

SOMALIA

UN MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND

2017 Annual Report





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Dear Partners,

It is with great pleasure that I share with you the annual report for the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UN MPTF) for Somalia which encapsulates the work and achievements of the Fund in 2017.

The past year was marked by a number of key milestones for Somalia in its peace and state-building enterprise. At the beginning of the year we witnessed the finalization of the electoral process with the election of new Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament, and a new President. Upon taking office, President Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed 'Farmaajo' declared the ongoing drought a national emergency. With thanks to the generous contributions of our donor partners, UN MPTF Joint Programmes redirected resources to support emergency relief efforts to prevent the onset of famine.

Following almost a year of fighting drought and preventing famine, Somalia finds itself at a critical juncture. While the ongoing humanitarian response remains essential to saving lives, work has commenced through the Relief and Recovery Framework (RRF) to develop strategies that combine sustained humanitarian response with development efforts designed to address the underlying causes of recurrent crises. Looking forward, the UN MPTF will explore opportunities on how the Fund can support these recovery and resilience efforts.

The past year also saw the development and finalization of the Somalia UN Strategic Framework 2017-2020 which articulates our collective strategy and commitments in support of the Somali Government's development priorities and in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The UNSF reinforces the UN's commitment to the UN MPTF and Joint Programming as drivers to incentivize collective action and system-wide coherence, with the aim of reducing transaction costs, maximizing impact and increasing national participation in programme design and implementation.

Now in its third year of operation, the UN MPTF has grown significantly, with a current portfolio of sixteen Joint Programmes capitalized at over USD 220m. I am also pleased to report that in the past year we have witnessed an increase in the number of donor partners channelling development assistance through the Fund. At the same time, I remain concerned that the overall share of funds to Somalia that go through the SDRF Funds, including the UN MPTF, have diminished in 2017, despite commitments made through the New Partnership for Somalia that these remain priority channels for funding. I look forward to working closely with all partners in 2018 on this issue as part of our collective commitments under the NPS and its Mutual Accountability Framework.

Finally, I wish to extend my deepest thanks to all our UN MPTF donor partners without whom we would not be able to operate and implement in support of the Somali people. We look forward to working with you to reinforce and strengthen these partnerships over the coming year.

Kind Regards,



Peter de Clercq

Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident & Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia



PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

SDRF-ENDORSED MPTF PROJECTS

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

PROJECTS IN THE PIPELINE/UNDER DEVELOPMENT

Aid Coordination
 Human Rights
 Institutional Development & Capacity Building for Ministry of Internal Security

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS (USD)¹

	Committed	Deposited	Deposit %
Denmark	20,250,462	17,688,943	87%
DfID	36,645,027	33,099,423	90%
Sweden	35,043,247	35,043,247	100%
EU	57,479,370	53,408,171	93%
Italy	7,535,957	7,535,957	100%
Norway	13,745,002	13,745,002	100%
Switzerland	9,485,277	9,485,277	100%
Germany	12,226,425	12,226,425	100%
USAID	500,000	500,000	100%
Netherlands	2,355,200	2,355,200	100%
Govt of Somalia	3,332,364	3,332,364	100%
PBF	28,099,847 ²	28,099,847	100%
Total:	226,698,178	216,519,856	96%

PORTFOLIO LEVEL RESULTS

26%

of UN funds channeled & reported through SDRF ⁴

4.6%

of MPTF resources going to National Window ⁵

4 quarterly portfolio coordination meetings held in 2017

3 Months

Average time for donor disbursement after SDRF approval

7.2%

Un-Earmarked Contributions ⁷

\$ 60,131,792

of MPTF Disbursements to PUNOS in 2017

(\$11,913,308 in Q4) ⁸

88%

Disbursement ratio of active Programmes ⁹

7

Joint Programmes Developed for approval in 2017 ¹⁰

15

of 16 JPs received funding within 3 months of SDRF approval ¹¹

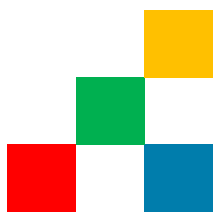
DONOR ENGAGEMENT

QUALITY OF OPERATIONS

2017
PORTFOLIO
RESULTS ³

On target or achieved
In progress or partially achieved
Off-target or not achieved

