



UNITED NATIONS
SOMALIA
TOGETHER FOR DEVELOPMENT



SOMALIA

UN MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND

January - December 2018

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Dear Partners,

It is with great pleasure that I share with you the annual report for the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UN MPTF) for Somalia which encapsulates the work and achievements of the Fund over the course of 2018.

With my imminent departure from Somalia and after 34 years of service in the UN, this will be my final foreword to a UN MPTF report. I have been fortunate to witness the UN MPTF for Somalia grow from its inception in 2015 with a handful of Joint Programmes, to a Fund that has attracted commitments of over US\$ 357 to date from 13 donor partners. Commitments in 2018 alone stood above US\$110 million. The number of UN entities participating in the UN MPTF continued to expand in 2018 with Joint Programmes currently being implemented by 17 UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes, UNSOM and three enabling units.

I have witnessed the laying of the foundations of a nascent aid architecture under the New Deal Compact to a sophisticated coordination platform under the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF) with the Somali Government firmly in the driving seat.

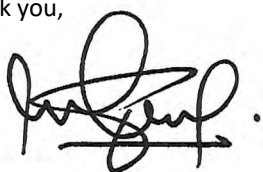
With preparations underway for a new National Development Plan, the SDRF architecture will undergo further transformation to ensure that it remains fit for purpose for the next phase of Somalia's development journey. The pending launch of the Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF) will reinforce further the Government's ability, with strong partner support, to address the underlying causes of recurrent and protracted humanitarian crises. For its part, the UN is working to strengthen its resilience-based development programming in support of RRF priorities, including through the UN MPTF, so the devastating famines that have afflicted Somalia become a thing of the past. This approach will focus increasingly on "structural and national resilience" in addition to the well-tested and successful family- and community resilience programmes.

Over the past year, many of the first-generation Joint Programmes have evolved into a new portfolio that was intentionally built on the lessons learned from the initial years of the UN MPTF. As such, I believe we now have a more coherent and fit-for-purpose Fund for addressing key development challenges and to keep Somalia moving on a positive trajectory under the new NDP.

I would like to thank you all one last time for the dedication and support that you have demonstrated to the UN in our endeavour to advance peace- and state-building priorities in Somalia. I am sure you will continue this steadfast support under my successor. I believe multilateral and joined up approaches have not only demonstrated that a "whole of UN" (or even a "whole of International Community" approach) can support a "whole of Government" approach, but moreover that our collective action has had a strong added value to the State Building Process in Somalia. I call on all of you to embrace, once again, the "Spirit of the New Deal" which brings all stakeholders around the table around the principles of mutual transparency and accountability, as well as good partnership.

While I leave with a heavy heart, and with the recognition that significant challenges remain, I am also full of optimism and hope that Somalia will continue to remain on the same positive course in the coming years. It is only with the collective and consultative approaches that we have built together over the past years, including under the UN MPTF, that Somalia's true potential will be realised. In this respect, I will maintain a keen eye on Somalia from afar and celebrate future successes with all of you.

Thank you,



Peter de Clercq

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator

NDP Pillar

MPTF Joint Programmes

1. Inclusive Politics

- Support to Emerging Federal States
- Constitutional Review
- Parliament Support
- Electoral Support

2. Rule of Law

- Rule of Law
- Support to the Ministry of Internal Security
- Joint Justice Programme
- Joint Police Project
- Joint Corrections Programme
- Integrated Security Sector Reform
- Operationalising Somali National Strategy & Action Plan on P/CVE

3. Effective, Efficient Institutions

- Local Governance (JPLG)
- Institutional Capacity Development
- Support to Aid Management & Coordination
- Pilot Project to Strengthen National Service Delivery
- Enablers

4. Economic Growth

- Youth Employment in Somalia

5. Social & Human Development

- UNFPA Country Programme

7. Resilience

- Social Protection Project
- Sustainable Charcoal Reduction & Alternative Livelihoods

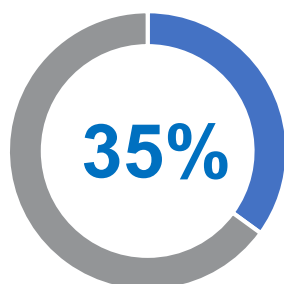
8. Gender & Human Rights

- Women's Political Participation, Leadership & Empowerment
- Joint Human Rights Programme
- Strengthening Women's Capacities as Agents for Change

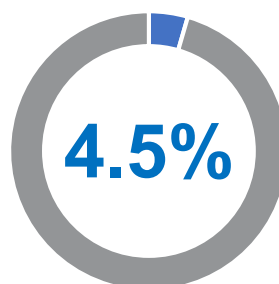
* SDRF Pipeline Approved/Under Development

| | Committed (USD) | Deposited (USD) | Deposit % |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Denmark | 20,418,725 | 20,071,836 | 98.3% |
| United Kingdom | 36,646,729 | 33,748,523 | 92.1% |
| European Union | 76,214,460 | 63,385,766 | 83.2% |
| Finland | 9,358,472 | 2,283,000 | 24.4% |
| Germany | 24,720,225 | 24,720,225 | 100% |
| Italy | 14,012,184 | 14,012,184 | 72.6% |
| Netherlands | 11,455,200 | 6,905,200 | 60.3% |
| Norway | 40,186,670 | 22,937,030 | 57.1% |
| Peacebuilding Fund | 8,572,120 | 6,901,488 | 80.5% |
| Somalia | 3,332,364 | 3,332,364 | 100% |
| Sweden | 88,227,474 | 73,367,244 | 83.2% |
| Switzerland | 21,692,410 | 14,015,562 | 64.6% |
| USAID | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 100% |
| Total: | 357,304,090 | 288,147,480 | 80.6% |

PORTFOLIO LEVEL RESULTS

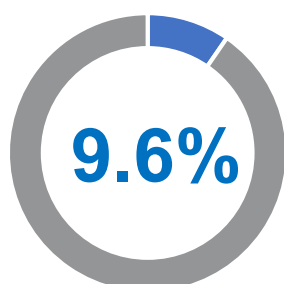


of UN funds
channelled &
reported
through SDRF
*(26% in 2017) Target: Increase
proportion year-on-year*



of MPTF
resources going to
National Window
*4.4% in 2018 mid-year report. Target:
Cumulative increase in proportion between
reporting periods*

DONOR ENGAGEMENT



of Un-
Earmarked
Contributions
*(6.9% in 2018 mid-year report) Target:
Cumulative increase in proportion between
reporting periods*

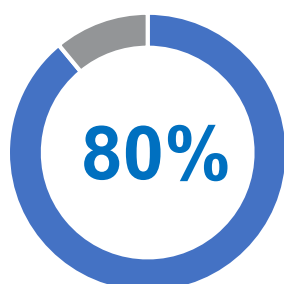
US\$55,019,957

of disbursements to PUNOs
during reporting period
Target: Over US\$ 60m

12 Active Donors to the MPTF

Based on commitments made in previous 12 months
(10 in 2017) Target: Increase number of active donors year-on-year

QUALITY OF OPERATIONS



Disbursement
ratio of active
Programmes
Target: 90%



Joint Programmes received
SDRF pipeline approval
during reporting period
Target: 5 per year

