RUNO ANNUAL PROJECT REPORT   **TEMPLATE 4.4**

PEACEBUILDING FUND (PBF)
ANNUAL PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT
COUNTRY: Somalia
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2017

Programme Title & Project Number
Programme Title: Coordination Support for the Implementation of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan and Measures to Pilot Studies of Public Response to Peace- and State building Efforts in Somalia
Programme Number *(if applicable)* PBF/IRF-143
MPTF Office Project Reference Number:[1] 00102014

Recipient UN Organizations	Implementing Partners
List the organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme: UNDP Somalia	List the national counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations:

Programme/Project Budget (US$)	Programme Duration
PBF contribution (by RUNO) **UNDP Somalia: $452,889** **UNDP Uganda: $500,000**	Overall Duration *(months)* 18 months
Government Contribution *(if applicable)*	Start Date[2] *(dd.mm.yyyy)* 01.06.2016
Other Contributions (donors) *(if applicable)*	Original End Date[3] *(dd.mm.yyyy)* 30.11.2017
TOTAL: $952,889	Current End date[4] *(dd.mm.yyyy)* 30.06.2018

Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.	Report Submitted By
Assessment/Review - if applicable *please attach* ☐ Yes ☒ No Date: Mid-Term Evaluation Report – *if applicable please attach*	Name: Liam Perret Title: Peacebuilding Fund Coordinator Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP

---

[1] The MPTF Office Project Reference Number is the same number as the one on the Notification message. It is also referred to "Project ID" on the MPTF Office GATEWAY

[2] The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the MPTF Office GATEWAY

[3] As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

[4] If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed.

□ Yes □ No Date:

Somalia
Email address: liam.perret@one.un.org

PART 1 – RESULTS PROGRESS

1.1   Assessment of the current project implementation status and results

For PRF projects, please identify Priority Plan outcome and indicators to which this project is contributing:

> *Priority Plan Outcome to which the project is contributing.* The project has two outcomes. The first outcome is aligned with the outcomes of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan: to "effectively contribute to re-establish the state authority and legitimacy by improving the rule of law, access to employment and basic services for Somali citizens living in newly recovered areas." The second outcome aims to "support efforts to remotely monitor Somali public perceptions and behaviours relevant to the ongoing peace- and state building processes." The project will develop and pilot initiatives using "Big Data" in order to determine the utility of such an approach in supporting Somali peace and state building efforts being implemented by the Federal Government.
>
> *Priority Plan Outcome indicator(s) to which project is contributing.* Increase in percentage of proportion of the local population that have confidence in local governments legitimacy and capacity to deliver quality basic services by the end of the project compared to baseline.

For both IRF and PRF projects, please rate this project's overall achievement of results to date: on track

For both IRF and PRF projects, outline progress against each project outcome, using the format below. The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes.

Outcome Statement 1: The Peacebuilding Priority Plan will provide an effective contribution to Somalia's peacebuilding and statebuilding priorities due to effective coordination support in the design and implementation of the PRF projects.

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track

Indicator 1: Quality PRF project proposals have been developed by the UN and FGS & endorsed by the SDRF SC	Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Progress:2
Indicator 2: Ensure timely and quality reporting of PBF-funded projects	Baseline: 0 Target: 75% Progress:Both Midnimo and Daldhis projects reported on schedule and received no comments from PBSO or the FGS so far.
Indicator 3: Number of complaints received from PUNOs/FGS/FMS partners on core PBF Secretariat functions not being fulfilled.	Baseline: 0 Target: 0 Progress:1

Output progress

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit).Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

During the reporting period, the PBF secretariat supported the launch of the Midnimo and Daldhis projects which were approved by the SDRF Steering Committee in November 2016. The PBF secretariat supported regular reporting to government by attending the monthly Stabilization/CAS strand 3 meetings and the first South West State stabilization and local governance meeting. The PBF secretariat has faciliated the quarterly monitoring and reporting of progress on the two projects to the PBF SC. The PBF secretariat also facilitated eleven Technical Working Groups (three with Government) to coordinate implementation and seek collective solutions to implementation challenges. The PBF secretariat has also coordinated the design of a pilot project to expand the Midnimo programme to HirShabelle. All the PBF programmes reports were submitted on time. The FGS/FMS asked to receive more updates and be more involved in coordinating the programmes - quarterly monitoring visits are planned from now on.

