of gender, the procurement system offers. One of the women contractors mentioned the uniqueness of the public procurement process, which was introduced recently in the district. She was informed about the advertised tender by the municipality staff who were aiming at reaching as many eligible companies as possible to keep the process open and transparent.

In Baidoa, 15 companies bid for the rehabilitation and equipping (with furniture and installation of a security system) of the district office and rehabilitation of a youth centre. The office provides an enabling environment for the district staff to undertake their responsibilities with the youth centre providing a place for productive engagement thus promoting peace.

In addition, labour-based approaches adopted for the rehabilitation of infrastructure in Hudur and Baidoa resulted in short-term employment opportunities for communities.

Fiscal arrangements focused on the Local Development Fund (LDF) for service delivery and local investment. The project managed to lay the foundation for building the capacity of the South West State and district authorities to be accountable, effective and transparent in provision of public services while empowering communities to demand and access these services.

Regretfully, the initial plan to support Kismayo administration and Jubbaland State had to be cancelled due to the tragic event that took place on July 12⁴. After consultation, the funds were redirected Baidoa.

Another central pillar of the Daldhis project was to strengthen **government structures and institutions** which was achieved through continued support to strengthened legal frameworks, creating the foundations for local governments to deliver on peace, stability and sustainable development. The project provided technical support to the Federal Government of Somalia and the Federal Member States (FMSs) - Jubbaland and SWS to ensure all partners were engaged in the legal framework dialogues and reviews.

Local Government Laws: Local government laws were passed by South West and Jubaland state assemblies – and also in Galmudug and Hirshabelle. These provide 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.*

District council formation has been progressing in Barawe and Baidoa, in South west state with pre-consultations, preparatory committee negotiations, conflict mapping and gender mainstreaming completed while in Jubaland, district council formation is progressing in two capital districts Garbaharey and Kismayo with conflict mapping assessment undertaken. Women and youth in decision making’ network, which advocates on behalf of women and youth potential in political participation, employment opportunities and

⁴ <https://news.un.org/en/story/2019/07/1042391>



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advocating for youth branded/mistaken identities as terrorists, was established in Kismayo and Garbaharey.

The Local governments legislation enabled the states to launch their respective District Council Formation processes in five districts for each state, marking the reestablishment of the first legitimate district level administration in Hudur district council (with 27 council members) and Berdale (21 council member with 10% of the women's representation) since 1991.

Decentralization Dialogue Forums: The project fostered dialogue and consultation to progress policy change and implementation of decentralized service delivery. 5 Decentralization Dialogue Forums (3 in 2017 and 2 in 2018) were supported across South West and Jubaland States targeting stakeholders working around local governance and service delivery and emphasized the need to capacitate future local governments to deliver equitable and accountable public service. In addition, the 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. MoIFAR provided technical and political backing to the Dialogue Forums and further strengthened coordination of the local government agenda. Such support is critical to state-building and stabilization as it creates a common understanding of how federalism relates to service delivery and decentralization.

State Level Coordination of LG Initiatives: With the goal of enhancing stabilization and coordination mechanisms between different levels of government, the UN, other international agencies, Ministry of Interiors of South West State and Jubaland, organized Local government coordination meetings to foster information sharing and coordination mechanisms on key areas of local government activities including the progress on District Council Formation (DCF). *The Federal Government and FMS Ministries consider these platforms an important tool to efficiently use resources and prevent duplication of activities.*

Local Government Administration Structure: Establishing the structure of the local government administrations in preparation for the district council formation and the subsequent recruitment for the local administrations were prioritized and *detailed organogram and functions for departments with defined departmental TORs have been produced and are already being applied in the district councils that have been formed.*

Framework for Property Taxation: The project supported the Ministries of Interior of both Jubaland and South West States of Somalia in their efforts to manage revenue collection efforts, specifically on property tax given its significance and potential. In October 2018, validation workshops were conducted in Baidao and Kismayo where the developed framework for property taxation was debated and finally endorsed. The workshop involved staff from key relevant institutions such as district administration, Ministries of Interior and Finance. The framework covers important aspects of property tax management including property surveying, database management, collection, enforcement and accountability. *Daldhis provided support in establishing a taxation system in Jubaland through provision of technical support in carrying out property registration in Kismayo, where all properties were mapped, and a taxation framework was developed to guide property tax management, collection and accountability.*

Using the framework for property taxation, other development partners carried out property surveys in Kismayo and the local government started to collect property tax. The local government managed to raise USD



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500,000 from this source in 2018, whereas in the past, there was no collection at all. The collected tax is now being used for delivery of government services, chiefly sustaining peace and order in Kismayo.

Local Government Financial Management Manual: The program supported the Ministries of Interior of Jubaland and South West state in developing Local Government Financial Management Manuals. The manuals are step-by-step training material for local government staff and cover all financial-related tasks including but not limited to accounting, recording, revenue generation, expenditure management, reporting, auditing, asset management etc. The manuals were developed in an inclusive manner where staff from district and state level contributed immensely. Efforts were made to ensure the manuals and framework for property taxation are in line with the federal government's financial regulations. *In both states, the manuals now provide important guidance on and streamlining of financial management practices of local governments.*

Omar Mohamed Maalim, the DG of Ministry of Interior of South West commenting on the impact of the manual had this to say: "The manual facilitated a shared understanding on financial management principles, policies and practices for Local governments in the SWS. It increased efficiency in local government finance management as staff have a standardized approach of doing financial management."

Review of Training Material: Local Leadership Management (LLM) Training materials are crucial instruments for capacity development at the district level. The program facilitated review and update of the training materials including local leadership, gender mainstreaming and conflict management manuals. A team of qualified trainers under the auspices of the Local Government Institute (LGI) led the reviewing exercise, ensuring the content of the training material is relevant, well presented and responding to the needs on the ground. *The LGI was developed through a government led process to provide training to local governments through utilization of local service providers. As a result, all the training material are now up-to-date and validated.*

The 10-day LLM training was conducted in 2019 for the newly elected local councilors of Hudur, South West State, benefiting a total of 45 local council, regional administration, ministry of interior and civil society members. Critical topics to local governance were thoroughly discussed such as institution-building, peace building, policy development, decision-making, communication, empowerment and gender mainstreaming.