1. The Joint Programme on Support to Emerging States supported inclusive representation from minority groups in reconciliation and state formation/building processes, particularly in Hiraan and Middle Shabelle regions, while the Joint Programme for Constitutional Review supported organisation of a high-level review meeting on inclusive politics in Mogadishu hosted by the Prime Minister Hassan Ali Khayre.
2. The Joint Programme on Inclusive Institutions of Parliament supported a five-day visit of the Puntland House of Representatives and officials to Abuja, Nigeria, to provide the delegation with an insight into the workings of the Nigerian National Assembly and its committees and study Parliament's financial and budget systems.
3. The Joint Programme on Electoral Support supported the National Independent Electoral Commission by providing logistical, technical and budgetary support to the NIEC in its first ever campaign to engage with stakeholders and partners in all the FMSs.
4. The Joint Programme on Women's Political Participation, Leadership and Empowerment supported the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development and members of civil society organisations on a high-level consultative meeting in Addis Ababa, while the Joint Programme on Youth Employment supported trainings for unemployed young people and enabled them to access revolving funds to set up cooperatives in the Solar Energy Sector.
5. Three new Joint Rule of Law Programmes on: police, justice and corrections commenced, following approval by the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF).
6. The Joint Justice Programme supported case management reform in Mogadishu and Puntland, to develop a case management system while the Joint Programme on Youth Employment in Somalia coordination team benefited from a variety of capacity building initiatives aimed at strengthening administrative, programming and monitoring practices in public offices.
7. Through the support of the Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction, an International summit on Building Partnerships to Curb Illegal Charcoal Trade, Unsustainable Production and Use was held in Mogadishu and attended by more than 350 national and international partners.
8. The Joint Programme on Local Governance (JPLG) supported an open consultative workshop between the Parliamentary Committee and the Mayors on the amended Local Government Law took place in Somaliland.
9. There is a renewed interest in social protection initiatives and the Joint Programme on Social Protection supported the drafting of the Social Protection Policy and Framework (for implementation) which was received in October.
10. The Joint Programme on Human Rights provided capacity building support to the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development and the Inter-Ministerial Task Force on Human Rights through training to strengthen awareness about human rights issues, their mandate and obligations.



JOINT PROGRAMME RESULTS

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Joint Programme on Support to Emerging Federal States (StEFS) followed a tripartite approach – strengthening federalism, while fostering reconciliation, and enhancing public administrative structures/functions which helped focus on political settlements at macro level and contributed to creating a conducive environment at micro levels.

During the reporting period, the project worked with international partners to ensure inclusive representation from minority groups in reconciliation and state formation/building processes, particularly in Hiraan and Middle Shabelle regions. Ongoing support was provided for reconciliation activities and inclusive political dialogue in Jubbaland, South West State (SWS) and Gal-mudug, where minority clans felt marginalized following previous reconciliation efforts.

The project also partnered with UNSOM sections to obtain advice on specific components, such as human rights and justice and security institutions. Independent evaluation highlighted that StEFS contributed to Somalia's ongoing state formation process through reconciliation/peace building, and to creating an inclusive political environment for marginalized Somalis.

Logistical support was provided to organize in-service training to Somali civil servants and state leaders from the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and Federal Member States (FMSs) on core functional skills, conflict management and federalism processes. Technical capacities of civil servants were enhanced through a peer-to-peer knowledge exchange visit to Puntland, with a focus on enhancing core functional skills.

The Programme also provided technical consultancy support to finalize the Strategic Development Plans (SDPs) for each of the four FMSs. The SDPs were endorsed by each respective State Cabinet.

During the second half of 2018 the project supported development of National Reconciliation Framework and Federalism agenda/dialogue. The next phase of StEFS was developed and the new Reconciliation and Federalism project was endorsed by the Pillar Working Group on Inclusive Politics and began implementation in early 2019.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Somalia's institutions and development partners continue to face the threat of terrorist attacks resulting in costly security measures and impacting delivery. Delays in the constitutional review processes have affected consistency and systematic approaches related to state formation and building processes.

MPTF Funds received in 2018: US\$ 624,558

MPTF Funds expenditure in 2018: US\$ 3,830,800 ³

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The National Constitutional Convention (NCC) was convened by the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs (MoCA), the Parliamentary Joint Oversight Committee (OC) and Independent Constitutional Review and Implementation Commission (ICRIC) in Mogadishu in May and officially launched the second phase of the review process with the goal to garner support for the constitutional review process and its management. A final joint declaration was issued that identified the next steps of the review process.

In January, a new technical structure, the Federalization National Technical Working Group (FNTWG) was established by the Prime Minister to support the technical negotiations between the FGS and regional authorities on key political constitutional matters.

From January-April, the three National Constitutional Bodies (MoCA, OC, and ICRIC) visited Puntland, Jubbaland, Hirshabelle and SWS aiming to engage the respective regional key players on the constitutional review process and to obtain their buy-in and support for the approach.

In April, an inaugural meeting of the FGS and FMS Parliamentary Committee on Constitution was held in Mogadishu resulting in a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) formally establishing the OC forum and strengthening their working relationship. The second OC forum was also successfully held in October in Garowe. During this reporting period, the OC and ICRIC completed and finalized the revision and technical amendments of first five chapters of the provisional constitution.

In October, Prime Minister Hassan Ali Khayre hosted a high-level review meeting on inclusive politics in Mogadishu, attended by Cabinet Ministers and officials from the National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC) and FGS, and representatives from the UN and international community.

In mid-July, the FGS, in partnership with European Union and Sweden, hosted the Somali Partnership Forum (SPF) in Brussels. The event mobilized the international community to step up support of Somalia's efforts to build a more secure and prosperous future following years of conflict. The forum was attended by delegates from the FGS and FMSs, representatives from 58 countries and international organizations, including the UN. The President of Somalia, Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed 'Farmaajo', reiterated the FGS' commitment to accelerate the political decision-making necessary to settle all remaining questions, including formalising the status of the FMSs and the National Security Council, resource and power sharing between the FGS and the FMSs, fiscal federalism and the completion of the constitutional review process.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The challenges remain similar to those in the first half of the year, including a dissonance between political realities and the constitutional text; harmonising of the Federal Constitution with the draft state constitutions, competing political ideologies, and a limited time to complete the constitutional review. A realistic plan is critical to address these matters during the 11th Parliament.

MPTF Funds received in 2018: US\$ 5,099,025

MPTF Funds expenditure in 2018: US\$ 4,399,505

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

In January, the project supported a five-day visit of the Puntland House of Representatives (HoR) and officials to Abuja, Nigeria. The delegation included the Speaker of Puntland Parliament and two members of Parliament (MPs). The objectives were to provide the HoR with an insight into the workings of the Nigerian National Assembly and its committees and study Parliament's financial and budget systems as well as inform the delegation on how MPs discharge their functions and manage constituency offices of the parliament. The delegation also visited National Secretariat of Nigerian Legislatures and the Speaker House of Representatives to discuss challenges facing parliaments in African states.

In April, a training on State Formation in Constitutional Review Perspective was held to identify approaches to the regularization of the constitution, the state formation process and steps needed to move federalization and state-building processes forward. The training resulted in a decision by the members of the Oversight Committee to consult with the Border and Federalization Commission (BFC) and other relevant government institutions.

Also, in April, the Inaugural Meeting of the Forum of Federal & Federal Member States Parliamentary Committee on the Constitution took place in Mogadishu. The meeting sought to establish a forum that brings together all Parliamentary Constitutional Review Committees at the federal and state level. The meeting resulted in a communique and a signed a MoU to formally establish the OC Forum.

In May, the OC met with the BFC to discuss how the two bodies could work together. A comprehensive training was organized in July for Federal and State Parliament staff on the administration of parliaments on best practices and experiences of contemporary parliaments from around the world.

The Upper House conducted in September a visit of the Upper House ad hoc Committees to FMSs to mediate and solve the recurring conflict between the FMSs and the FGS, as well as to observe overall economic, political, social and security situation of the FMSs.

In support of the Somali Parliaments to improve legislation, the project facilitated a training workshop on the Role of Parliament in Good Governance for the MPs of Hirshabelle State Assembly in Mogadishu in November. The workshop intended to equip MPs with skills they need to promote effective institutions, reduce corruption, and to include the views of minorities and vulnerable groups in decision-making. Also in November, the project organized a training workshop on budgetary mechanism and budget oversight for the MPs from Hirshabelle State Assembly.