Outcome progress

Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers (3000 character limit)?

During the implementation period, the PBF Secretariat's coordination support has enabled the Midnimo and Daldhis programmes to develop their workplans in line with the Jubbaland and South West State priorities in line with the Wadajir Framework for local governance. The Midnimo programme enabled the FMS and district authorilies to produce Community Action Plans as well as Urban Profiles for Baidoa and Kismayo. These will guide the implementation of deliverables from both projects to communities in the two locations. The plans will also serve as a benchmark against which quarterly meetings between the local authorities and the communities will review progress. The PBF secretariat, in collaboration with the UNSOM CRESTAA unit, has supported the FGS MOIFAR and FMS MOIs coordination efforts of these programmes by sensitizing RUNOs to the new FGS Stabilization strategy and ensuring regular programme updates were provided in the stabilization and local governance forums at FGS and FMS level. At the technical level, the PBF secretariat has convened ten technical working groups. Only three have involded government counterparts. The government has asked for the PBF secretariat to increase their inclusion in technical level coordination of the programmes.

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?

Coordination, monitoring and government oversight is a major challenge for the project. This risk was identified in the project risk matrix. The Peacebuilding Priority Plan programmes require strong ownership and leadership from the government counterpart line ministries, in particular the lead Ministries of Interior at the Federal and Member State levels. However due to Ramadan, cabinet reshuffles in SWS, the turn over and the death of key staff in the FGS MOIFAR, and the limited means to access the FMS capitals, a technical working group meeting has yet to take place in Kismayo and Baidoa. While line ministries are well informed about output level progress, the lack of oversight from the FGS and FMS Ministries of Interior has meant tha they are not sufficiently aware of the progress made, challenges encountered and involved in their resolution. It was only at the beginning of October that the Midnimo and Daldhis projects took part in the MOI Stabilization and Local Governance meeting in South West. MOIFAR and FMS MOIs have not provided clear guidance on the

priority Districts in JSS/SWS. This list of priority districts for District Council formation is changing frequently. The PBF Technical Working Group convened on November 14th and decided that the FGS MOIFAR will now chair the PBF TWG meetings with government, which will happen at least once a quarter and be preceded by a joint monitoring visit to the project sites.

Outcome Statement 2: **Support efforts to remotely monitor Somali public perceptions and behaviors relevant to the ongoing peacebuilding state building processes.**

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track

Indicator 1: 2.1 Agreed project plan and signed concept note among key stakeholders. With specific roles and responsibilities	Baseline: 2.1. PPP Stakeholders do not know about the Big Data project Target: Concept note, project plan and workplan agreed in consensus by key stakeholders Progress: 2.1 - Concept note designed and agreed in consensus by all stakeholders. - Big Data Project Advisory Group established by partners and held 2 meetings. - Workshop to launch project implementation held. - Workplan for implementation, budget and TORs developed and approved.
Indicator 2: 2.2.1 Prototype technology for data analysis is developed 2.2.2 Data analysis relevance is assessed 2.2.3 Insights are incorporated into decision-making processes Indicator 3: 2.3.1 Developed future phase III project plan 2.3.2 Funding for future phase III secured	Baseline: 2.2.1 No prototype existed; 2.2.2 No Big Data Analysis was available for Somalia Target: 2.2.1 An experimental technology package for analysis of Big Data content in Somali language from Facebook and radio is developed. 2.2.2 Conduct assessment on the relevance of Big Data analysis to support Peace Building processes in Somalia. 2.2.3 Insights extracted from Big Data analysis in Somalia are used for decision making processes in the context of Peace Building. Progress: 2.2.1 ACHIEVEMENTS TO DATE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TECHNOLOGY PACKAGES RADIO HARDWARE - IT equipment to capture radio content deployed and installed in Mogadishu and fully operational.The equipment installed consists of: 4 Raspberry Pi, 7 RTL SDR Dongle, 1 outdoor FM antenna, 3 USB