The same training was also conducted in Bardale, Southwest State, where 45 participants including District Councilors, women and youth learnt the different roles of the Councilors. They were also be able to learn the best practices with regards to local governance through case-studies contained in the training manuals.

In a joint assessment mission to Hudur in April 2019, it was clear that local councilors now do have a better understanding of local government functions. Asked about the impact of the LLM training, Mohamed Ma'alim, the mayor of Hudur local council said, "Before, the leadership training, most of us were not clear on the different roles that a local councilor can play. But after attending, a 10- day training, we came to know the various and important capacities we play. These include engaging local community, improving participatory decision making and more importantly resolving conflicts amicably."



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The aim of the training was to increase the understanding of local councilors of local governance and more specifically to their different functions for improved service delivery. LLM results can also be seen from councilors' endeavors. In the LDF projects, it was documented that Hudur councilors exercised their oversight role, overseeing contractor's progress during the implementation of the project. Similarly, local councils' role and understanding of local council functions was recognized during the Prime Minister's visit to Hudur where they presented key community priority areas that need urgent government intervention. As a result, the prime minister pledged to construct Hudur hospital. In Mogadishu, the same 10-day LLM training was conducted in 2019 with Benadir Regional Administration. Participants included District Commissionaires, departmental directors, women and youth groups exchanged lots of ideas on how to exemplify the leadership roles expected from District Leaders and the role of the community in the effort to help districts achieve their full potential. In his opening remarks, the Late Mayor of Mogadishu (murdered by Al-Shabab) noted that *"This workshop has its unique feature of letting Districts Leaders understand what communities expect from them and introduces how developed cities began the journey that let them realize their visions."* During the last day, the late Mayor encouraged participants to apply the knowledge and skills learnt in the course of the training. He said *"Upon the completion of this training, I do believe you widen your horizon and translate its content into practice. I also commit myself to give you the amenities needed to apply your knowledge."*

State-to State Peer Learning: To foster knowledge exchange among Ministries of Public Works, a peer-to-peer learning exercise was conducted in October 2018 bringing together a team from South West State with their counterparts in Puntland. Some of the main topics were the drafted urban land management laws and the practical work on city extension plans in Bossaso and Garowe. The Baidoa team also met with high-government officials from the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Woman Development and Family Affairs, both of which are in newly constructed compounds and supported by a Daldhis partner, and the team from South West State noticed with great interest the improved working conditions for staff such as separate toilets for men and women and a mother-child room that impacted the service delivery of the ministry positively. During this period, the teams exchanged technical discussions on urban planning and land management issues and visited several government institutions – directly of relevance to MIDNIMO and Durable Solutions.

After this peer learning visit, the Ministry of Public Works underwent structural reforms and put in place improved coordination mechanisms among the key relevant players involved in urban development at various levels. This coordination mechanism was pivotal for the development of land management law in South West State.

In South West State and Jubaland, the project enforced its efforts to collaborate with the Ministries of Public Works in coordination with other implementing partners, mainly World Bank, TIS+ and SSF through the Infrastructure Pillar Group Meetings, and with the Peace Building Funds supported Midnimo (Unity) project to improve coordination and delivery.

Local urban development plans: Relatively peaceful towns in Somalia experienced both urban growth and spatial expansion where the responsible government institutions are struggling to restore public services. To



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curb unprecedented urbanization and prevent potential land disputes, a major source of conflict in Somalia, the program supported the Ministries of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing (MoPWRH) of Jubaland and Southwest States of Somalia preparing the local urban development plans of the major towns.

The Urban Profiles of Baidoa and Hudur were updated. These cities expanded spatially and experienced population growth, though at a different pace. The project conducted city consultations on the implementation strategy and aligned with the area-based plans and town planning of the districts. Urban profiles proved to be an important tool for integrated urban development interventions. *The program continues to receive various requests from development partners of the profiles that are being used for planning and interventions in those districts.*

This exercise is meant to enhance the otherwise non-existent urban planning capacity at the state level by developing and updating urban profiles, a key development tool for integrated urban planning. The city consultations further improved the ownership of the plans and allowed integration to area-based plans. Strengthened urban planning capacity is key to coping with the challenges associated with rapid urbanization where cities and towns are highly expanding with little direction and control from the designated offices.

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.

A key pillar of accountability is **enlightened citizenry** which the project endeavored to promote. When citizens understand and actively participate in governance institutions and processes, they are better able to express themselves and influence decisions about local development priorities and resource management in addition to being 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.

Citizen Engagement /Education (CE): In consultation with state and federal authorities, the project supported CE activities including a revised Wadahadal (Dialogue) civic education resource pack and strategy which was adapted to the specific needs of Somalia, and includes facilitator guidelines, topics and triggers on governance themes and a range of facilitation techniques and methods. The revised strategy reinforces work on both sides of the ‘voice’ and ‘accountability’ spectrum. CE campaigns were launched in six districts of Southwest and Jubaland States aimed at sensitizing community members on their civic rights and responsibilities and preparing them for engagement with local authorities on service delivery. 200 community members participated in the meetings, including women, youth, community elders and CSO representatives. During the meetings, youth participants were vocal about how the country’s 4.5 system of power-sharing has fueled disunity among them. They also raised the issue of youth marginalization from local decision-making, even though they represented most of the population. While they expressed some frustration over their low level of representation in political forums, the female participants were also optimistic that this can change through investment in women and girls’ education and enforcement of quotas that reserve 30% of seats in government for women.

In addition to the community meetings, a series of drama and poetry presentations were organized to further



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sensitize community members about rights and responsibilities, good governance, community participation on peace, security and development. Over 1,000 people attended the sessions in the 2 FMS. 80 school children from 8 schools across the target districts also received training on local governance and civic engagement themes. A series of consultations with state authorities were supported on their civic education strategies. Meetings were held with MoIFAR officials and authorities in South West and Jubaland State to understand their priorities in terms of civic education themes and modalities, implementing partners, etc. These consultations will culminate in the drafting of state-owned civic education strategies that can be taken forward in the future.