The project supported the Upper House Women Caucus to organize a consultative event regarding the review of first five chapters of Somali draft constitution. The meeting aimed to increase women representation in the legislative assemblies and to achieve the 30% women's quota to be enshrined into the Somali constitution.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Challenges included limited secure venue options, difficulty in accessibility for both counterparts and project staff. The outstanding mitigation measures highlighted are the construction of the upgrade of the security for the parliaments and assemblies such as the construction of a security screening room.

MPTF Funds received in 2018: US\$ 1,510,698

MPTF Funds expenditure in 2018: US\$ 687,885

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Joint Programme for Electoral Support assisted the NIEC with policy advice on institutional governance, strategic planning, the development of an action plan and the required conceptual preparations regarding voter registration, the chronogram for electoral operations, drafting of electoral regulations and the establishment of its field operations structure. The Programme further provided technical, logistical and budgetary support to enhance the NIEC's institutional and operational capacity, and to strengthen the Commission and the Secretariat in their functions of an Electoral Management Body (EMB).

The Joint Programme supported the NIEC with its engagement with civil society, key stakeholders and political parties through providing logistical, technical and budgetary support to the NIEC in its first ever campaign to engage with stakeholders and partners in all the FMSs. The NIEC engaged more than 6,000 people in 30 locations across Somalia and abroad, including regional officials, elders, political associations and parties, religious leaders, women and youth groups, civil society organization (CSOs) and Somali diaspora.

With technical expertise, including geographic information system (GIS) mapping, the Project worked to identify approximately 1,760 voter catchment areas across the country, which needed to be further explored on the ground on their feasibility to establish voter registration sites. During a pilot project in October in Mogadishu and Jowhar, the NIEC identified 111 potential sites for voter registration centres in two districts. A nationwide mapping exercise of potential voter registration sites is planned for 2019.

The Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR) were supported in finalizing in 2018 the draft Electoral Law. The electoral model for the Federal House of the People is based on the Baidoa Agreement made by the country's leaders in June 2018, and includes a multi-party, closed list, proportional representation system for "one person, one vote" elections. The draft Law has been submitted to Cabinet for approval and is expected to be submitted to Parliament in 2019.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The transition from a clan-based system to "one person, one vote" elections poses big challenges for the country with many uncertainties at this stage. Major challenges identified in the Roadmap for 2020 elections include the development of sound electoral building blocks for this process, the registration of political parties, an inclusive voter registration exercise, a sound electoral management body and the establishment of an electoral dispute resolution mechanism. Holding credible elections in Somalia is also constrained by security, limited capacity and funding, logistical and operational difficulties, the type of federalism to be in place and an incomplete legal framework.

MPTF Funds received in 2018: US\$ 4,208,942

MPTF Funds expenditure in 2018: US\$ 3,375,154

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Between May and September, the Joint Programme on Women's Political Participation, Leadership & Empowerment (JP WPE) supported the establishment of seven grassroots dialogue and community-based discussion platforms in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Garowe, Jawhar, Baidao, Bosaso and Adado. The aim was to create awareness around the constitutional review process and strengthen women's voices regarding the need for legally binding provisions, including temporary special measures and affirmative action in the federal constitution, electoral and political parties' laws. Messages generated from the discussions were shared with the media to further enhance women's political participation. In addition, 180 traditional and religious leaders who openly supported a provision to include a minimum of 30% women's quota in the federal constitution participated in the fora. About 400 youth also participated.

The project also supported the FGS through the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) and members of CSOs on a high-level consultative meeting in Addis Ababa. The meeting provided space for African rural women to acknowledge the slow recognition of women's contribution, recognize precarious circumstances of women and girls in Africa, strengthen the voice of women and girls living in rural areas, demand elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls, recognition of climate change and its adverse effect on sustainable agriculture in Africa and finally highlight the need for gendered statistics for better planning and programming.

In November and December, 100 female candidates in the upcoming Puntland and Somaliland elections were trained in launching/managing political campaigns, leadership skills and gender equality advocacy. The training was part of on-going efforts of the Government and the UN to increase the number of qualified women in political and public offices.

One hundred female political aspirants across the three political parties in Somaliland established a network which will enhance their capacity to speak with one voice. Quota task force was strengthened in Somaliland during August and newly created in SWS in October. In SWS, the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) led a women's consultative meeting resulting in the establishment of a 13-member task force from women in Parliament, traditional elders, women's groups, youth and CSOs. A joint communique was issued targeting traditional elders and SWS government to provide a minimum of 25% quota for women during the district elections (2019) and across public administration.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Political disagreements, clan-based divisions, security concerns, a lack of coherent plan of action within various ministries, capacity and influence limitations continue to have an impact on meaningful women's political participation.

MPTF Funds received in 2018: US\$ 1,293,467

MPTF Funds expenditure in 2018: US\$ 821,397

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Following the NSC meeting in December 2017 and after numerous technical consultations, the FGS and FMS Ministries of Justice signed on 24 January a political agreement outlining a more detailed Justice and Corrections Model. However, some issues, particularly regarding the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, still need to be resolved before the model can be endorsed by the NSC. Despite this, the agreement represents significant progress towards federalization of the justice and corrections sectors in Somalia.

Following the National Security Council's (NSC) meeting in December 2017 and after technical consultations, the FGS and FMS Ministries of Justice signed on 24 January a political agreement outlining a more detailed Justice and Corrections Model. Some issues, particularly regarding the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, remain outstanding. The agreement represents nonetheless significant progress towards federalisation of the justice and corrections sectors in Somalia.

During the reporting period, access to justice increased with the expansion of mobile courts to two new districts in Jubbaland and Galmudug, whose communities previously did not have access to formal courts. Additionally, four community dispute resolution centres (CDRCs) were established in Kismayo and Garbaharey in Jubbaland and Xuddur and Baidoa in South West State. The CDRCs are meant to increase access to justice 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 Puntland, Jubbaland and SWS, focusing on their role in observing fundamental rights.

Three new Joint Rule of Law Programmes on: police, justice and corrections commenced in 2018, following approval by the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF) and the Rule of Law Pillar Working Group. These programmes are part of the UN Rule of Law Framework which defines the UN strategic interventions for the next three years and are meant to support the implementation of the NDP and the comprehensive approach to security. Focus will be placed on further developing and implementing the police, justice and corrections models and expanding services to the population. In Somaliland, a specific Joint Rule of Law Programme was developed and potential donors are consulting with the Somaliland Government on the proposal.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Due to the delay in the approval process of the new Joint Justice Programme, the project was only able to support a limited number of activities, focusing on supporting a continuation of the functioning of the justice institutions and on the provision of essential services. For instance, the mobile courts and inspection missions were reduced from monthly to quarterly.

MPTF Funds received in 2018: US\$ 5,840,110

MPTF Funds expenditure in 2018: US\$ 6,627,883

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

In Puntland, 607 individuals (469 female) received legal representation, 1,046 received paralegal services and 152 sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) survivors received legal representation of which 39 cases were given medical and psycho-social support. Traditional justice mechanisms continue to provide important justice-making alternatives due to the lack of capable formal justice institutions, especially outside main urban centres (these mechanisms can also be found in the main centres). The Community Dispute Resolution Houses in Benadir (3), Puntland (6), Jubbaland (2) and SWS (2) resolved 1,392 cases during the reporting period, empowering communities, especially women, to realise their rights within the traditional system of justice. However, the traditional justice mechanisms tend to be discriminatory, particularly against women. To address this, the traditional elders adjudicating in the community dispute resolution houses received several trainings across all locations to enhance their knowledge and change their attitudes and behaviour. The mobile courts also continued to be an important mechanism to bring justice services closer to communities and during this reporting period handled a total of 256 cases (104 female) consisting of 165 civil cases and 91 criminal cases.

Forty-three judges, prosecutors and registrars (4 female) were trained in Kismayo and Mogadishu, using the standardised national judicial training curriculum. The Programme's aims to shift away from short-term, ad-hoc training programmes delivered by international experts, and rather embed the capacity to design, deliver and evaluate training programmes within institutions. The intention is to standardise and institutionalise training programmes.