1. The Joint Programme on Support to Emerging Federal States supported a five-day National Reconciliation Conference which served as an important milestone in formulating Somalia's reconciliation strategy, marking the shift from a predominantly reactive approach to solve emerging conflicts towards a proactive approach based on a solid strategy for sustained reconciliation. Notable achievements also include the political agreement between Ahlu Sunna Waljama'a and Galmudug State on governance, security and power sharing and the ceasefire agreement and reconciliation process between Puntland and Galmudug States on Galkayo.
2. The Joint Programme on Support to Institutions of Parliament supported the advancement of priority legislation, resulting in approval of seven bills by both the National Federal Parliament and Puntland House of Representatives.
3. Following the electoral process supported by the Joint Programme on Electoral Support, a new Federal Parliament was elected in early 2017, comprising 25 per cent women, a significant increase compared to the 14 per cent in the previous Parliament. The 10th Federal Parliament comprises more than 50 per cent new MPs, and about 18 per cent of the elected MPs are under 35 years old.
4. The Joint Programme on Rule of Law supported the establishment of toll-free hotlines for women and child survivors of abuse and supported the Puntland Human Rights Defenders Office to maintain survivor/victim support hotline desks where 480 reports were received and acted upon in 2017. The Programme also supported the provision of emergency care and psychosocial support to 700 victims of gender-based violence during the year.
5. In response to the drought crises in 2017, the Joint Programme on Youth Employment re-programmed parts of its existing and newly-mobilized resources through implementation of Cash-For-Work activities in creating short-term employment for 1,440 (1,061 women) drought-affected people in Somaliland and South West State.
6. With support of the Joint Programme on Local Governance, local governance laws were developed in a consultative manner and finalized in the majority of states. Local councils were formed in two districts of South West State with the process well underway in Jubaland. The Decentralization Strategy for the education, health and roads sectors was developed and validated in Somaliland and Puntland.
7. Federal Member States in South West, Jubaland and Galmudug finalized their Strategic Plans (2017 – 2019) aligned to the National Development Plan with support for the Joint Programme on Institutional Capacity Development. The transition from the New Deal based aid architecture towards the NDP structure of Pillar Working Groups was managed by the Aid Coordination Unit (ACU) and Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development.
8. Midnimo supported the increased capacity of local authorities and government line ministry focal persons as trained Core Facilitation Teams in facilitating participatory visioning, planning and prioritization process to identify basic needs and the means to sustain a living for IDPs, returnees and host communities. This effort led to identification and prioritization of community-based projects in the form of Community Action Plans in Kismayo and Baidoa.
9. Significant progress has been made in government led infrastructure projects under the Pilot Project to Strengthen National Service Delivery (National Window). With the success of the initial phases of the project and in the spirit of strengthening government systems, the UN is planning to channel additional finances through the government treasury to finance public infrastructure.
10. Under the Joint Programme on Enablers, the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator (RCO) continued support to Somalia's aid architecture, including support to development of the New Partnership for Somalia and its Mutual Accountability Framework, as well as support to the Somalia Partnership Forum in December. In Somaliland, the RCO coordinated UN agencies support for the development of Somaliland's new development plan. The RCO also led the finalization of the new UN Strategic Framework (UNSF) which was signed by government on 5 December 2017.



HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

In 2017, the Joint Programme on Support to Emerging Federal States (StEFS) supported a five-day National Reconciliation Conference which served as an important milestone in formulating Somalia's reconciliation strategy, marking the shift from a predominantly reactive approach to solve emerging conflicts towards a proactive approach based on a solid strategy for sustained reconciliation.

Stability in conflict-prone areas such as Merka, Gedo, Galkayo and Mudug (Galmudug) was enhanced through Programme facilitated peace-building efforts including reconciliation workshops and issue-based mediation. Notable achievements include the political agreement between Ahlu Sunna Waljama'a and Galmudug State on governance, security and power sharing and the ceasefire agreement and reconciliation process between Puntland and Galmudug States on Galkayo.

Capacities of the Boundaries and Federation Commission (BFC) were strengthened through provision of human resources and a GIS lab which will enable the development and implementation of its Strategic Plan on boundary delimitation, boundary fact finding and mapping processes. The Programme also supported the establishment of BFC partnerships with Puntland, Jubaland, South-West, Galmudug, and HirShabelle on boundary delimitation processes which resulted in identification of Task force/boundary delimitation focal points for each state. Technical capacity injection and logistical support was provided for the finalization of Strategic Development Plans (SDPs) for each of the four FMSs, aligned to the Somalia NDP.

With Programme support, organizational structures, including human resources plans, administrative regulations, and operating procedures for FMS ministries were established, further enabling them to access World Bank Capacity Injection programme funds. StEFS furthermore enhanced the technical capacities of civil servants/state leaders through the South-South Knowledge exchange programme to Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, with a focus on 'core functional skills' and 'federalism processes'.

The Programme initiated 'Community-Government Dialogue Forums' and 'Public Accountability Forums' to engage state leaders/administrations, non-state actors and citizens in constructive dialogue on issues such as the federalism process, strategic plans, as well as annual planning and budgeting for states. Civic engagement in government processes were also promoted for CSOs led by women and youth, contributing to State Strategic Plan development, conflict mediation, and federalism processes.

The Programme continued to support FMSs with essential office equipment, vehicles and construction/rehabilitation of office spaces, creating conducive environments for the effective functioning of state administrations.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Despite considerable achievements during 2017, some challenges continued to affect Programme delivery. Due to security concerns, national staff were often instructed to work from their homes and meetings outside the protected zones were cancelled. Inter-clan conflicts and political disagreements also affected the achievement of Programme deliverables. Delays in the constitutional review process also impeded Programme implementation with the Provisional Federal Constitution providing limited guidance on the distribution of powers and responsibilities between the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and FMS.