	Power hubs, 1 fan, 1 Wooden enclosure housing all 4 raspberry pi, 2 4-Way FM splitter, 4 USB-micro USB power cables, 7 USB extension cable and a couple of other small extras nuts and bolts
	- Radio content flowing from 7 radio stations in Somalia. An average of 800 radio clips of 5 minutes duration are now uploaded every day to a cloud server, totalling approximately 4GB.
	RADIO SOFTWARE
	- Workplan for implementation agreed and ongoing with Stellenbosch University of South Africa.
	- Software to filter out radio content developed
	- Proof of concept of the keyword spotting system conducted
	- Training data for the Somali keyword spotter generated consisting of i) 1 hour and 10 minutes of detailed transcription of Somali audio into text; ii) Approx. 100,000 words of Somali text materials.
	- Software named Goldie developed: : The software allows the Somali analysts to access an interface where they can access the radio content from targeted talk shows, call-ins or interview sessions.
	FACEBOOK SOFTWARE
	- A software has been developed to target FB public pages. The software identifies if certain keywords related to locations in Somalia (for example Mogadishu or Baidoa) are included in the group name. With this software, a total of 2,300 public Facebook groups have been targeted for analysis.
	- Software to extract public FB messages adapted: public messages on Somali Facebook pages have been retrieved from the Facebook Application Programming Interface (API). The technology has been adapted to identify the gender of the individuals posting.
	- Software to filter Facebook posts developed: a software developed by the team in April 2017 enables to filter relevant messages out of all the posts identified with the Facebook Application Programming Interface (API). The relevant posts can now be flagged if they contain a specific Somali word.
	2.2.2 ACHIEVEMENTS ON DATA ANALYSIS
	- Analysis of the use of media in Somalia conducted.
	- Evaluation of biases and potentialities of radio and Facebook analysis.
	RADIO
	- Complete list of radio stations that can be captured, with reasonable quality, in Mogadishu compiled.

	- Targeting of radio programmes including concerns from local population and studio discussions generated - Qualitative analysis of radio content: 120,000 audio clips of 5 minutes were uploaded to the server. 754 were manually listened and tagged by Somali analyst and 63 identified as relevant. Using Goldie, additional 1,440 clips were evaluated by Somali analkyst, out of which 60 were relevant. FACEBOOK - Keywords defined for first, second and third set of analysis results: for the definition, an expert on SDG16 and an expert in African languages has guided the work of 2 full time Somali analysts 2.2.2 DATA ANALYSIS RESULTS - "Champions" to guide data analysis self-identified - Data gap defined: at the workshop in January 2017, participants identified the "data gap" that the Big Data analysis will address. - First set of analysis results produced: the first Big Data analysis results were shared during the second meeting of the Big Data Project Advisory Group. Results included: a) Example of quantitative and qualitative analysis from public Facebook posts. b) Example of qualitative analysis from public radio content (extracts from news and phone in). - Second set of analysis results produced: the second set of Big Data analysis results were shared during the third meeting of the Big Data Project Advisory Group. Results included: a) Quantitative and qualitative analysis of FB discussions. A total of 7,000 FB messages were analysed, of which 45% were translated to English; b) Qualitative analysis of relevant radio content on the topics. - Third set of analyses results produced and presented in second workshop in Mogadish in November 2017. Results include: a) Data mining results overview for Facebook and radio; b) Trends analysis of Facebook discussions related to key events and real-time examples of radio clips from the last bomb attacks that took place in Mogadishu on October 2017; c) Examples of in-depth analysis performed for the four topics under study, including a categorization of topics being discussed by the Somali population 2.2.3 - Working session held in Mogadishu in November 2017 with stakeholders to understand how insights of Big Data analysis could be used in decision making processes in the context of Peace Building in Somalia.