The programme supported case management reform in Mogadishu and Puntland, to develop a case management system. Mogadishu developed both manual and electronic case management systems, while Puntland only developed a manual system. Using the new systems, the courts in Mogadishu, Garowe and Gardo were able to generate case statistics and a total of 1,531 cases (civil: 1,018; criminal: 510; administrative: 3) were recorded.

To strengthen the capacity of traditional and religious leaders on women's rights in the context of Sharia law, a training on conscious communication and non-violent communication was conducted in December for 60 participants (30 female) in Kismayo. A manual entitled "Stepping Stones to Peace" was developed for traditional authorities to assist in developing their capacities in reconciliation and dispute resolution.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Slow progress on the national consultations to agree on a federal judiciary model means important objectives of the programme, including reviewing the legal framework and establishment of key institutions are pending.

MPTF Funds received in 2018: US\$ 1,098,514

MPTF Funds expenditure in 2018: US\$ 827,393

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Twenty-one Somali mid to senior level advisors, civil servants and FMS coordinators were recruited, selected and appointed, covering line advisory management and coordination functions in accordance with the Capacity Injection Mechanism of the National Civil Service Commission. A unique feature of this staff injection was the decision by the Ministry of Internal Security (MoIS) to appoint, through this project, seven coordinators for each FMS and Benadir Regional Administration (BRA), to improve communication and coordination.

The strengthening of the public administration capacity of the MoIS commenced with a training package by Ernst & Young on financial management, human resources management and procurement and asset management delivered in May to 39 MoIS staff (11 female). UNDP and UNSOM Integrated Security Sector Reform (I-SSR) Section also provided training in June on report writing for 15 staff (4 female), and at request of the MoIS, extended the training to all 87 MoIS staff (17 female) in November. In December, training on managing effective meetings was delivered to 72 MoIS staff (13 female).

The sessions aimed at strengthening the Ministry's capacity to provide civilian oversight over its security agencies and services, namely the Federal Police, NISA, immigration, maritime security, explosives management, weapons and ammunition management, and Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR). The sessions further aimed at improving the skills and competencies of the MoIS administration and were part of the on-going ministerial institutional reform in accordance with the MoIS Institutional Development and Capacity Building Plan (ID&CBP) 2018-2020.

During the reporting period, several meetings with the FMSs were hosted by the MoIS, including two Conferences of Security Ministers, and one Conference of Police Commissioners.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

MoIS is in temporary office space and had been allocated new office space in the former Ministry of Tourism building. The building is occupied by IDPs as is the plot immediately next to it. Resettlement of IDPs is a sensitive matter for Somalia involving many stakeholders, consequently this matter is unlikely to be resolved in the near term and MoIS is seeking alternative longer-term office space.

The temporary office space sustained an attack in July which further exacerbated MoIS' need to find new offices. The casualties caused by the attack severely affected the morale of the MoIS staff, and damaged the building, causing disruption to the regular functioning of the Ministry. As a result, the capacity building sessions initially planned to take place in July, August and October were postponed to November and December and held in Mogadishu hotels.

MPTF Funds received in 2018: US\$ 2,224,658

MPTF Funds expenditure in 2018: US\$ 802,563

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and FMS focal points were selected and institutionally and individually capacitated to commence their coordination roles. The experts actively and regularly participated in the technical meetings on Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism (PCVE) in Mogadishu and in the two CAS Strand 4 meetings where FMS focal points shared their situational analyses and draft action plans.

In regard to consulting key stakeholders to inform PCVE programming and making the PCVE action plans more responsive to Somalia's specific challenges and ground realities, the main achievements were the community-based consultative processes that took place across Somalia to involve systematically and empower women to define their roles in peace, reconciliation and PCVE and to provide them with a platform to make their voices heard and impact decision-making at the highest level.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

There were delays in the identification of geographical locations and thematic focus of the small action research pilots. The delay was mitigated by providing consistent support to the FMS focal points to develop their own research ideas, taking into account the specific challenges and ground realities of the respective states, and ensuring political buy-in of the FMS governments.

MPTF Funds received in 2018: US\$ 549,865

MPTF Funds expenditure in 2018: US\$ 249,005

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Ministry of Labour & Social Affairs (MoLSA), Joint Programme on Youth Employment in Somalia (JPYES) coordination team (at both Federal and Regional level) benefited from a variety of capacity building initiatives aimed at strengthening administrative, programming and monitoring practices in public offices. Other line ministries such as Ministry of Agriculture in Baidoa and Kismayo were resourced and renovated to enable them to fulfill their functions. Support included payment of salaries, procurement of critical office IT infrastructure, dedicated mentoring, training and workshop sessions enabling the MoLSA team to manage and provide logistics to country wide coordination meetings; work with their regional counterparts on policy, consultations and programmes; monitor project sites and scrutinize activities and compile recommendations, and; create an online platform for information sharing.

As the programme draws to an end, Agencies have maximized their efforts to connect trained and job-ready young people to the labour market. A dynamic employer engagement strategy capitalizes on a myriad of approaches that includes the design and delivery of relevant training to young people (including newly qualified graduates) and creating a platform for job-fairs supported by the private sector. In Mogadishu and Kismayo, 48 (50% women) unemployed young people acquired entrepreneurial skills and had access to revolving funds to set up 16 small cooperatives in Solar Energy Sector.

In 2018, three fish processing facilities were completed, equipped and near operational. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on seafood safety were developed and 150 officials from Bosaso, Berbera and Kismayo benefited from knowledge transfer sessions in Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point.

The programme reinforced its priorities to work in close partnership with the public sector and use this platform to sustain programme momentum after the expiration of JPYES. In line with the development of the National Employment Strategy (NES), recruited consultants worked in partnership with the Government to deploy the Country Scan and Employment Diagnosis. The second Labour Force Scan (LFS) is currently underway with a predetermined pathway for government officials to own and implement the process.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

A supplier delayed tools and equipment delivery to beneficiaries in Burco District. This delayed the start of Cash for Work activities in the district. In Baki District, Cyclone Sagar in May caused heavy flooding and made roads impassable which delayed payments to beneficiaries and produced costs associated with transportation to money vendors. The construction of fish processing facilities in Berbera was delayed due to the late receipt of land from the local authority and the impact from Cyclone Sagar.

The construction of One Stop Youth Centres in Mogadishu and Kismayo proved to be extremely challenging, requiring months of discussions and legal entanglement with local authorities. The project managed to secure the land for construction, with delay. Late approval of the 2018 Annual Work Plan (AWP) and late disbursement of donor funds caused substantive delays in implementation of several activities. Local community's negative attitude towards girls accessing vocational training created barriers to women's economic advancement.

MPTF Funds received in 2018: US\$ 5,299,701

MPTF Funds expenditure in 2018: US\$ 5,799,890

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Forming capacity building initiatives, the project engaged the Federal Ministry of Livestock, Forest and Range and Environment (MoLFR) in Somaliland and Puntland. Stakeholders' coordination meetings were held by MoLFR for the federal and regional member states line ministries. The project engaged Somali artists to raise awareness on the reduction of use and trade of the domestic charcoal through the local media, TV and radio. Similar activities included regional awareness campaigns and four sensitisation workshops attended by 370 community members (27% women). Seven tree nurseries were also established.

International summit on Building Partnerships to Curb Illegal Charcoal Trade, Unsustainable Production and Use was hosted in Mogadishu. Over 350 national and international partners (25% women) attended. A unified roadmap to curb charcoal trade was finalised. The event strengthened efforts to curb illegal trade of charcoal through increased support for promoting alternative sources of energy and livelihoods.

As part of alternative energy solutions to charcoal use, over 15,000 households (95% women) across Somalia transitioned to energy efficient cooking stoves nationwide. One hundred twenty artisans (14 % women) received training and adopted improved designs for energy efficient practices. Three hundred women headed households benefited in first transition phase of liquified petroleum gas (LPG) systems for cooking whilst 15 franchise businesses (100% women led) were established for marketing of LPG systems for clean energy sources for households.