As a complement to the civic education efforts carried out in the new Federal Member State, the project initiated a small community scorecard pilot, aimed at generating citizen feedback and stimulating dialogue with local authorities in Baidoa and Kismayo districts. 1,521 people shared their opinions with the radio programme, via SMS. The radio shows with local authorities were also very dynamic and allowed a range of viewpoints to be shared and responded to. 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). *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.* Participants also provided rich insights into perceptions of government performance, women's political participation and approaches to security. *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.*

The introduction of **legal aid services and mobile courts** in Jubaland and South West States was a means of activating the judiciary in these states, allowing people to access the formal justice system for the first time, receiving legal counseling, awareness and having access to and representation in courts.

Mobile Courts: 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 newly formed Federal Member States (PBF funds allocated to this activity was expended then). This is in response to increased security and the extended presence of the Somali government. In Jubaland (Kismayo and Garbaharey district in Gedo region), mobile courts adjudicated a total of 80 cases, while in Southwest (Baidoa and Hudur), 22 cases were adjudicated, with cases mainly comprising theft, misappropriation, damage, family matters, inheritance and land disputes. *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. Immediately after the return from the study tour, the participants South West were able to undertake their first mobile court activities.* 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. *The experience has contributed to a deepening and strengthening of federalism, coordination and communication between the justice actors in the FMS.*

Legal Aid & Public Legal Awareness: Legal aid services were provided through legal aid providers. Data for



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legal aid services are only available for the whole of South-Central Somalia and are not broken down by FMS. 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). They provided legal aid services to a total of 22,391 (F: 15,962, M: 6,429) clients through their lawyers and paralegals. The legal aid services provided included legal representation, mediation, legal counseling and GBV support. In addition, 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. The project also supported the provision of focused legal aid services to populations displaced to IDP camps as a result of the 2017 drought.

Traditional Dispute Resolution and Formal Justice Harmonisation: In 2017, The Jubaland Ministry of Justice opened two Community Dispute Resolution Centres (CDRCs) in Kismayo and Garbaharey districts. Working closely with women's groups and traditional elders, these centres serve communities that would otherwise not be able to access justice services and that complement the formal system, which is still underdeveloped. In 2018, CDRCs were also established in South West State.

Employment Creation: In Baidoa and Hudur districts of South West State and Kismayo district of Jubaland, 275 at risk young people (130 women), after receiving psycho-social counselling and civic education, acquired market-oriented vocational and business management skills and job placement. *This enhanced employability of the unemployed young people and enabled 100 youth (40 women) to be self- and wage- employed, creating adequate earnings for better livelihoods. Over 50 young people (30 women) became literate. All the trained people acquired skills in 8 vocational areas, namely: Beauty salon, food catering, sewing and tailoring, fishing, mobile phone repair, masonry, auto-mechanics, driving and electrical installation.* Through the youth centres, rehabilitated in Baidoa and Kismayo, hundreds of youth, both women and men, had access to the centres for their recreational and local development initiatives. The total population of Baidoa city are now using a bridge, rehabilitated with support from Daldhis. *Rehabilitation of infrastructure followed labor-intensive methods and created job opportunities for 118 young people (63 in Baidoa and 55 in Kismayo) for 3 months. Implementation of the above initiatives empowered young people and enabled them to be closer to their local authorities by building trust with the government and being engaged in development initiatives which directly benefitted their communities. This in turn legitimizes the government, thereby reducing the appeal of engaging in extremist activities.* The project leveraged existing resources, including collaborative and adaptive capacities of the communities, for effective implementation of the activities thus promoting social cohesion. By working together for the effective implementation of activities, the stakeholders have been promoting the decentralization process and public service delivery, as the Daldhis Project selected the activities from the existing District Community Action Plans (CAP), identified through the PBF-supported Midnimo Project.

Vocational Training: *417 youth were also trained in 17 different marketable technical vocational skills (see training data in Annex 3) that were implemented in Jubaland or South West states. 106 toolkits were distributed to support employability and/or self-employment. The toolkits are necessary for the various training subjects such as carpentry, food processing, masonry, welding etc which beneficiaries use to start their businesses. 18 training halls at five different training service providers were rehabilitated and made operational.* These now functioning training halls were the location for the delivery of any one of the **17 training subjects** such as masonry, boat repair, mechanics, welding e.t.c (see Annex 3) developed for and



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implemented by the DALDHIS project. Training content development and implementation support includes training equipment and toolkit procurement, rehabilitation works, and direct skills training costs (incentive, nutrition, PPE, materials, etc).

Post-training sampling under Daldhis showed variation between regions but all noted marked improvement in employability rates related to better skills portfolios of trainees. While there were variations, the improvement in skills resulted in 1-2 hours of daily productivity gains. *Better skilled workers received \$35-\$50 more in monthly earnings.*

Societal Integration: Aligned with the National Program for the Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants of the Somalia Federal Government, the project, in cooperation with other UN partners, was also involved in a skills training program at the Baidoa Central prison and a new containerized demonstration training workshop was established at the prison. Since establishment, the workshop has provided alternative livelihoods trainings to **20 prisoners**; including violent extremist prisoners. These trainings have also been used to create building materials, rehabilitate multi-purpose spaces, replace windows, paint works, etc. leading to more secure facilities, improved infrastructure, and better re-integration outcomes for prisoners/host communities.

1 Jubaland Ministry of Agriculture office structure was rehabilitated, 1 office administration building was rehabilitated for a local NGO, a demonstration food kitchen was made operational; large quantities of agricultural hand tools for local farmers, rubbish bins for ministry buildings, playground equipment for a primary school in Kismayo, and a large quantity of prisoner and orphanage uniforms were provided. *The project leveraged these skills to create improvements in public assets and restore ministerial service delivery.*

Other Key Achievements

- The area-based approach of the Daldhis project worked well, and the components complemented each other and also other PBF supported projects such as MIDNIMO.
- First public procurement process conducted in Hudur district after district council formation
- Joint capacity assessments completed in Baidoa (pre-council formation) and Hudur to inform local governance initiatives for support.
- Wadahadal Civic Education Resource Pack updated and translated into Somali and utilized.
- An independent Mid-Term Evaluation of Daldhis concluded with the development of an evaluation report in a collaborative way. The recommendations of the mid-term evaluation report were discussed by the PUNOs; and a management response was developed and agreed for effective implementation. The Management Response focuses on the following: (a) Redesign the programme approach in line with the National Employment Strategy to be developed; (b) Development of government institutional capacities; (c) Effective engagement with private sector; (d) Establish an e-management information system; (e) Extend the programme implementation until end of 2018; (f) donors should consider funding 2nd phase of the programme; (g) Clearly define the roles and responsibilities of PUNOs; (h) Revive the programme Technical Working Committee; (i) Establish the regional implementation units; (j) Establish a Programme Management Unit; (k) Progress reporting should be consistently based on the programme results, monitoring and evaluation framework; and (l) Accelerate implementation of the Daldhis Project. The PUNOs took responsibilities to implement the management response plan in a coordinated way.
- To commemorate the International Youth Day, 5 states (Jubaland, South West State, Hirshabele, Galmudug and Puntland), organized job fairs which were participated by hundreds of young



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entrepreneurs. They exhibited their skills, products and services in a spectacular gathering in each region. The events were attended by well-established employers/businesses, high level government officials, youth and other residents, and improved the visibility of governments' roles in youth employment.