	Baseline: Target: TBD Progress:---

Output progress

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit).Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.
- IT equipment to capture and analyse radio content deployed and installed in Mogadishu
- Workplan agreed with Stellenbosch University
- Software to filter out radio music content developed
- Proof of concept of the keyword spotting system conducted
- Somali Keyword spotting system under development
- Training data for keyword spotter generated
- Software to process data mining from radio content developed
- Software to target FB groups developed
- Software to extract public FB messages adapted
- Software to filter FB posts by topic developed
- Analysis of the use of media in Somalia conducted
- Biases and potentialities of radio and FB analysis evaluated
- Targeting of 8 radio stations and programmes
- Qualitative analysis of radio content perfomed
- Keywords for analysis defined
- Data gap defined with champion-users
- First, second and third analysis results produced
- Initial insights collected on how Big Data analysis could be used in the context of peacebuilding in Somalia

Outcome progress

Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers (3000 character limit)?

Stakeholder engagement has been ensured from the initial steps of project implementation. Discussions, brainstorming sessions, and a first workshop in Mogadishu have provided the opportunity to all stakeholders to co-design the pilot initiative in consensus. The definition of the roles and modalities of engagement among partners for project implementation has been agreed also together. To ensure consensus among partners, a Big Data Advisory Committee (BDAC) has been formed to guide and support project implementation. The following partners are included in the BDAC: United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), United Nations Department of Political Affairs (DPA) / Somalia Team, United Nations Peacebuilding Commission (PBSO), United Nations Development Programme in Somalia and Uganda, UN Resident Coordinator Office (RCO) Somalia, UNDP Somalia and UN Global Pulse. The BDAC has met 4 times to date to guide project implementation.

Senior management has been briefed on the project, including a briefing to the UN Country Team in Somalia and a briefing to the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General in Somalia in January 2017.

Stakeholders have also been given the opportunity to express their data gaps and expectations and to select the topics that will guide the Big Data analysis. This was promoted with a first workshop held with partners in Mogadishu in January 2017. Transparency and engagement with the newly formed Government of Somalia will be pursued for project implementation.

A second working session was held with stakeholders in Mogadishu in November 2017, where steps were taken to understand how Big Data Analysis can support the participant's work in Somalia, to explore the posibilities of analysing different topics with the technology prototypes and to decide the best way of working with self-identified users.

The agreed expected deliverables of the pilot project are as follows:
- Social media (Facebook) text analytics toolkit for Somali Arabic developed. The toolkit will include the software programme and a technical guide.
- Prototype for analysis of radio content in Somali Arabic language developed. The toolkit will include the software programme and a technical guide.
- Report and dashboard produced with pilot Big Data analysis to inform peace and state building process in Somalia.

Important milestones have been achieved to date on the development of the technology prototypes. Especially relevant is the advancement with the radio prototype that is a worldwide innovation.

Three sets of results of Big Data analysis using the technology prototypes have been produced and praised by partners.

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?

- Project was signed on September 2016, funds were received by UNDP Somalia by mid-November 2016 and UNDP Somalia approved the budget in Atlas by late December 2016, so funds were accessible for project implementation by January 2017.

- With the approval of project personnel and TORs by the Big Data Advisory Group in late January 2017, the recruitment process of 4 personnel key to the implementation of the project started by UNDP Somalia. The process was completed 5 months after. Pulse Lab Kampala conducted 5 field mission of a week duration to Nairobi to support the process.

- To overcome further delays in hiring a translation company, UN Global Pulse consulted UN offices in Nairobi for over 1 month until a Long-Term Agreement (LTA) was found and taped into.

- UN Global Pulse installed the IT equipment in Mogadishu at the UNSOM premises at the MIA compound in January 2017. The equipment was disconnected from the internet provided by UNSOS by March 2017 without giving Pulse Lab Kampala any notice (see image below). Discontinuity from the internet caused delays in project implementation.

- The equipment was placed by Pulse Lab Kampala in the roof of UNDP's conference room at MIA. The current location is not ideal and might cause further delays.

- The Researcher-Somali based in Mogadishu joined the team in early August 2017, allocation of office space has not been granted to date by UNDP Somalia or any other partner.

Outcome Statement 3: N/A

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track

Indicator 1:	Baseline: Target: Progress:
Indicator 2:	Baseline: Target: Progress:
Indicator 3:	Baseline: Target: Progress:

Output progress

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit).Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

Outcome progress

Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers (3000 character limit)?

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?