At policy level, the Federal Government completed a gap analysis report for the National Charcoal Policy with technical support from the Programme. The report served as a baseline for the development of the Somalia National and Regional Policy for charcoal reduction for which the first draft was finalised. The Policy programme streamlines strategies and frameworks to minimise domestic use of charcoal and regional trade and outlines effective monitoring and enforcement of the charcoal trade ban.

Alternative livelihood options were piloted in Jubbaland state where 400 households received fodder seeds while 450 households benefited from honey production and commercialization equipment.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Security concerns and resulting restrictions of movement had an adverse effect on implementation. A lack of public awareness on negative impacts of deforestation and the connection of the charcoal trade and use remains a challenge so awareness raising campaigns and engaging the private sector and beneficiaries of the charcoal value chain should be carried out. Insufficient rainfall in 2018 caused delays in the distribution of 2.5 tonnes of fodder seeds to 400 beneficiary households and bee keeping tools and equipment to 450 beneficiary households.

MPTF Funds received in 2018: US\$ 901,657

MPTF Funds expenditure in 2018: US\$ 1,243,735

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The FGS Ministry of Finance (MoF) and the project team has successfully implemented planned UN financed sub-projects which include: installation of solar streetlights in Benadir region (handed over in 2018), construction of regional law court in Kismayo, Jubbaland (handed over in 2018), construction of district administration block with annexed courtroom and installation of solar street lights in Bandiradley, Galmudug and construction of district administration block in North Galkacyo in Puntland. Of the five infrastructure projects, four were completed in 2018. Handover of the completed work in Galmudug and Puntland has been delayed due to the changes in the administration offices and the elections in the respective locations.

Independent audit and evaluation of the project were completed in 2018. Successful implementation of the project paved the road for additional donor funds to the Rule of Law JP National Funding Stream of the MPTF and signature of a new Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) between the FGS represented by the MoF and the MPTF Office.

Lastly, the UN financed sub-projects temporarily engaged a workforce totaling 108 beneficiaries, in construction works for the four infrastructure sub-projects. The projects also promoted local businesses in the districts by contracting to supply construction materials. A truck owner who supplied the sand for the construction said, “This project will definitely change the people’s attitudes towards the federal government, for a long time we had been thinking the federal government only serves Mogadishu residents, but now we are seeing services being brought to our locality.”

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The project implementation modality was a pilot to test the government systems. Establishing accountability mechanisms from the onset caused some delays in the launch. Delays were also reported in the bidding processes of the Kismayo courthouse and the installation of solar streetlights in Bandiradley, due to unfamiliarity of the bid evaluation committee with procurement requirements. To counter this challenge, the bid evaluation committee members received training on the procurement guidelines.

MPTF Funds received in 2018: US\$ 0

MPTF Funds expenditure in 2018: US\$ 863,636

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Joint Programme on Local Governance (JPLG) supported an open consultative workshop between the Parliamentary Committee and the Mayors on the amended Local Government Law (Law No. 23/2002) took place in Somaliland. The local government laws for Hirshabelle and Galmudug states were passed by their respective state assembly / cabinet with a 30% women's quota. The human resources management manual provides clear regulation and guidance on how to ensure adequate participation and representation of women. Local Government Institutes strategies and governance frameworks were finalized for Somaliland and the Federal Government. Final drafts were also completed for Puntland.

Twenty-two percent of members of the District Peace and Stability Committees (DPSC) are women. In Somaliland and Puntland, 70% of the young graduates recruited were women. The project supports the deployment of young graduates to ministries and district administrations and have a set target for women of 50%. Considerable efforts have been made to ensure that policies, regulations and frameworks also reflect gender equality and representation of women. With support by JPLG a gender equality and social inclusion strategy were developed.

The Joint Programme facilitated a series of discussions on inclusive politics with various stakeholders, including the President of Somaliland, female political aspirants, female and male members of Parliament, civil society the NIEC team, traditional elders and UN staff.

Projects implemented and funded under the local development fund were identified and prioritized.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

While the elections period in Puntland was peaceful it still delayed commencement of activities. Delays were experienced in district council formation in the new FMS. District councils established to date have had low levels of female representation; it has been difficult to reach consensus on quotas.

More focus is needed on activities to bridge the gap between women demanding accountability and representation of women in the legislature and the executive. Inadequate district staffing levels at district and FMS levels is delaying capacity-building support and is directly linked to resource shortages.

Security constraints and limited means of travel pose a challenge in accessing newly established districts. Dissolution of Bossaso and Garowe district councils in Puntland affected their capacity to deliver services and perform key functions. A continued lack of political agreement to tackle the legal status of the capital makes progress in creating representative authorities a challenge.

The transition between JPLG II and JPLG III required a refocusing of actions, staff reductions and time consuming staff recruitment processes.

MPTF Funds received in 2018: US\$ 13,217,934

MPTF Funds expenditure in 2018: US\$ 3,959,323

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Aid Coordination Unit (ACU) organized thirty-four Pillar Working Group (PWG) and seven SDRF Steering Committee meetings during the year. All PWGs developed Terms of Reference (ToRs) and AWP. The Director of the ACU led the team of the Federal Government of Somalia involved in the preparations of the SPF held on 16-17 July in Brussels.

The ACU, in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED), with support from UN and DFID, organised on 6 June an aid coordination workshop in which PWG co-chairs, donors, government, civil society, federal member states and UN focal Points discussed ways to improve the SDRF performance, resulting in clear recommendations for improved performance of aid architecture bodies.

In addition, the process of development of a new Aid Information Management System (AIMS) is ongoing and will be continued through the implementation of the "Support to Aid Management and Coordination in Somalia" project, which was endorsed by PWG 3. Two international consultants (an aid information management specialist and a programme developer) were recruited and are working with the ITC Unit of MoPIED in the development of the new system. The new AIMS will be hosted and managed by MoPIED with training and engagement of the unit's staff in the development of the system and programming of the different sprints. The new system is expected to be launched and ready for use in July 2019.

The project supported MoPIED in conducting the 2018 aid mapping exercise, in collaboration with the World Bank. During the reporting period, the MoLSA carried out several activities that were crucial in the movement of the Civil Service Law #5 which will be discussed by the Parliament and assented by the President.

With the help of national consultants, Somali National Statistics implemented significant changes in its economic statistics, notably in the form of a re-weighted and re-based consumer price index (CPI). In line with its programme of continuous quality improvement, the CPI was updated to reflect more accurately price changes that impact households and to ensure that the Somalia consumer data is reflected accurately. In addition, the CPI was overhauled to align with international standards using the Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose (CoICOP) system.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

While several draft policy documents and legislation have been proposed to the FGS and Puntland government Ministries, there is limited success in translating these documents into official government documents. This challenge has not yet been addressed in Puntland in relation to Civil Service Law #11. The process seems to have stagnated at the Cabinet level.

MPTF Funds received in 2018: US\$ 463,872

MPTF Funds expenditure in 2018: US\$ 1,052,789



HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The project ensured continuity of the functioning of the Somali aid architecture. Four PWGs: Resilience; Human Rights and Gender; Inclusive Institutions; and Effective Development Institutions and two SDRF Steering Committee meetings have been successfully organized by the ACU. PWGs shared information, analysed progress of implementation of their respective work plans or improved their internal coordination arrangements.

During SDRF meetings, Government and UN partners discussed roadmaps and NDP priorities and activities in the areas of inclusive politics, security & justice, economic development and social development. For the first time and following a recommendation of the aid effectiveness workshop held in June, USAID presented its overall portfolio in Somalia.

PWGs have advanced in their reporting against 2018 Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF) benchmarks. The PWGs will work in the coming weeks, once there is more clarity from the Government on roadmap priorities in the development of MAF benchmarks for 2019, as well as in the finalization of their respective 2019 AWP.