MPTF Funds Received in 2017: US\$ 2,899,494

MPTF Funds Expenditure in 2017: US\$ 4,598,814 ¹²

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

In 2017, the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs (MoCA) developed a draft Master Plan aimed at assisting and advancing a quick start of the Constitutional Review process. A planning schedule was developed in Q2 to further elaborate the Master Plan which addressed collaboration between the MoCA and other ministries that play a key role in the constitutional review process. The Programme continuously engaged and encouraged all stakeholders to agree on the modalities for the preparation of a Master Plan and the Planning Schedule and reinforced in meetings with counterparts the need to comply with both documents.

The Programme supported consultations on the Master Plan with women representatives and CSOs, youth groups, people with disabilities and the FMS Ministries of Constitutional Affairs. MoCA conducted several visits to FMS capitals (Kismayo, Aaadado, Baidoa, Jowhar and Garowe) to ensure the support and participation of all key stakeholders in the review process. The expected outputs of these ministerial visits were to garner FMS support and to ensure the attendance of respective representatives at the National Convention and the Shura Councils.

The Programme also supported the organization of a retreat in Mogadishu in Q4 which brought together key players to develop the roadmap for finalization of the constitutional review. During the retreat, participants discussed key priority activities, structures and timelines with milestones for the completion of the constitutional review process. This contributed to agreement on roles and responsibilities as well as a signed MoU for completion of the constitutional review process by 2019.

The Programme further supported MoCA through provision of national technical advisory services and regular operational costs. Four technical advisors assisted MoCA to conduct consultations at regional levels and fora with key players to build a common understanding of the constitutional review process; to draft the roadmap clarifying the role of each stakeholder; to build capacity of MOCA counterparts; and to draft a media strategy focusing on the engagement of citizens, CSOs, and community leaders.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Some regional administrations have already started the process of developing their state constitutions, posing challenges in harmonizing with the Federal Constitution. In the absence of funding and a political agreement amongst the stakeholders, there will be a risk of delay in progressing the constitutional review process and adoption of the legal framework for holding universal elections in 2020/1.

MPTF Funds Received in 2017: US\$ 0

MPTF Funds Expenditure in 2017: US\$ 0

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The year 2017 was marked by extensive capacity building activities supported by the Programme targeting MPs and key staff members from both FGS and FMS assemblies. These include workshops on legislative processes, Rules of Procedure, Committee Chairs, Consultations and Civic Education, and induction training for MPs. Furthermore, the Programme began assisting all State Assemblies to develop Strategic Plans which have been finalized and adopted.

The National Federal Parliament (NFP) continued to enhance its legislative work including the approval of the National Telecommunication draft bill and tabling of the Anti-Corruption Bill, Media Bill, Water Bill, Public Financial Management Bill, Counter Terrorism Bill, Weapons Control Bill, Education Bill, National Statistics Bureau Bill, Closing of Government Accounts of 2015 and the Government Budget of 2017.

Through provision of legal advisory consultants, the Programme supported improved law-making in Puntland and Somaliland resulting in the passing of key legislation. In Puntland, these include the Contractors Registration Act, Companies Draft Code, review of the Foreign Investment Law, and the development of a bill tracker form in Puntland. In Somaliland, the Companies Act was passed. In Q3, an additional six bills in Puntland (Environment Protection & Management Act; Healthcare Professionals Act; Refugee Act; Establishment of Diaspora Relations Act; Agricultural Land Administration & Management Act, and Amendment of the Political Parties Act) were reviewed and improved with Programme support.

The Programme founded the fourth Speaker Forum in Q4, which serves as a platform for Somali legislative institutions to discuss progress on NFP legislation, knowledge sharing, federalism and strengthening cooperation between Somali legislative institutions. The Programme also supported NFP leadership participation at the opening session of the Puntland House of Representatives in Q4. Activities supporting the harmonization of activities of the Somaliland houses of parliament were undertaken through a workshop held in the last quarter of the year.

As part of the Programme's support to Somali Women MPs, the first annual Somali Women Parliamentarian Conference was held in April aimed at enhancing the skills of women MPs. A Leadership Training on Gender Equality was conducted in Q3 in which FGS and FMS parliamentarians attended a Transformative Leadership for Results training in Uganda. The Programme supported two NFP members to attend a Regional Seminar for Parliamentarians in the Arab Region on implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Beirut in November.

The Programme continued to provide support to the administrative costs of all Assemblies and supported 39 consultants and staff to provide support to the office of the speakers and committee of all parliaments. The Programme also supported FGS and FMS Assemblies with construction of key facilities and provision of equipment and other materials to facilitate the effective execution of their duties. The Programme continued to support the Young Graduates Internship Programme in 2017.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Security remained a challenge both for the Programme and all parliaments throughout the year. The lack of national project officers at the state level also affected smooth implementation in the Q1. A funding gap was identified in Q3 resulting in insufficient financial resources to implement all Programme board approved activities for 2017.