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

- Political and security (access) constraints resulted in some components (especially district council formation which had the biggest allocation of funds) experiencing major delays in implementation and the stipulation that the next tranche transfer would only be received once 80% of the total project funds negatively affected the components that had already been achieved as their continuation was put in jeopardy. These delays also caused the project not to scale up as per the initial plan and to the suspension of some activities which had spill over effects that increased difficulties in starting up again once funds became available.
- 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 project human capacity and other financial related support which the short-term nature of the project was not able to provide.
- Delays in district council formation (such as the postponement of several activities planned by the ministries including a decentralization forum in Bardhere and Garbaharey districts) in new FMS - Jubaland and SWS without a coordinated multi state strategy – beyond the principles contained in the Wadajir framework - continues to be an impediment in the implementation of capacity building initiatives. The district council formation became mired in political complexities which caused and continue to cause security implications which need to be handled with great care and proper consultation.

It would be important in future to consider the various components separately for funds disbursements.

- Limited capacities of the federal and local authorities in programming, staff turnover in government institutions and the volatile security situation remained a key challenge in programme implementation especially in providing business development services to the young people who set up their micro-enterprises. The project followed a strategy to regularly engage with their partners in planning and implementation activities using a 'learning-by-doing' method as well as developing and implementing several tailored capacity building initiatives. This enabled development of the capacities of the partners.

There needs to be concerted effort to ensure the concerned local authorities' continuous commitments and follow-ups with the youth beneficiaries.

- There was high demand from the localities/regions to scaling up the activities on social rehabilitation and economic reintegration for youth at risk but due to limited resources, the project was unable to scale up.
- Elections and political instability hampered, senior political commitment to District Council formation, the timely conduct of trainings, rehabilitation works, cargo and material deliveries. Furthermore, insecurity prevented staff from attending work.
- Inequitable gender norms had often created – and are still creating - barriers to women' economic advancement in both Kismaayo and Baidoa particularly when it involves vocational, technical, and/or some livelihoods skills training sessions.

Data shows that improving inclusivity is necessary for development.

- Monitoring activities in challenging operating environments with strong interests (economic, clan, inter-ministerial, etc.) require high levels of transparency requiring focus on the creation of public assets to generate service delivery and restore state-citizen links.
- The creation of functional administrative units in the new Federal States and requirements for electoral



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cycles in Jubaland and South West States have focused political attentions at national and state levels with little firm commitment to creating representative local government structures. For significant periods of 2018 the federal states failed to work constructively with the federal government, resulting in slow progress on a wide range of peace building and developmental issues. The differing priorities and political landscape of the regional states and Federal Government made it impossible to institute an overarching oversight body centrally led by MoIFAR. This is because regional states require some autonomy to have separate forums of coordination that require additional budgets.

- Since most of the civic education entailed bringing together huge number of citizens and Government, there have been security concerns to bring such numbers in specific districts. The project switched to utilizing community halls where security was managed to some extent. This meant using halls where participants could be screened prior to entry to reduce risks but also limited the number of participants. For example, in Jubaland, MoI faced challenges in overseeing civic education activities in Garbaharey district due to the poor security situation. This hampered free inter-district movement of Government personnel.

The interactive and SMS approach has to some extent helped to resolve this issue of physically bringing people together.

- Oversight and monitoring of activities in some districts in Jubaland and South West, remained a challenge for UN staff due to security and accessibility challenges. Government partners complemented the oversight and monitoring function.

Peacebuilding impact

- The establishment of mobile courts, Community Dispute Resolution Centres (CDRCs), expansion of legal aid services and referral services from traditional elders to the formal system, as well as training provided to local council members on the rights of citizens and roles and responsibilities of justice institutions, had far reaching outcomes to diffuse social tensions and resolve grievances. The PBF funding contributed to addressing the 2017 drought, with legal aid services particularly focused on providing services to populations affected by the drought, especially those displaced to IDP camps. Trainings provided to police station managers and introduction of community policing as a new policing methodology further strengthened the justice chain in the FMSs.
- In Kismayo, Baidoa and Hudur Districts, there was evidence of behavioral changes, noticed amongst most of the 275 young people at risk (both women and men) who underwent the psycho-social counselling and civic education supports. This helped them to be disciplined; and they understood the value of life and social norms. Additionally, it was also noticed that the enrolled young people through counselling became more tolerant and accepting of responsibilities. The monthly performance test reports confirmed the above behavioural changes amongst 75% of the total enrolled trainees; and there was also an increase in the average marks scored by the trainees. On the other hand, the project gave an opportunity to local authorities, civil societies and private sector to work together in achieving the common development objectives. This brought different clans in the communities closer to each other as well as to their governments thereby developing social cohesion, collaborative and adaptive capacities of the stakeholders. These young people, after acquiring skills and jobs, became more confident and engaged themselves productively, thus preventing them from engaging in radical activities.

The technical and vocational training programs delivered in Kismayo and Baidoa helped foster peace by encouraging co-existence through re-focusing vocational training programs on sustainable community



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development. The improvements that the technical assistance made to strengthening and improving access to public assets/infrastructure and service delivery also helped to restore links between partners and local citizens and improve stability.