Finally, the process of developing a new AIMS advanced. The two international consultants have been working since August on developing the new system and training the ITC Unit in the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, which will host and manage the system once operational. The 2018 aid mapping exercise progressed with the validation and analysis of data submitted by development partners.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Flexibility in the execution of the project is critical in order to adapt to changes in Somali aid architecture as a result of the ongoing processes of development of government roadmaps and of the NDP 9. Priorities will be agreed on with Government and development partners.

Funds received in 2018: US\$ 520,104

Funds expenditure in 2018: US\$ 189,075

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

In 2018, MoLSA was delegated to head the Social Protection portfolio, in collaboration with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM) and the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED). The first steering committee meeting was held in May, to be briefed about the programme.

Three technical working committee meetings were held in 2018 to support the drafting of the policy. Additionally, as part of the policy formulation process, consultations were held with the Government (federal and regional), UN, NGOs, donors and most importantly community members to gauge the orientation and priorities of the policy in six regional capitals. A desk review was also completed in June and finalised in September. The first draft of the Social Protection Policy and Framework (for implementation) was received in October and the Technical Working Group provided feedback and circulated a revised copy for peer review by representatives of key stakeholders in December.

Work began on other key deliverables of this programme, including capacity assessment, database review, characteristics of vulnerability, geotagging of social service sites and social network analysis, to be finalised by June 2019.

There is renewed interest in social protection, specifically in safety nets, as the humanitarian community looks to options for reducing the impact of and preventing shocks. The joint programme has played a critical role in raising the profile and role of the Government in these discussions and providing a resource for its activities.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The consultations process for the policy development and other key activities under the joint programme were delayed for the first part of 2018, largely due to internal disagreements within the Government on clear leadership and roles in moving forward. The planned capacity building session that was agreed to take place in the Sub-Working Group was delayed due to a long break in PWG meetings. The identification of experts on social inclusion in Somalia was a significant challenge and required a targeted recruitment approach.

MPTF Funds received in 2018: US\$ 0

MPTF Funds expenditure in 2018: US\$ 303,986

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The development of both the National Midwifery Curriculum and the Midwifery Strategy will greatly improve the practice of midwifery in the country. Sixty midwives graduated in Somaliland and another 60 in Puntland in 2018. Additionally, 102 young midwives graduated during the reporting period from four midwifery schools.

A functional Logistics Management Information System (LMIS) is in place so that Somalia can report on logistics data, including consumption data, to be used for forecasting and monitoring health commodities. The country has now a costed Supply Chain Master Plan with 270 supply chain staff trained in logistics management.

UNFPA is currently implementing a joint project with UN-HABITAT funded by the UN Peacebuilding Fund (UN PBF) on youth political empowerment, enabling Somali young women and men to meaningfully engage in governance, peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts. Weekly radio programmes on Peace and Political Participation in Kismayo and Baidoa with a total of 108 radio programmes aired with young people from diverse backgrounds participating in the panel discussion and call-ins on different topics, including constitutional review, inclusive politics and expanding democratic space, with over 100,000 people reached. Two youth conferences were supported in 2018, in Somaliland and in Mogadishu, providing a platform to engage with young people. Three youth centres established in Garowe, Gabiley and Mogadishu will provide holistic services to young people. The Y-PEER network created an environment where young people can discuss issues related to female genital mutilation (FGM), HIV and early marriage and organise activities in their schools.

UNFPA supported the coordination of SGBV service provision at the sub sector level to reach 157,001 persons (30,966 girls, 17,664 boys, 87,098 women and 21,273 men). A total of 541 service providers, religious and community leaders and media gained capacity on Clinical Management of Rape (CMR) and were mobilized to end FGM and SGBV. Seven communities declared the intent to abandon FGM; 4,568 women received dignity kits. Thirteen GBV one-stop centres were established and provided services to 1,000 GBV survivors. The CO also supported the enactment of the sexual offences legislation for Somaliland; adoption of the GBV sub-cluster strategy at the Humanitarian Country Team level; and increased visibility for GBV in the Humanitarian Response Plan/Protection narrative with clear GBV indicators.

Due to enhanced national capacity to produce and disseminate high-quality disaggregated data on population, development and sexual and reproductive health issues, for the first time in the country's history, Somali authorities will be using real-time data for planning and policy formulation generated from the Somali Health and Demographic Survey (SHDS) with the technical support of UNFPA.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The midwifery programme had to adapt to changes in the Ministry of Health and support from partners. Going forward, standardising entry level national examinations by midwifery associations, ministries of health and midwifery schools should provide for stronger candidate selection, fairness in the selection process and an increase in student enrollment. Newly graduated midwives increased the numbers of skilled midwives across the country, including in remote areas. To foster the obstetric fistula interventions, Somalia should create sustainable exchanges with schools abroad with the capacity to effectively train Somali fistula surgeons.

Funds Received in 2018: US\$ 9,958,280

Funds Expenditure in 2018: US\$ 5,911,791

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The capacity building support to the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) and the Inter-Ministerial Task Force on Human Rights through training contributed towards strengthening their awareness about human rights issues, their mandate and obligations. The establishment of the inter-ministerial task force composed of focal points from relevant ministries will strengthen the implementation of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), including calling for the protection and strengthening of protection institutions in line with the NDP priorities on human rights. With the strengthened capacity of the staff and inter-ministerial task force, a UPR mid-term review report has been developed with contribution of all the ministerial focal points. The report was submitted to the Human Rights Council in January 2019.

Several workshops took place in which decisions were made to strengthen the Joint Programme and ensure that the most vulnerable populations receive attention. During the quarterly coordination workshops and the monthly Pillar 9 working group meetings where the implementation status of the JP was reviewed, it was agreed that more focus was needed for protection of women and children which was reflected in the 2019 AWP and in the planning of the 2019 MoWHRD's priorities. To strengthen civil society organisations' (CSOs) advocacy to participate in and hold governments accountable on human rights issues, training activities and workshops were held for CSOs dealing with internally displaced persons (IDPs), youth and persons with disabilities (PWDs), women and children.

Advocacy towards the enactment of the Disability Agency Bill was also enhanced. To commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, CSOs arranged several events and workshops, through the cluster formation attended by 260 participants at grass roots level. This is a critical achievement, as civil society organisations with different mandates came together and collaborated on thematic human rights issues, which may have catalytic effects for future cooperation on human rights.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Although the Programme was endorsed in early 2018, negotiations and identifying implementation mechanisms caused a delay in delivery of programme activities. An important lesson learned is the need to and bring on board all stakeholders as early as possible during the Letter of Agreement (LoA) negotiations. Capacity gap in the Parliamentary Human Rights Committee caused delay in LoA negotiations, which affected implementation in the framework of the parliamentary support programme.

MPTF Funds received in 2018: US\$ 500,000

MPTF Funds expenditure in 2018: US\$ 331,345

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Strengthening Women's Capacities Programme as Agents for Change in Peacebuilding, Reconciliation and Ending Violence Against Women seeks to enhance women's engagement for sustainable peace and will require an integrated approach that will simultaneously address conflict prevention, resolution and recovery, while strengthening national accountability and ensuring women's protection from all forms of human rights violations, including sexual and SGBV. The programme aims to foster women's peace coalitions and prepare them to engage in peace processes, enable justice and security institutions to protect women and girls from violence and discrimination, advocate for public services to be responsive to women's needs, support women's greater access to economic opportunities, and women's engagement in all forms of national and local public decision-making.

As part of the supporting team, recruitment of a Programme Manager Women Peace & Security, an Operations Manager and a Programme Assistant is currently underway.

A mission to Somaliland with the objective of reaching out to Government partners included meetings the Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs and Family (MESAF), the women's affairs line ministry, with discussions on the Ministry's preparation and commitment to promote and strengthen women's political participation in the upcoming December 2019 elections and the need to advocate for the endorsement of the 20% women parliamentary quota bill that is currently in Parliament.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Due to delays in donor funds disbursement, project commencement was moved to 2019.