Outcome Statement 4: N/A

Rate the current status of the outcome: on track

Indicator 1:	Baseline:
	Target:
	Progress:
Indicator 2:	Baseline:
	Target:
	Progress:
Indicator 3:	Baseline:
	Target:
	Progress:

Output progress

List the key outputs achieved under this Outcome in the reporting period (1000 character limit).Outputs are the immediate deliverables for a project.

Outcome progress

Describe progress made during the reporting period toward the achievement of this outcome. This analysis should reflect the above indicator progress and the output achievement. Is there evidence of the outcome contributing to peacebuilding and to the specific conflict triggers (3000 character limit)?

Reasons for low achievement and rectifying measures

If sufficient progress is not being made, what are the key reasons, bottlenecks and challenges? Were these foreseen in the risk matrix? How are they being addressed and what will be the rectifying measures (1500 character limit)?

1.2 Assessment of project evidence base, risk, catalytic effects, gender in the reporting period

| Evidence base: What is the evidence base for this report and for project progress? What consultation/validation process has taken place on this report *(1000 character limit)?* | The evidence base for this report are the ten Peacebuilding Fund Technical Working Group meetings, two Global Pulse Workshops, and PBSO monitoring visit that have taken place during the reporting period. The latter, has been the opportunity for the PBF Coordinator and PBSO Senior Programme Officer to meet with a cross section of RUNOs, Government partners, and UNSOM partners to discuss progress made under both outcomes of this project. For the Priority Plan Coordination Support, discussions with the FGS MOIFAR and UNSOM CRESTAA units were fruitful in developing concrete recommendations to improve government oversight and ownership of the projects. For the Big Data component, the second workshop which took place on 7 November, was the opportunity to refine the |

	deliverables and receive feedback on how to make them more useful for the UN's planning and programming efforts.
Funding gaps: Did the project fill critical funding gaps in peacebuilding in the country? Briefly describe. *(1500 character limit)*	This project enabled the Office of the DSRSG/RC/HC to hire the Peacebuilding Fund Coordinator. Without this capacity, the projectization and implementation of the Peacebuilding Priority Plan would have not been possible within the 2016-2019 timeframe. The project has also funded the development of innovative analysis capacity to analyse Big Data in Somalia - providing new tools to analyse public opinions and for the UN to better tailor its policy and programming efforts to respond to the needs of Somali people.
Catalytic effects: Did the project achieve any catalytic effects, either through attracting additional funding commitments or creating immediate conditions to unblock/ accelerate peace relevant processes? Briefly describe. *(1500 character limit)*	The project, in collaboration with UNSOM CRESTAA unit, has improved the FGS and FMS Ministries of Interior (in Jubbaland and South West State) capacity to coordinate stabilization and local governance programmes. The
Risk taking/ innovation: Did the project support any innovative or risky activities to achieve peacebuilding results? What were they and what was the result? *(1500 character limit)*	The PBF Secretariat component has reallocated some of its operational budget to support the collection of two rounds of data for the Fragility Index and Maturity Model (FIMM) in 16 districts (four in each State) of Jubbaland, South West, HirShabelle and Galmudug. These district profiles will be collected on a quarterly basis. They provide a common analytical basis to improve planning and programming of stabilization and local governance programmes in Somalia. The Global Pulse component is providing a new tool for analysing public perceptions in Somalia. Both components are responding to a critical data gap due to the limited access international peacebuilding actors have to the population in Somalia.
Gender: How have gender considerations been mainstreamed in the project to the extent possible? Is the original gender marker for the project still the right one? Briefly justify. *(1500 character limit)*	The PBF secretariat is supporting RUNOs monitoring (through the FIMM) and advocacy efforts (through the participation in FGS and FMS coordination forums) to increase the quota of women in district and FMS governments. The PBF secretariat, through the MPTF quarterly reports, is also tracking the RUNOs contribution to gender equality. The Global Pulse component is disaggregating the data by gender where possible.
Other issues: Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that should be shared with PBSO? This can include any cross-cutting issues or other issues which have not been included in the report so far. *(1500 character limit)*	The post of the Peacebuilding Fund Coordinator will be changed to a P4 level and transferred to Mogadishu to improve the coordination with and ownership of the Federal and Member State governments.