Catalytic effects

- The Daldhis project facilitated the expansion of justice and police services to the Federal Member States (FMSs). Before 2017, the focus was on institutional development and capacity building of the Rule of Law federal institutions. This was initially important, as the Somali government institutions were being re-built. However, the Daldhis project made it possible to change from a focus on federal institutions to a federalized model of justice and police service delivery, through the provision of funding that allowed for the establishment of services delivery in two FMSs – Jubaland and South West State. Initially, this initiative was not supported by other donors, and the Daldhis project facilitated a pilot initiative to identify ways for providing justice services in the FMSs. The lessons learned from the pilot initiatives in Jubaland and South West States directly influenced other donor support and the development of the Somalia Joint Justice Programme (JJP), which started in August 2018, and has made it possible to expand service delivery to Hirshabelle and Galmudug States. At least half of the funds in the JJP are now dedicated to further expanding access to justice in the FMSs, with a focus on community-driven approaches. Further, the project allowed for a response to the 2017 drought, by targeting IDP camp managers in Kismayo to encourage them to refer cases to the legal aid centres.
- During the development of the Joint Justice Programme in 2018, the federal government supported the development of a programme that is designed around community driven approaches that allow further expansion of effective service delivery in all FMSs, which are adapted to the local context. The programme builds on the initiatives that were developed with PBF funds and proved to be successful.
- The youth at risk, with limited or no education, unemployed and under the extreme poverty line in the crisis-affected communities, empowered themselves to transform their lives, when they were provided support, following a two-pronged approach: (a) psycho-social and counselling; and (b) market-oriented vocational and entrepreneurship skills development and access to micro-grants. With as small as \$200 start-up grant given to individuals, many young people were able to set up and improve their businesses. In the conservative and patriarchal Somali society, women expressed more interest and performed better in acquiring non-traditional skills.
- The project brought closer together the local authorities, civil society and private sector by providing an enabling environment to work together to achieve the common project objectives that link to the local and national development plans. It was noticed that the duty bearers and rights holders became more responsive and were aware of their roles and responsibilities. Additionally, by working together, it enhanced local ownership and sustainability of the activities.
- The infrastructure rehabilitation linked with the labour-intensive initiative had dual benefits - infrastructure rehabilitation and short-term job creation for the unemployed.
- In Jubaland and SWS, Daldhis used the existing coordination platforms for consultation, consensus building, planning, implementation, monitoring and reviewing of the activities. As a result, the local governments positioned themselves to lead the planning and implementation of activities in their respective regions/ localities. The regional line ministries report the project progress to the FGS. At present, in Jubaland, the MoY&S, having developed a beneficiary data management system, tracks the supported youth in business development and job placement.



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- The efforts to generate inclusiveness and social cohesion through technical assistance/vocational training are bearing fruits. The improved training capacity of local institutions and local service providers has opened more training spaces and learning areas for youth and females. Technical assistance planning is demand driven and incorporates the interests of regional stakeholders. Commitments to personal and workplace safety is finding resonance in the local construction community in Baidoa and Kismayo. Large number of well-trained construction trainees were provided with PPE, first aid, and safe work/training space. Marked improvements in local construction practices are showing signs of catching up with UN benchmarks.
- Supporting inter-state collaboration on local governance provided useful coordination and collaboration between the FGS and FMSs. The FGS-MOFAIR organized a mission to Puntland to improve and strengthen collaboration between the federal member states and the FGS in as well as promote stabilization and peacebuilding.
- The FGS also organized several meetings on implementation of the National Framework of Local Governance (Wadajir Framework), which integrates and expands elements of local governance that support district council formation. Donors such as USAID, PBF, EU and SSF already support, or have expressed interest in supporting, components of the Wadajir framework. In addition to supporting the government's coordination efforts around local governance, the project has promoted coordination and information sharing among projects {such as Finnish Church Aid (FCA), Support-to-Stabilization (S2S) and Somalia Stability Fund (SSF) all of which support aspects of district council formation}. By supporting State Level Coordination meetings on Local Governance and Stabilization the Daldhis project has continued to strengthen the cooperation of those agencies with the aim of identifying further synergies and avoiding duplication of efforts.

- **Gender**
- About 50% of cases that were dealt with by legal aid providers and mobile courts were women. The CDRCs were designed in such a way as to involve women in the traditional dispute resolution processes, which has traditionally been undertaken by traditional elders/ community leaders. The police training also includes modules on gender, SGBV, justice, human rights and legal aid.
- Gender equality and women's empowerment was a focus in the social rehabilitation and economic reintegration of youth at risk. In Baidoa, Hudur and Kismayo, out of 275 youth at risks enrolled, 130 youth were women (47%). In the above initiative, along with their male counterparts, the young women reportedly showed positive behaviors and attitudes, and learned literacy and numeracy in the training sessions. Most of the trainees, mainly women, performed excellently in the tests and final examinations. It was reported that the young women and men set up social clubs to resolve conflicts and opened bank accounts for saving, out of the received training stipends. After completing the vocational/ life-skills training, 40 young women, along with 60 men, were wage-employed or self-employed by setting up their own businesses. Divorced young women were able to set up their businesses in Kismayo, with the savings from stipends and skills acquired from the training. As a result, and having got rid of extreme poverty-related suffering they are supporting their family members – a real transformation in their lives and families was witnessed.
- The rehabilitation of the Awale and Talo Wadaq Womens Centres in Kismayo followed a methodology of creating a secure training environment that can be utilized for further long-term training and upliftment of women. The training centres were existing facilities that had been neglected and/or underdeveloped due to, amongst others, lack of available funding. Once these training facilities were rehabilitated and



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rejuvenated, training for women commenced with the focus on improving skills sets and income creating capabilities. The number of women attending training initiatives consistently increased during the reporting period which is aiding in gender equality and women’s empowerment.