MPTF Funds received in 2018: US\$ 1,099,730

MPTF Funds expenditure 2018: US\$ 89,253

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

In 2018, the Resident Coordinator Office (RCO) provided support to the SDRF Steering Committee and PWG meetings as well as to the organisation of the 6 June workshop in Mogadishu on strengthening the aid architecture. In collaboration with the MoPIED and the World Bank, the RCO supported the Aid Flow Mapping process and production of the final Aid Flow Analysis report. The RCO also supported the FGS and international partners on preparation and execution of the Brussels SPF held in July.

In January 2018, the Drought Impact Needs Assessment (DINA) was launched by the Prime Minister. Subsequently, the RCO contributed to the development of a methodology for use in prioritizing and sequencing DINA interventions resulting in the Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF). The RRF operational portfolio is expected to be launched in the second quarter of 2019. In the lead-up to the launch, the RCO supported a mapping exercise of the ODA currently contributing to resilience and strategic sectors included in the RRF.

The RCO supported the Interim Somali National Youth Council (SNYC) to organize regional youth consultations in each FMS. In total 1,230 young women and men were directly engaged in the six regional events, that were an opportunity to strengthen the Council's legitimacy among the youth constituency. The RCO also supported the Joint Galkayo Youth Committee to host the celebrations of International Peace Day in Galkayo in September.

UN Women continued work on building an enabling environment for Women, Peace and Security (WPS) commitments by supporting establishment of the chapters of the National Coordination Platform on WPS. UN Women also supported the finalization of the UN Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2020 which was endorsed in June. Technical support was provided for the WPS side event of the SPF as well as contributions made to the MAF and the Communique to ensure that gender and the WPS agenda are reflected in the SPF outcomes.

RMU, in partnership with the Multi-Party Risk Working Group, drafted an outline of the revised Collective Risk Management Strategy. RMU engaged with partners on risk management including the FGS, donors, NGOs and UN Agencies and set targets for increased cooperation with the private sector and research institutions on collective risk management across the aid community in Somalia.

In 2018, UNDSS maintained the security aircraft and conducted security assessments and evaluation. The management of the MERT was moved from UNDSS to UNDP. The NISA Checkpoints along Airport Road were manned and kept operational throughout the year.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Lack of regular scheduling of PWG meetings presented challenges in the first half of the year but improved during the second half. The entire aid architecture also experienced a temporary pause in the second quarter due to lack of funding. The Government continues to struggle to coordinate efforts to mainstream youth needs across different entities and mandates. Insufficient resources allocated to youth mainstreaming have impacted UN's ability to facilitate coordination and further strengthen government capacity. RMU's Contractor Information Management System (CIMS) and Risk Management Induction Course suffered downtime in May, delaying information upload from the UN Agencies to CIMS.

MPTF Funds received in 2018: US\$ 1,971,696

MPTF Funds expenditure in 2018: US\$ 3,488,185



CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES



** Please note that the Joint Programmes on “Women’s Political Participation, Leadership and Empowerment” and “Strengthening Women’s Capacities as Agents for Change in Peacebuilding, Reconciliation & Ending Violence Against Women” are not included in this section as Gender Equality & Women’s Empowerment is a central function of these projects.*

Through the StEFS project, 1,964 participants benefited from training activities supported by the project (31.01% women). The project-initiated development of women facilitators on state and peace building and conflict management process and selected women from all FMSs who received Training of Trainers in Mogadishu. These women conducted awareness workshops for different women groups across FMSs.

With Support of the Joint Programme on Constitutional Review, women representatives from women’s organisations, CSOs and regional administrations actively participated in the discussion and national convention organized by MoCA at the federal and state levels to obtain inputs into the constitution review process. The Electoral Support Joint Programme supported the NIEC to conduct activities to promote participation of women in electoral processes. In 2018, 50% of the national advisors that IESG provided to the NIEC were women.

Through the Joint Programme on P/CVE the first of the planned key stakeholders’ consultative processes focused on women, using a community-based approach gathering women for consultations in all federal member states.

Provision of 600 sets of Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders benefited 300 female-headed households and 15 women-led clean energy sources businesses were established in the Hodan district. Three hundred and seventy community members across Somalia (100 women) participated in national awareness and sensitisation workshops on charcoal reduction and alternative sources of energy.

The Youth Employment Programme supported participation of women and men across all stages of the fisheries value chain—taking into account existing cultural and social norms of the Somali people. The vegetable production kits focused primarily on women from a production and nutrition angle given the role of women in feeding their families. The Programme also supported in Mogadishu participation of young women in the full Shaqeyso vocational training programme which focused on construction training helping dispel normative conventions that it can only secure male participation. A separate project was also developed to promote women’s empowerment through management level employment in renewable energy projects.

Activities in Benadir created 1,000 short-term jobs, of which 400 were allocated to women. Out of the selected 48 young people for the solar enterprise, 24 were women from disadvantaged groups who were trained on setting up businesses in the solar sector with access to revolving funds to set up 16 cooperatives in Mogadishu and Kismayo. Similarly, in fishery enterprise development, although there was a benchmark of 50% women in Bosaso, women constituted 80% of all enrolled beneficiaries. Awale and Talo Wadaq Women’s Centres in Kismayo were rehabilitated helping create a secure training environment for long-term training and empowerment of women. The women’s outreach programmes included creative courses in food preparation, sewing and tie dying.

UNFPA supported coordination of SGBV service provision at the sub sector level to reach 157,001 persons (30,966 girls, 17,664 boys, 87,098 women and 21,273 men). A total number of 541 service providers (including case management trainers), religious and community leaders and media professionals received training on Clinical Management of Rape (CMR) and on ways to combat FGM/GBV. A total of seven communities declared the intent to abandon FGM.

29%

of outputs across Joint Programmes are gender specific ⁴

38%

of staff of all Joint Programmes have responsibility for gender issues ⁵

Through the StEFS project, several reconciliation conferences were organised to advocate for inclusive governance and involvement of minorities, including discriminated groups, in the state formation and peacebuilding process. The project also supported women's rights groups to advocate for their rights in politics during the reporting period.

The PCVE project included activities to empower civil society. It strengthens human rights as a key component to successful PCVE approaches in trainings and workshops. By applying a bottom up approach to policy development, commencing at the lowest tiers of governance, the project aims to include the voices of marginalized communities. As grievances of the population, particularly related to human rights violations, are systematically being used by violent extremist groups to mobilize support, the project includes a dedicated capacity building component for state institutions to make duty bearers more responsive to existing concerns.

The key development for human rights is the draft MoIS ID&CB Plan. This will require commitment for the MoIS as an oversight body, to ensure human rights compliance and accountability. It also includes a capacity building training plan for all MoIS staff, including human rights awareness and WPS agenda training.

In support of ensuring the human rights of the citizens, the Rule of Law project provides 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 awaiting trial for periods longer than what the law provides.

As a mechanism to institute human rights knowledge and understanding, a detailed curriculum was developed, and ToT provided to youth from the management body of the youth centre. Young people have subsequently cascaded the training to hundreds of youth from across districts in Mogadishu. The human rights training curriculum will soon be freely available to all Somalis. The youth registering in Youth Employment programmes come from the most vulnerable socio-demographics in the community including Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), low income families, ethnic minorities and young people that have never had any type of education and/or formal training. The National Employment Strategy emphasizes decent jobs and labour market governance with a primary focus on increasing labour rights for employees in general. The Labour Force Survey will identify specific situations on rights for workers (wages, working hours, freedom of association and collective bargaining, etc.) and will assist the Government in taking affirmative action in specific areas.

UNFPA supported the establishment and operations of 13 SGBV one-stop centres, which in Puntland, Somaliland and Federal Government provided services to 1,001 SGBV survivors. Somalia established three regional networks for religious leaders, which are focusing on working with men and boys to transform unequal social norms and practices that encourage and perpetuate SGBV, especially harmful traditional practices such as FGM. The networks promoted the enactment of sexual offences legislations in Puntland and Somaliland. They are now the focal points for promoting advocacy with their peers on the proposed Sexual Offenses Bill (SOB) for the Federal Government.