MPTF Funds Received in 2017: US\$ 1,499,738

MPTF Funds Expenditure in 2017: US\$ 2,051,945



HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

In September 2017, the National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC) launched the registration process for political parties which resulted in the temporary certification of the first seven political parties in December. In the same month, the NIEC initiated a Voter Registration Feasibility Study to provide guidance on a voter registration process planned for 2019.

Supported by the Programme, the NIEC convened a coordination meeting with donors and international electoral assistance providers in September to present the details and budget of its five-year Strategic Plan. This plan serves as the institution's roadmap for universal elections. The Strategic Plan has been developed after extensive work by the NIEC Commission and Secretariat, assisted by regional electoral experts with Programme support.

During the reporting period, NIEC conducted its first field missions to FMS to strengthen its domestic stakeholder relations. The NIEC engaged with State leaders and civil society networks to clarify its mandate, presenting its Strategic Plan and discussing preparations for elections. As one of the conclusions of the Mogadishu Agreement in November between the FGS, FMS and Benadir Regional Administration, the NIEC was tasked to conduct state-level consultations with stakeholders on issues and challenges pertaining to preparation of universal elections. The NIEC, with Programme support, commenced regional consultations in South-West State and Jubaland in December, with further consultations planned for January and February 2018.

By participating in different South-South activities, the NIEC benefited from the knowledge of other electoral management bodies (EMBs) within Africa, the Arab States and beyond. After becoming a member of the Association of Arab EMBS in 2016, the NIEC became a member of the Association of World Election Bodies in August 2017. Membership of these associations provides the NIEC with useful technical and advisory support and allows Commissioners to draw on the extensive knowledge and experience from peer members across the world.

The Programme continued to provide technical and administrative capacity building and support to the NIEC Secretariat. A series of institutional capacity development programmes were implemented in areas such as electoral capacity development, operational management support, and organizational development. The Programme continued to provide technical advisory support to the Minister of Interior, Federal Affairs, and Reconciliation (MOIFAR) in formulating the conceptual framework and the drafting process for the development of Somalia's Electoral Law.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

During the reporting period, challenges were faced due to security concerns, limited capacity and funding, logistical and operational difficulties, questions on federalism, and an incomplete legal framework which needs inclusive political decision-making on crucial electoral elements. Finally, electoral security, including access to all areas, will be a critical factor on the road to universal 'one person, one vote' elections.

MPTF Funds Received in 2017: US\$ 2,441,966

MPTF Funds Expenditure in 2017: US\$ 4,579,756

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Throughout the reporting period, the Programme continued its work on empowering women to strengthen their participation in political processes and institutions in Somalia. In 2017, the Programme supported lessons learned forums on the gender dimensions of the 2016 electoral process which resulted in the formulation of concrete recommendations for the 2020/1 elections.

The Programme also supported the incorporation of gender issues addressing Women, Peace and Security into the agenda of the London Somalia Conference in May 2017 and facilitated the participation of three women activists to advocate for gender to be mainstreamed into the Security Pact and New Partnership for Somalia emanating from the Conference.

In Somaliland, the Programme established the Quota Task Force with CSOs to undertake advocacy to secure the 30% women's quota in Parliamentary and District elections. Following lobbying and advocacy undertaken by the Quota task force, three political parties added the 30% women's quota to their manifestos. The Programme also supported workshops for women networks on engagement in the Somaliland presidential candidates. Consequently, women's networks and candidates signed MoUs on greater participation of women in government and decision-making bodies. In November, Somaliland's National Election Commission received training prior to the presidential elections on the conduct of gender-sensitive elections.

In November, the Somali Women's Leadership Initiative, with Programme support, carried out a workshop where women leaders, activists and lobbyists from Benadir and FMS were trained on the role of women in reconciliation, mediation and conflict resolution resulting in the creation of a women's committee to monitor progress on peace and reconciliation in the country. An additional workshop was held in December for civil society on gender sensitive peace-mediation and reconciliation. During the same month, the Programme facilitated a working session for women MPs from the National Federal Parliament.

Three gender advisors were embedded in the Federal Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, the Somaliland Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (now Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs and Family) and the Puntland Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs to support on the promotion of women's political participation and implementation of gender policies. The gender advisors provided technical support in reaching out to other key ministries and institutions on gender mainstreaming. Finally, a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework is being drafted by a Programme-supported international expert within the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development for the NDP Pillar Working Group on Gender and Human Rights.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The main challenges faced by the Programme related to staff changes in line ministries because of elections, resulting in delayed implementation. In such cases, the Programme focused on empowering and building capacity of relevant civil servants and gender technical advisors.

MPTF Funds Received in 2017: US\$ 0

MPTF Funds Expenditure in 2017: US\$ 882,560

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

In 2017, the Rule of Law Programme significantly increased access to justice and services to Somalis, particularly to the most vulnerable. Compared to 2016, where 977 cases were supported through legal aid services, 2017 saw 22,391 cases supported through the programme. Cases registered in the Mogadishu courts increased from 1,315 in the previous year to 2,667 in 2017.