- Through the programme’s advocacy, the Local Government Law of Hirshabele has a 30% quota for women.
- The ministry of SWS is advocating for a decree on women quota in the upcoming district council formation process in Baidoa. Gender equality is seen as central in the district council formation process. Women participation has been done through the initial mobilization stage of activities in the state.
- Promoting gender and mainstreaming it in all interventions was a high priority and all programmes continued to prioritise the increase of women into the legal profession, access to justice for women and increased participation of women in the alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. Women and girls continue to get a fair share in all project activities as interns, as beneficiaries of legal aid and scholarships. Female defendants continue to be prioritised in the provision of legal aid services.
- Targets set for women under the project were not met in South West state (in Baidoa, having to start from no resources on the ground was a significant obstacle to timely implementation). In Jubaland, the ability for project staff to take advantage of already existing on-the-ground training assets enabled them to achieve their training targets. Where tracking of training related details was conducted, it was noted that the cost to train a female was lower and the results were the same as the outcomes for males.
- Advocacy efforts were made to ensure that opinion leaders engaged with minorities youth and women. Leaders demonstrated increased support for minorities, youth and women’s participation and leadership in local governance.
- Local governments and tribal leaders created space and opportunities for women, girls and youth to influence decision-making forums. In turn, the youth, women and girls showed renewed hope and willingness to engage constructively with leaders and involve themselves in decision making processes.
- From recruitments to capacity building activities, the project strived to ensure inclusion. The project supported the deployment of young graduates to district administrations and set a 30% target for inclusion of women. 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 to be women and the district council of Berdale has 10% women’s representation
- The human resources management regulation and the public expenditure management guidelines for local governments provide clear guidance on how to ensure adequate participation and representation of women.
- The ministry of SWS is advocating for a decree on women quota in the upcoming district council formation process in Baidoa. Gender equality is seen as central in the district council formation process. Women participation has been done in the initial mobilization stages in the states and meetings for and with women and women groups have encouraged them to understand their roles and the importance of their engagement in local level decision making processes.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ⁵	Total no. of Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
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⁵ Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.



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	6	2
	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues (as of end of 2018) ⁶	11 (ILO) 22 (UNDP) 8 (UNCDF) 4 (UNICEF) 21 (UN Habitat) 3 (UNIDO) 1 (PBF Secretariat) 4 (PMU)	5 (ILO) 10 (UNDP) 2 (UNCDF) 4 (UNICEF) 13 (UN Habitat) 3 (UNIDO) 1 (PBF Secretariat) 4 (PMU)

Human Rights

- See attachment (annex): Mobile Courts - A Viable Alternative for communities in Southern Somalia to access justice services.
- The economic empowerment of youth and women was achieved through creating job opportunities, developing vocational and entrepreneurship skills and setting up micro-enterprises. The youth, both women and men, developed collaborative and adaptive capacities, having got involved in planning, implementation and management of Daldhis activities in their respective communities. The household earnings of the employed youth and women, who were from disadvantaged families, improved considerably and gave them voice to discuss their issues with the local authorities. This enabled the youth and women to take part in decision-making processes at FGS, FMS and district levels.
- On several occasions, it was noted that the duty bearers at regional and local levels became more accountable to the rights holders and ensured that the communities' priority needs were met timely.
- In support of ensuring the human rights of the citizens, the project's intervention of provision of free legal aid is providing free legal representation to ensure the rights of the accused either in police custody or in prison. Special attention is given to persons at pre-trial stage and waiting to be tried for periods longer than what the law provides.
- The project mainstreamed a HRBA through strengthening the duty-bearer's structures/ systems and approaches to delivering of basic services to the right-holders.
- Accountability and transparency were ensured through the following strategies:
 - Integration of human rights into training provided to both duty-bearers and rights-holders including systems for participatory planning and public expenditure management for local governments
 - Continuing to strengthen engagement between rights holders and duty-bearers;
 - Increased incentives for duty-bearers to strengthen performance in the provision of services; and
 - Strengthening alliances for social change in the communities
- In Garbaharey and Hudur, communities maintained monthly meetings where they discussed and deliberated on immersing community issues including how to curb security incidents, betterment of

⁶ 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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<p>services and creation of employment for youth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following this project, returnees from Dadaab camp of Kenya have found an entry to communities through community sessions and the monthly community/Government sessions. This has positively impacted the peaceful integration of IDPs/returnees, knowledge of youth on their responsibilities and roles and subsequently triggered local governments to acknowledge participation of marginalized groups, youth and women in community dialogue. • Additionally, and through radio talks, Government was able to reach communities in AS controlled areas 	
<p>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?</p>	Result (Yes/No)
	No
<p>No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.</p>	Result (No.)
	No
<p>No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.</p>	Result (Number)
	1
Other	
<p>Does the Joint Programme 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).</p>	Results (Yes/No)
	Yes
<p>Have FMS(s) been engaged in one or more of the following: design, planning, implementation, coordination and/or monitoring of the Joint Programme.</p>	Results (Yes/No)
	Yes
<p>Describe nature of cost sharing: The provision of grants to implement community projects is premised on the FMS and districts contributing a percentage of the cost based on capability to integrate self-sufficiency in the future.</p>	
<p>Communications & Visibility Refer to newsletters and social media links provided in the annex</p>	
<p>Looking ahead There is continued need to provide financial and technical support to service delivery for FMS. However, initiatives under the Daldhis project were designed in such a way that the communities have been empowered to take forward provision of services through increased engagement and capacity building. This has led to service delivery being designed through inputs from the community, making them relevant to the context. 'Government lead and government owned' approach was followed in the project implementation. Furthermore, the project implementation used the existing available local resources and infrastructure, such as training institutions, trainers, experts and firms. As a result, it has developed the local institutions' capacities - which is crucial for sustainability, ownership and value for money. Active involvement of local authorities and youth/ residents, including women, in planning and implementation of activities enhanced solidarity, collaborative capacity and ownership, for the sustainability of activities</p>	



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The capacity of governments and communities needs to be further strengthened for sustainability of the interventions already provided by Dadhis. This is due to the limited capacity and resources of the government to substantially support these activities especially considering the volatile security situation and competing needs between humanitarian and development resources.