The Strengthening Women's Capacities as Agents for Change in Peacebuilding, Reconciliation & Ending Violence Against Women programme highlighted key gender issues in Somalia including gender and clan based discriminatory and exclusive political process; low level/inadequate spaces provided for women and other marginalized groups in peace and reconciliation processes of the country; protection of women and young girls in the context of the armed conflict and against violence; respect for the rule of law and human rights of IDPs and stateless women, girls and young people; ratification/domestication and enforcement of international human rights instruments; development of human rights-compliant legislative and policy frameworks, including at the level of the Constitution and establishment of a national human rights institution.

70%

of Joint Programmes included protection risk assessments in their context analysis

30%

of outputs across all JPs designed to address specific protection concerns

41%

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

The 2018 UN MPTF Semi-Annual Report was published and circulated to donors at the end of July 2018 which provided a comprehensive overview of key achievements across the portfolio of Joint Programmes in the first half of the year. In addition, the Q2 and Q3 2018 UN MPTF Newsletters were shared with donors, partners and colleagues on 26 August and 31 October respectively which contained success stories and updates from UN MPTF Joint Programmes.

The Q2 foreword was provided by UNDP Resident Representative for Somalia, Mr. George Conway, who articulated the transition and reformulation for UNDP's engagement with the UN MPTF. Mr. Conway explained that following the conclusion of several Joint Programmes aligned to the previous Somali Compact, UNDP has taken a strategic portfolio-wide approach towards supporting the NDP through the SDRF, across the NDP's pillars.

The 7 September UN MPTF donor briefing covered areas such as the UN Strategic Framework (UNSF) mid-year monitoring results, an update on UN MPTF Portfolio & Pipeline and next generation of Joint Programmes, the new portfolio of PBF projects, as well as a risk management update. The UNSF mid-year monitoring results presentation covered the UN's collective achievements in the first half of 2018, including those under the UN MPTF.

A comprehensive presentation was also given to the SDRF Steering Committee in November on the UN MPTF's current and forward-looking strategic portfolio, financial status and donor support which was welcomed by Government and donor partners.



100%

Adherence to reporting timelines ⁶



4

Newsletters Published



2

Quarterly Donor Briefings Held

RISK MANAGEMENT

Fund administrators together with the donor representatives of the Risk Management Group (RMG) for SDRF funds updated the Joint Risk Management Strategy (JRMS2) and identified GBV as one of the risks to be jointly analysed by the UN, World Bank and Sweden to identify gaps and a common approach to address identified issues. The RMG met four times to discuss specific matters related to the Strategy and GBV.

The RMU conducted two meetings with the Office of Prime Minister during the second half of 2018 to engage on risk management matters and establish the risk management functions in the PM's Office. The RMU has engaged in 2018 with Government and representatives of aid community, respectively NGOs, donors and the UN on drafting the outline of a Collective Risk Management Strategy which was finalised and endorsed by a task force selected by the members of the Multi Party Risk Working Group. The group shall undertake further consultations and finalise the Strategy and its implementation plan in 2019.

Risk Management support was provided throughout the year to the MPTF funded programmes through conducting risk assessment of 21 development partners, development of partner risk management and 20 engagement plans in response to the risks identified from the partner capacity assessment under Harmonized Approach of Cash Transfer, risk related information sharing and application of a common approach on common partners, risk management capacity development of government officials as implementers as fund recipients of MPTF.

Risk management related training/learning activities that took place during the second half of 2018 include: training the Rule of Law Joint Programme staff on 'Risk management in implementing contracts with government partners' in September and a two-day training session with NGOs from Dollow and Beletweyne conducted respectively in July and November. NGO training covered subjects such as risk management international standards; capacity and risk assessment and key observations and suppliers code of conduct and risk and integrity in procurement.

Finally, MPTF National Funding Stream – the pilot project on service delivery implemented through the country systems was successfully completed in 2018. Progress of this project was closely monitored and overseen by the RMU. The project exceeded the number of infrastructure projects initially planned in the project document. By the end of the project, the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of the Federal Ministry of Finance as fund recipient and implementing partner, completed five infrastructure projects compared to the three scheduled in the project document in different locations, four of which were completed in 2018. Independent audit and evaluation of the project was completed in 2018 resulting in 'true and fair' audit opinion and positive results emerging from the evaluation. Audit and evaluation reports will be posted on the MPTF gateway. The PIU has commenced implementation of additional donor funds allocation (Sweden and Italy) to the MPTF National Window for construction of correction and justice facilities under the Rule of Law Joint Programme.

2

Risk Management Group meetings held

For 2019, the UN in collaboration with government and donor partners, reaffirms its commitment to engagement through multilateral platforms to ensure transparency in its provision of development assistance through the Government-led aid coordination architecture.

In order for the UN to synchronise with Somali government priorities it will transition its alignment of assistance from the current NDP priorities to those outlined in the Government Roadmaps and the forthcoming ninth iteration of the NDP. In supporting the recovery and resilience agenda under the RRF, the UN MPTF will examine ways to strengthen its resilience programmatic portfolio.

The first half of 2019 will also see the implementation of a new generation of Joint Programmes under the UN MPTF that received funding in late 2018.

The new Support to Aid Management & Coordination programme will be rolled out to ensure the continued effective operation of the aid coordination architecture through support to the ACU in the OPM, particularly in the organisation of PWG and SDRF Steering Committee meetings.

The Strengthening Women's Capacities as Agents for Change in Peacebuilding, Reconciliation & Ending Violence Against Women Programme will begin implementing from the imperative that enhancing women's engagement for sustainable peace will require an integrated approach that will simultaneously address conflict prevention, resolution and recovery, while strengthening national accountability and ensuring women's protection from all forms of human rights violations, including SGBV. The programme aims to foster women's peace coalitions and prepare them to engage in peace processes, enable justice and security institutions to protect women and girls from violence and discrimination, advocate for public services to be responsive to women's needs, support women's greater access to economic opportunities and women's engagement in all forms of national and local public decision-making.

Finally, the launch of this report will be followed within a week by the release of the fourth quarterly UN MPTF Newsletter of 2018. The Newsletter provides the latest information on the UN MPTF, along with human-interest stories from the various Joint Programmes.

ANNEXES

1. Support to Emerging Federal States
2. Constitutional Review
3. Support to Building Inclusive Institutions of Parliament
4. Support to the Electoral Process
5. Women's Political Participation, Leadership & Empowerment
6. Support to the Rule of Law
7. Support to the Ministry of Internal Security
8. Joint Justice Programme
9. Preventing & Countering Violent Extremism
10. Institutional Capacity Development
11. Aid Management & Coordination
12. Local Governance & Decentralized Service Delivery
13. Pilot Project to Strengthen National Service Delivery
14. Youth Employment in Somalia
15. UNFPA Country Programme
16. Social Protection
17. Sustainable Charcoal Reduction & Alternative Livelihoods
18. Joint Human Right Programme
19. Strengthening Women's Capacities as Agents of Change
20. Enabling Services

ENDNOTES

¹ MPTF Gateway as of 1 March 2019

² Most indicators are cumulative if not otherwise indicated.

³ Please note that expenditures reported for all Joint Programmes are uncertified. Certified annual expenditures will become available with 2018 Annual Financial Report of MPTF Office (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4SO00>) in May 2019 upon submission of certified financial reports by participating UN Agencies.

⁴ Gender specific outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment. Gender indicators are not colour coded as others as targets have not yet been established.

⁵ Staff members are those contracted to undertake 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.

⁶ 2018 MPTF Annual Report sent on 1 March 2019.



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CONTACTS

Mr. Charles St George
Head of the Integrated Office (a.i.)
charles.stgeorge@one.un.org

Ms. Olga Cherevko
Strategic Communication & Coordination Officer
cherevko-barrett@un.org

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