PART 2: LESSONS LEARNED AND SUCCESS STORY

2.1 Lessons learned

Provide at least three key lessons learned from the implementation of the project. These can include lessons on the themes supported by the project or the project processes and management.

Lesson 1 *(1000 character limit)*	The coordination and oversight role that the Federal and Member State government's are to play in the implementation of the Priority Plan projects is taking longer than anticipated to set up. The legal frameworks and coordination structures at FMS level only were established at the end of Q2 and became operational in Q3. The government's strategic framework (Stabilization Strategy) under which the projects fall is still in the making. Once in place, it will be easier for the PBF Secretariat to support the FGS and FMS to coordinate the implementation of the programmes. The programmes are prompting and enabling the FGS and FMS to want to play a greater oversight role and fulfill their functions which is encouraging. Nonetheless the process of establishing the governance structures is a political one, and to ensure government ownership, requires time.
Lesson 2 *(1000 character limit)*	The envisaged sequencing and geographical scope of the two programmes is challenging. The process of extending State authority by increasing the presence, capacity, and legitimacy of FMS and district institutions in Somalia is challenging the UN system and prompting the development of new analysis, coordination and planning capacities and structures that were not present at the projects' onset. These are gradually being established and formalized. The PBF Secretariat, while hosted by the RCO and under the leadership of the DSRSG/RC/HC, is now working closer with the UNSOM CRESTAA unit which is injecting a civil affairs capacity into a Special Political Mission - something that is new and does not exist in other countries.
Lesson 3 *(1000 character limit)*	The radio equipment installed in Mogadishu is deteriorating at a high rate due to its proximity to the sea. Equipment may need to be replaced periodically to ensure the continious streaming of radio stations.
Lesson 4 *(1000 character limit)*	A difference on the topics of discussion has been observed between Facebook and Radio. For example, FB is the prefered platform by users to give honest opinions about the performance of the Government of Somalia, while less conversations are targeted on the Radio. An opposite example is with the topic AS, for which a small volume of conversations is targeted on FB, in comparison with the volume of conversations on the Radio.
Lesson 5 *(1000 character limit)*	

2.2 Success story (OPTIONAL)

Provide one success story from the project implementation which can be shared on the PBSO website and Newsletter as well as the Annual Report on Fund performance. Please include key facts and figures and any citations (3000 character limit).

PART 3 – FINANCIAL PROGRESS AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

3.1   Comments on the overall state of financial expenditure

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, slightly delayed, or off track: on track

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters maximum):

The project has requested a No Cost Extension deferring the project end date from November 30th 2017 to June 30th 2018. This is due to a slow start of the Global Pulse component which experienced technical setbacks and difficulties in the recruiment and onboarding of their staff. This was primarily linked to the operational constraints in Mogadishu and the fact that the project management is located in Kampala. More frequent visits by Global Pulse colleagues to Nairobi have mitigated this issue.

Please provide an overview of expensed project budget by outcome and output as per the table below.[5]

Outcome 1:					
Output number	Output name	RUNOs	Approved budget	Expensed budget	Any remarks on expenditure
Output 1.1					
Output 1.2					
Output 1.3					
Outcome 2:					
Output 2.1					
Output 2.2					
Output 2.3					
Outcome 3:					
Output 3.1					
Output 3.2					
Output 3.3					
Etc					

3.2   Comments on management and implementation arrangements

Please comment on the management and implementation arrangements for the project, such as: the effectiveness of the implementation partnerships, coordination/coherence with other projects, any South-South cooperation, the modalities of support, any capacity building aspect, the use of partner country systems if any,

---

[5] Please note that financial information is preliminary pending submission of annual financial report to the Administrative Agent.

the support by the PBF Secretariat and oversight by the Joint Steering Committee (for PRF only). Please also mention if there have been any changes to the project (what kind and when); or whether any changes are envisaged in the near future (2000 character maximum):

The project requested a no cost extension deferring the end of the project from 30 November 2017 to 30 June 2018. The PBF secretariat has also requested for a budget revision to reallocate some of its operational budget to