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ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk ⁷	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Programming	Risk 1: Duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Programme	<p>The Daldhis project team followed a strategy to regularly engage with their partners in planning and implementation of activities using a ‘learning-by-doing’ method as well as developing and implementing several tailor-made capacity building initiatives. This enabled the development of the capacities of the partners. Selection of right beneficiaries was also a risk that was resolved by using the multi-partner advisory committees to agree on the set of criteria which was used in the beneficiary selection process.</p> <p>The project also cultivated relations with the Somali local communities, Government institutions (at both Federal Government and Federal Member States) and the beneficiaries (both men and women). It ensured the sessions become more inclusive where legitimate Government entities were consulted prior to any activity and the “Do No Harm” principle observed across the planning, implementation and monitoring of the programme. Proper documentation was undertaken for all the stages of activities while local authorities continued to provide general oversight.</p>
Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment	Risk 2: The Programme potentially create discriminations against women based on gender, especially participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits	<p>Besides, the risk of 50% women participation in the project was identified - which was mitigated through setting up the gender-responsive targets and indicators, continuous advocacy and sensitizing the communities.</p> <p>At least 30% of all Programme beneficiaries were young Somali women. In addition, the Programme addressed the barriers and</p>

⁷ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



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		<p>constraints to female participation in vocational training that is linked to sustainable employment opportunities through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Making literacy and numeracy training a standard part of skills development programs - Adding business development services to the existing skills training programs for women - Increasing female trainers and staff in TVET Courses. - Compensating for a lack of female trainers through internships and job placements for trades in which women do not traditionally participate. - Making demand-driven training more appropriate and relevant to female trainees by increasing gender orientation of market research. - Identifying subfields of growth sectors/value chains where women already comprise a large part of the labour force, such as the hospitality sector. - Undertaking gender sensitization of training providers. - Facilitating safe access to training by providing transport.
<p>Political</p>	<p>Risk 3: Programme would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to affected communities and individuals</p>	<p>Since the project activities were largely focused on engagement of local NGOs and working with traditional structures and communities, the activities were able to address these risks. The implementation of mobile courts services was initially piloted in the areas around the State capitals and 2 other major towns (Garbaharey in Jubaland and Hudur in South West State) and for security reasons (accessibility) focused on IDP camps and rural populations in and near the capitals.</p> <p>Other mitigating strategies were: -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community vetting and strategic communication messaging clear messages - Interventions integrated conflict sensitive approaches into value chain analyses and interventions



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		Appropriate risk mitigation measures were discussed with other international actors, including PBF, embassies, the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office and the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS).
Regulatory	Risk 4: Support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions	The Programme closely coordinated all job creation and livelihood activities to ensure the compliance of the national and international labour standards/principles
Operational	Risk 5: In-land transportation of equipment, tools, and programme required inputs delays the timely unfolding of planned technical assistance interventions	Work with established shippers, breakdown shipping into smaller transport packages, and rework budgets to account for more expensive transport and goods and services. Project managers to recognize that transport costs between port and non-port locations is significant.



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ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Monitoring mission	18 August 2019	MIDNIMO-JPLG joint monitoring visit	
Monitoring mission	2 April 2019	Joint UNCDF/ILO/UN HABITAT mission	
Joint PUNO Mission Kismayo	5 - 8 November 2018	Assess the ongoing YES Activities in Kismayo; and coordination meeting held with MOYS and MOFMR	Monitoring, review, reporting and follow up of all YES/Daldhis activities in each region at least monthly or quarterly
Third Party Monitoring	22-30 September 2018	The aim was to make calls to the beneficiaries of Social and Economic Rehabilitation programme trainings.	76% of participants interviewed said that their lives have improved because of the training.
Field mission to Kismayo	16-22 July 2018	To assess Post Training Initiatives of the DALDHIS training graduates and Monitor progress of work in the three Fish processing centres	30% of the training beneficiaries were found to be engaged in business entrepreneurship activities, others working in private owned hotels. Three fish processing work was in progress, 50% completed and the Engineer certified payment of 1 st Milestone.
Project Steering Committee meeting on finalizing AWP	12 June 2018	Co-chaired by the Minister and UNDP CD for reviewing the 2018 AWP and agreed on an action plan for the development of the National Employment Strategy.	The 2018 AWP was approved. ILO was asked to lead the technical team to support the MoLSA for the development of the National Employment Strategy.
Monitoring mission in SWS	June 2018	Joint mission UNCDF/ILO, MoI and MoPW	
UNDP project team monitored project in Kismayo district of Jubaland for social rehabilitation and life skill training for 100 youth which implemented by HDC local NGO	20 th - 22 nd May 2018	Discussed with the trainees and stressed on the job placement initiative to be in place.	Discussion focused on how to create a networking system between the potential employers and trainees in Kismayo for job placement. Action plan was developed to be followed by in consultation with the training management, local authority and UNDP representatives.
Regional Focal Point meeting on reviewing of the 2018 AWP	22 April 2018	The Focal Points from the 5 FMS participated. The AWP's were presented by the UN agencies	Each UN agency's AWP was discussed and reviewed and endorsed by the Focal Points.



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Regional Focal Point meeting on familiarizing JP YES	12 April 2018	The Focal Points from the 5 FMS participated.	Discussion was held on the YES programme and the individual UN agencies' activities as well as their roles and responsibilities.
Project Steering Committee meeting on JP YES	10 April 2018	Co-chaired by the Minister, MoLSA and representative of Sweden Embassy for the review of the 2018 AWP	The AWP was reviewed by the PSC participants. It was agreed that the AWP is to 1 st reviewed and endorsed by at the regional level and then it should be presented to the PSC meeting.
Heads of Agency Meeting on JP YES	9 th April 2018	Discussion focused on the reviewing the developed 2018 AWP	Based on the set of criteria, the AWP, including activities and their budgets, was reviewed and agreed.
UNDP project team monitored an activity in Baidao district of South West State on social rehabilitation and life skill training for 100 youth which was implemented by WARDO local NGO	11 th -13 th March 2018	Focus on more practical training than theory. Provision of startup tool kits to the successful trainees at the end of the training.	A discussion was held with the training management and government counterpart and agreed on the some identified issues: to conduct more practical classes and provision of startup kits.
UNDP project team undertook a mission to Kismayo for monitoring the Daldhis project activity	28 th Feb – 1 st Mar 18	Some trainees were remaining absent in the training session.	In trainees' absence issue, discussion was held with the training management and MoY&S and action was taken to encourage trainees to attend the sessions regularly.
YES Technical Working Group Meeting	1 st March 2018	Review on the 2018 Annual Work Plans, submitted by the UN agencies. Besides, a draft TOR of the Technical Working Team was discussed.	A set of criteria was developed to review the AWP and the ToR of the Technical Working Committee was discussed and agreed.
Independent Mid-Term Evaluation Report of JP YES	1 January – 28 February 2018	1 international and 1 national consultant were recruited for the evaluation exercise. Both desk review of document and field visit and consultation were made for the data collection.	An evaluation report with recommendations was developed and agreed. Based on this a Management Response was developed for the implementation in a coordinated way.