Complementary to other drought response efforts, the programme extended mobile courts to Hirshabelle and South West State, in addition to existing mobile courts in Jubaland and Benadir – all regions that have experienced significant influx of internally displaced persons due to the drought.

In Puntland, the programme supported the Ministry of Justice to launch a special task force to provide oversight on the implementation of the Puntland Rape Act. Furthermore, a Specialized Prosecutorial Unit was established and institutionalized in Puntland with the mandate to investigate and prosecute cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). In 2017, over 4,600 victims and witnesses of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) were supported through psychosocial, medial aid and legal aid services, as well as through the provision of safe houses.

With regards to support to Somali police forces, the programme supported an institutional coordination framework that was established by the federal Ministry of Internal Security. The framework was used to finalise the state and federal police plans which were endorsed by the National Security Council during the Somalia Security Conference in December.

Finally, community engagement was improved through the expansion of community policing of 200 youth in Jubaland, South West State, Galmudug and Hirshabelle.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

As with many other Joint Programmes that work closely together with government on federal and state level, the RoL Programme experienced significant delays in implementation during 2017 due to the conclusion of the electoral process and the induction phase of the new government. In addition, the government's new vision on security architecture reforms carries ambitious milestones that will require substantial time and effort.

At the state level, instability in Galmudug and Hirshabelle, as well as the absence of a Minister of Justice in South West State, have negatively affected important activities and monitoring efforts. Furthermore, tension between the judiciary and political representatives and frequent staff changes in state ministries have led to delays in service deliveries in South West State.

Interference of traditional elders in rape cases to resolve and settle outside of courts has been noted as a key challenge that has hampered women's access to the formal justice system. The Programme needs to engage closely with traditional and religious leaders to end impunity of SGBV through awareness trainings, including informative trainings on the Puntland Rape Act.

MPTF Funds Received in 2017: US\$ 8,456,762

MPTF Funds Expenditure in 2017: US\$ 7,276,319

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

In response to drought in Somalia during 2017, Joint Programme on Youth Employment re-programmed some of its existing and newly-mobilized resources through implementation of Cash-For-Work (CFW) activities in both urban and rural areas.

Fisheries activities benefitted 577 youth who were trained in fisheries value chain, including the processing of high value dried fish products (with 1,721 packets of dried fish products distributed to beneficiary communities, 100 kg supplied to a vendor in Nairobi, and another 50 kg of fresh fish harvested during the launch of the lift net platform).

Around 2,000 youth farmers and agropastoralists received and planted assorted vegetable seeds during the Deyr 2017 season, while benefiting from cash transfers (USD 315,500) to meet their immediate food needs. An additional 2,570 youth engaged in CFW to rehabilitate water catchments, restore mangroves or manage Prosopis, and received cash transfers amounting to USD 423,504, while unconditional cash transfers (USD 19,010) were provided to 200 vulnerable people who could not participate in CFW (e.g. nursing mothers and persons with disabilities).

Through rehabilitation of infrastructure in urban areas implemented by the Programme, short-term employment opportunities for 3,875 disadvantaged youth were created, of whom 39% were women. This has increased the household incomes of the employed youth and contributed to the stabilization of communities affected by volatile security and drought situations. 200 youth at risk (including 93 women), enrolled in socio-economic rehabilitation initiatives under Daldhis component of Programme, have been empowered to be productive in the local labour markets in Baidoa and Kismayo. During last quarter of 2017, the programme took on upstream policy work to support the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA) in the development of an Employment Strategy of Somalia.

An independent mid-term evaluation was commissioned to evaluate the impact of the programme, its contribution to youth employment, and its design quality, internal coherence, level of effectiveness, and management efficiency. The evaluation will provide recommendations for Programme modification, further development and improvement.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Deterioration of the security situation in project sites affected implementation of activities with staff being advised to work from home. Limited capacities of the federal and local authorities remained a key challenge in implementation. Clarity on the roles and responsibilities of the FMS authorities/ministries were also not clear at the initial stage of implementation. Procurement and transportation costs of fisheries equipment were higher than initially estimated. Delays also were experienced during registration of 500 youth to engage in Cash-for-Work in Burao District. Securing land for the construction of One Stop Youth Centres in Mogadishu and Kismayo was delayed.

MPTF Funds Received in 2017: US\$ 12,010,525

MPTF Funds Expenditure in 2017: US\$ 7,573,178

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

National experts housed in the Federal Ministry of Livestock, Forest and Range (MoLFR) continued to provide technical and coordination support to FMS, thereby improving their institutional capacities for implementation of Programme activities. Furthermore, MoLFR coordinated the inception workshop and Second Programme Steering Committee in May and September. The revised 2017 Annual Work Plan was approved, and priority locations and target beneficiaries agreed. In September, capacity assessments were undertaken for all implementing partners at FGS and FMS levels and four vehicles were procured for Galmudug, Jubaland, Hirshabelle and South West States to support implementation of Programme activities.