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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			
2.		Youth	Dec 2018	6	0	6	Brick/Block/Paver Making	Baidoa	Custodial Corp.
3.		Youth	Dec 2018	6	0	6	Masonry	Baidoa	Custodial Corp.
4.		Youth	Nov 2018	15	0	15	Boat Engine Repair	Kismaayo	KTI
5.		Youth	Nov 2018	15	0	15	Blacksmith	Kismaayo	KTI
6.		Youth	Nov 2018	15	0	15	Mechanics	Kismaayo	KTI
7.		Youth	Nov 2018	15	0	15	Welding	Kismaayo	KTI
8.		Youth	Nov 2018	8	0	8	Masonry	Kismaayo	Talo-Wadaag
9.		Youth	Nov 2018	4	0	4	Plumbing	Kismaayo	Talo-Wadaag
10.		Youth	Nov 2018	2	0	2	Window and Door Installation	Kismaayo	Talo-Wadaag
11.		Youth	Nov 2018	3	0	3	Electrical Installations	Kismaayo	Talo-Wadaag
12.		Youth	Nov 2018	7	0	7	Painting	Kismaayo	Talo-Wadaag
13.		Youth	Nov 2018	8	0	8	Masonry	Kismaayo	Awaale
14.		Youth	Nov 2018	4	0	4	Plumbing	Kismaayo	Awaale
15.		Youth	Nov 2018	2	0	2	Window and Door Installations	Kismaayo	Awaale
16.		Youth	Nov 2018	3	0	3	Electrical Installations	Kismaayo	Awaale
17.		Youth	Nov 2018	7	0	7	Commercial Painting	Kismaayo	Awaale
18.		Youth	Oct 2018	10	11	21	Computer Applications	Kismaayo	Talo-Wadaag
19.		Youth	Oct 2018	5	5	10	Computer Applications	Kismaayo	KTI
20.		Youth	Oct 2018	0	5	5	Soap Making	Kismaayo	Awaale
21.		Youth	Oct 2018	5	0	5	Woodworking	Baidoa	UNIDO
22.		Youth	Sep 2018	6	9	15	Computer Applications	Baidoa	SBLO



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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			
23.		Youth	Sep 2018	15	0	15	Plumbing	Baidoa	GREDO
24.		Youth	Aug 2018	15	0	15	Vehicle Engine Mechanics	Kismaayo	KTI
25.		Youth	Aug 2018	15	0	15	Welding	Kismaayo	KTI
26.		Youth	Jul 2018	4	0	4	Commercial Painting	Baidoa	Custodial Corp.
27.		Youth	Jun 2018	0	20	20	Food Preparation	Kismaayo	Talo-Wadaag
28.		Youth	Jun 2018	0	15	15	Tie and Dye	Kismaayo	Awaale
29.		Youth	Jun 2018	6	0	6	Electrical Installation	Baidoa	GREDO
30.		Youth	May 2018	10	0	10	Construction Worker	Kismaayo	Talo-Wadaag
31.		Youth	May 2018	4	0	4	Commercial Painting	Baidoa	KANAVA
32.		Youth	May 2018	6	0	6	Tile Works	Baidoa	KANAVA
33.		Youth	May 2018	2	0	2	Blacksmith	Baidoa	SBLO
34.		Youth	Mar 2018	0	8	8	Tie and Dye Garment Production	Baidoa	SBLO
35.		Youth	Mar 2018	6	0	6	Welding	Kismaayo	KTI
36.		Youth	Mar 2018	4	0	4	Blacksmith	Kismaayo	KTI
37.		Youth	Mar 2018	10	0	10	Vehicle Engine Mechanics	Kismaayo	KTI
38.		Youth	Mar 2018	2	2	4	Food Safety and Preparation	Baidoa	Horyaal Hotel
39.	MoIFAR & JS MOI	UNDP	25 March 2018	25	5	30	Local Government Structure consultation workshop	Kismayo	MoIFAR/ JS MOI
40.	MoIFAR & SWS MOI	UNDP	19 March, 2018	43	10	53	Local Government Structure consultation workshop	Baidoa	MoIFAR/ SWS MOI
41.	Ministry Public Works/Inter ior, MOM		17 – 22 February, 2018	18	0	18	Systems and tools for infrastructure investments (PEM 4)	Mogadishu	ILO
42.	FMS MoLSA & MoY&S		January – June 2018	53	47	100	Vocational training in carpentry, electrical installation, mobile repair, auto-mechanic	Kismayo	UNDP/HDC (NGO)



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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			
		Youth at risk				and driving, beauty therapy (including Henna), and entrepreneurship			
43.	FMS MoY&S	Youth at risk	January – June 2018	55	45	100	Vocational training in carpentry, electrical installation, mobile repair, auto-mechanic and driving, beauty therapy (including Henna), and entrepreneurship	Biadoa	UNDP/WARDO (NGO)
44.	MOE Jubaland and MOL&S South West state	Youth	January – December 2018	244	80	324	Blacksmith, Tie & Dye, Boat Engine, Construction, Brick Making, Welding, Painting, Mechanic, Food Processing, ICT, Soap Making, Electrical Repairs, windows & Screen Installation and Masonry	Kismayo and Baidoa	UNIDO/KTI/AWAL E/GREDO/SBLO/BCP/KANAVA/TALA WADAG
45.		Youth	Jan 2018	4	0	4	Commercial Painting	Baidoa	Custodial Corp
46.		Youth	July 2017	0	18	18	Tie and Dye	Kismaayo	Awaale
47.		Youth	July 2017	5	0	5	Blacksmith for Agriculture	Kismaayo	KTI
48.		Youth	July 2017	7	0	7	Boat Engine Repair	Kismaayo	KTI
49.		Youth	Nov 2017	7	0	7	Construction	Kismaayo	KTI
50.		Youth	Nov 2017	11	0	11	Welding and Metalwork	Kismaayo	KTI
51.		Youth	Nov 2017	6	0	6	Mechanics	Kismaayo	KTI
52.		Youth	Nov 2017	6	0	6	Welding	Kismaayo	KTI
53.		Youth	Nov 2017	6	0	6	Blacksmith	Kismaayo	KTI
54.		Youth	Nov 2017	12	0	12	Commercial Painting	Kismaayo	KTI
Totals:				755	287	1042			