Under the Programme, FAO covered 70 percent of the study area under Remote Sensing monitoring to assess trends in the number of charcoal production sites from 2011 to 2017 in Badhaade, Afmadow and Bu'ale. A draft technical report is currently being finalized. A monitoring team from the Jubaland Ministry of Environment and Tourism was selected to initiate baseline surveys on charcoal production in Badhaadhe, Afmadow and Kismayo Districts. Furthermore, ten community members from Jubaland were trained in data collection methodologies and GIS in November. A draft National and Regional Policy for Reducing Charcoal Production, Trade and Use was initiated in July with technical support from UNEP and UNDP and has been submitted for government review.

Advertisement for fuel-efficient cooking stove suppliers was undertaken in November and the selection process for a viable supplier is ongoing. The bidding process for supply of Liquefied Petroleum Gas was undertaken in November. However, no local companies submitted a bid on time. Re-advertisement will be take place Q1 of 2018.

The Programme contracted three partner organizations to implement activities for diversification of livelihoods for beneficiaries in Afmadow, Badhadhe and Kismayo Districts, Lower Juba. Partner organizations, with the assistance of the local administration, established Village Distribution Committees, and registered 4,000 beneficiary households.

A training of trainers (TOTs) was undertaken for three Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) staff and three agronomists from partner organizations in good agronomic practices (GAP) in November in Kismayo. These trainers, in turn, provided a two-day GAP training to 500 farmers from target villages. The Programme also procured and distributed sesame seed, cowpea seed and assorted vegetable seeds to 4,000 households, which is expected to diversify and enhance household diet while providing additional income through the sale of surplus seeds. A stakeholder needs assessment was carried out by the Programme team to map livestock related livelihood interventions. Priority interventions identified included dairy marketing, poultry production, fodder production and bee keeping as a means of diversifying livelihoods.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Insecurity, the electoral process and postponement of the second Programme Steering Committee meeting impacted the implementation of the initiation phase activities and continuity of the full scale programme implementation phase. In addition, insecurity affected three of the targeted villages and therefore had to be replaced by alternate locations.

MPTF Funds Received in 2017: US\$ 3,609,028

MPTF Funds Expenditure in 2017: US\$ 2,002,017

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

During 2017, installation of solar streetlights in Benadir region was completed and is currently awaiting official handover to Benadir Regional Administration (BRA). The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) of the Ministry of Finance visited Kismayo to officially launch the Regional Courthouse construction sub-project accompanied by the Jubaland Minister of Finance and two members of the National Federal Parliament (NFP). Construction of the courthouse is currently 90% completed and is expected to be finalized in early 2018.

Significant progress has also been made on the phase II sub-projects. Procurement processes for both Bandiiradley and North Galkacyo projects have been concluded successfully. In total, PIU received 19 bids for the Bandiiradley (11) and North Galkac'yo (8) projects. The project's bid evaluation committee carried out both technical and financial evaluations for both sub-projects. The sub-projects were awarded to local contractors and is currently in its implementation phase. Construction of the Bandiiradley district administration building and annexed courthouse is progressing well and has a completion status of 40%. While construction of district administration office in North Galkac'yo was initially slow, progress has accelerated and now has a 30% completion status.

The Steering Committee for the PIU met once in September to discuss achievements and challenges encountered by the Project and to approve the PIU operational budget, drought response target locations and a no cost extension of UN and World Bank grants.

Throughout 2017, training workshops were undertaken to build the capacity of the Ministry of Finance Procurement Department and PIU bid evaluation committee in areas including bid evaluations and contractual management, integrity risks involved in public procurement, monitoring and evaluation, and lessons learned from phase I.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The prolonged review cycle for phase I sub-projects resulted in slow initiation of implementation of the infrastructure projects which in turn delayed circulation of procurement notices and selection of bidders for the projects. However, in Phase II, PIU demonstrated significant improvements and met project deadlines.

The Kismayo project was halted following a directive from the Jubaland Revenue Authority ordering the contractor to pay tax on the contractual amount of the project at the state level, despite federal taxes having already been applied on the contract. However, the issue was resolved by the FGS and FMS-level Ministries of Finance. Finally, due to unfamiliarity with World Bank procurement guidelines, no bids were received for the North Galkacyo sub-projects. In response, PIU organized a pre-bid meeting for all interested bidders to resolve any issues.

MPTF Funds Received in 2017: US\$ 1,142,500

MPTF Funds Expenditure in 2017: US\$ 1,038,425

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The programme provided technical support to the FGS and FMS to ensure engagement in legal and policy frameworks and enhance the foundations for local governments to deliver stability and sustainable development. Local governance laws have been established through consultative processes on federal and state levels of government in South West State in June and Jubaland in July 2017, a milestone for both states that will provide the legal basis for establishing the third tier of government, as outlined in the Constitution. In Hirshabelle and Galmudug, local governance laws are awaiting approval by the respective State Assemblies. With almost all FMS local governance laws in place, the local governance agenda has been significantly advanced in 2017, which will reduce potential conflict around disputed functions and responsibilities.

District Development Framework plan updates completed in all supported districts of Puntland and Somaliland. In Puntland, almost 6,000 people attended the consultations in Bosasso, Banderbeyla, Eyl, Jariban, Galkayo, Gardo and Garowe of whom 60% of participants were women who actively participated in the planning processes.

The programme further supported the development of an Urban Land Management Law in Puntland through extensive consultations with local authorities, technical experts, customary and religious leaders and community members. The lack of a legal framework on land ownership in Somalia has been a constant source of disputes and conflicts, and land remains a potential trigger of conflict in the country.

Establishing local government systems that are based on transparency and accountability have been central to the programme. In 2017, in Somaliland and Puntland, the programme focused on reviewing and adapting systems to allow government to lead the roll out in areas beyond JPLG target districts. The lessons learned from learning exchanges between FMS and Puntland are the basis for systems developed in new FMS - notably Jubaland, South West State, Galmudug, and Hirshabelle. The programme will continue to pursue the objective of supporting the Federal Government to have a comprehensive and uniform local governance system throughout the country, which supports state building, federalism and fosters unity.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Government reshuffles and political transitions have impacted the programme's implementation as every change required time for incoming staff to adjust to their new positions, which often translated into the need for additional orientation and technical training by the programme.

During the year, access remained one of the key challenges in both Adaado and Barbaharey due to insecurity. In Jubaland, limited access hampered free inter-district movement of government personnel and thus limited their ability to oversee crucial activities, such as civic education. This had significant impact on the programme's operations and coordination of staff activities and implementation. The issue of access will continue to hamper the programme's efforts, particularly following the formation of more district councils in the FMS.

MPTF Funds Received in 2017: US\$ 17,066,385

MPTF Funds Expenditure in 2017: US\$ 16,213,319

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Throughout 2017, the Programme continued its work on building capacity in FGS and FMS institutions. During the reporting period, the Programme supported the FGS and Puntland Ministries of Labor to ensure that legislation is in accordance with modern standards. While the process of drafting the new FGS Civil Service Labor Law was limited during the year, work on the Civil Service Law #11 resumed in the third quarter with a draft being submitted to Cabinet in December for discussions in early 2018.

To improve the work of the National Civil Service Commission (CSC), a visit was undertaken to the Public Service Commission in Kampala in November to learn from experiences in Uganda. Furthermore, the Programme supported the Puntland Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Bureau (PGGAB) to carry out a South-South cooperation study tour in Rwanda hosted by the Rwanda Ombudsman where representatives of various state institutions and civil society organizations were met. As a result, the PGGAB finalized three key documents namely: The Service Delivery Charter for Puntland, a Public Complaints Mechanism, and a Good Governance and Advocacy Strategy. In the fourth quarter, the PGGAB hosted a national conference on tackling corruption across Somalia. The Programme also supported the Federal Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MOWDHR) and Puntland's Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs (MOWDAFA) on gender mainstreaming.

Since the beginning of 2017, the Programme has supported the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MOPIED) on formulating FGS and FMS level ministerial workplans. Programme supported activities ensured strengthened FMS ownership of the NDP and the state implementation plans. FMS Strategic Plans aligned to the NDP were initiated and finalized for South West, Galmudug, Jubaland and HirShabelle States. While the Puntland Revised Three Year Development Plan was approved in 2016, more work was carried out in 2017 to align line Ministries' annual plans. Furthermore, the National Development Council approved the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework as an official document of the FGS on M&E operations in the country.

The Programme continued to provide support to the ACU which successfully supported organization of the London Somalia Conference and the Somalia Partnership Forum, SRDF Steering Committee meetings and Pillar Working Groups. The ACU played a pivotal role in enhancing participation of FMS on issues around aid management and coordination. For example, in Q4 the ACU facilitated the participation of sub-federal administrations and regional civil society representatives in all aid coordination structures. In addition, the ACU provided key support to the Drought Impact Needs Assessment (DINA).

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

While several draft policy documents and legislation were proposed to FGS and Puntland ministries, there has been limited success in translating these drafts into official government documents. The outcome of the elections led to high staff turnover in most ministries thereby slowing implementation. Delayed release of Programme funds to government partners also restricted their ability to undertake their work. Security remained a significant challenge affecting implementation.

MPTF Funds Received in 2017: US\$ 2,719,192

MPTF Funds Expenditure in 2017: US\$ 5,272,386

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

There was low turnout of candidates for registration at vocational skills training centers (Kenya) due to long distances to the centers. The drought situation in Somalia in general and Baidoa in particular delayed the commencement of the agricultural inputs distribution. One of the UNICEF PBF-supported target schools was closed as a Save the Children school opened nearby which recruited teachers from the Programme supported school.

MPTF Funds Received in 2017: US\$ 2,100,000

MPTF Funds Expenditure in 2017: US\$ 1,177,508

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

In late 2016 and early 2017, funding from the Italian Cooperation through the UN MPTF was secured for a joint programme with WFP and UNICEF to develop a social protection policy and a number of supporting activities. However, the UN MPTF funds were only received in September of 2017, thereby delaying the start of activities by several months. There are two main components of the programme: (1) the development of the social protection policy and framework in partnership with the FGS and FMS and (2) identifying strategies to reach the most vulnerable through a set of research methods (mainly focus group discussions) throughout the country. There are several smaller, related components, that will include capacity development plan, social protection indicators linked to SDG targets, a communications strategy and mapping of service locations.

A consulting firm was contracted to work on the policy and framework (including the desk review, consultations, and finalizing of the policy) in October 2017. In December, the firm and the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs developed a work plan for the desk review, timings of the consultations and community focus group discussions, presenting the draft, and finalization of the policy.

In December, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs requested meetings with UNICEF and WFP on the Social Protection programme. The two agencies introduced the programme to the ministries and arranged a follow-up meeting for mid-January 2018. The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs has since joined the programme leadership.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

There was a significant delay in receiving the funds from the MPTF. The grant started at the beginning of 2017 and the funds received only in September 2017, therefore in December the Programme requested an extension on the grant until 2019. The consulting firm to oversee the development of the policy was hired in October 2017.

Soon after, the Somali capital suffered a large bomb blast with hundreds of fatalities, requiring the government to initiate an emergency response to help survivors. The Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (the government lead on this Programme) focused its resources on coordinating the emergency response and was therefore unavailable for meetings and consultations until December 2017.

MPTF Funds Received in 2017: US\$ 1,515,000

MPTF Funds Expenditure in 2017: US\$ 0

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

In 2017, the Midnimo Programme proved to be a viable model for addressing displacement and stabilization related needs while contributing to rebuild the State-Citizen link in Jubaland and South West States.

The Programme increased the capacity of local authorities and government line ministry focal persons to facilitate participatory visioning, planning and prioritization processes to identify basic needs and the means to sustain a living for IDPs, returnees and host communities. This effort led to identification and prioritization of community-based projects in the form of Community Action Plans in Kismayo and Baidoa.

The Programme improved access to basic social services through upgrading/rehabilitation/construction of community-prioritized infrastructure (markets, roads, schools, etc.) that increased the absorption capacity of communities with significant numbers of internally displaced persons (IDPs) or returnees and reduce potential community tensions over resources. Midnimo also provided short-term employment opportunities to vulnerable youth, women and men selected from the communities to work on the community-identified projects on a cash-for-work basis, concurrently enhancing their skills and access to income, and promoting peaceful coexistence. More so, the Programme strengthened social cohesion through the facilitation of community-wide arts, culture and recreational activities in Kismayo and Baidoa districts that stimulated positive social interactions and promoted common identity between IDPs, returnees and host communities across the clan divide.

Midnimo increased the understanding and stakeholder buy-in for land legislation and settlement planning through the engagement of authorities and community members in Baidoa and Kismayo in land law and city planning consultations. Regional and municipal legislative/executive bodies were also supported in the development of toolkits to facilitate management of existing IDP settlements, site selection for creation of new settlements and settlement upgrading.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

During the reporting period, the Midnimo encountered three main challenges. Firstly, there were major delays in identifying the four additional districts for expansion of the Midnimo in Jubaland and South West State as a result of the bureaucratic process that required additional coordination and collective decision making among Midnimo, JPLG, CRESTAA and Daldhis partners working with the Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States to avoid duplication and enhance intervention impacts through complementarities. These were overcome through regular coordination meetings with partners where the steps for engagement with local authorities in the new districts were agreed upon.

Secondly, there were several delays in completing key field missions to get consensus on city consultations due to unavailability of the relevant authorities. In terms of process, the draft city profiles could only be presented at the end of September, leaving a short timeframe to organize the city consultations. To solve this issue, city consultations were combined with land consultations and both sets of activities concluded in Q4.

Funds Received in 2017: US\$ 3,480,000

Funds Expenditure in 2017: US\$ 1,022,753

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

A key achievement of this reporting period was the passing by the Jubaland State Assembly of their State Local Government Law on July 27. Out of a total 75 members, 53 members of the State Assembly voted with 48 in favor and 5 against. Both Jubaland and South West States now have local governance legislation in place, which enabled them to launch their respective District Council Formation processes in five districts for each state - South West (July) and Jubaland (August). This is a significant achievement marking the reestablishment of the first legitimate district level administration in South and Central Somalia since 1991.

In parallel, over 1,000 people in Garbaharey and Kismayo districts (Jubaland state) attended drama and poetry presentations aimed at sensitizing them about their civic rights and responsibilities, good governance, and community participation in peace, security and development. Relations between youth, the community and the police were improved through the recruitment of 200 youth community-police liaison officers in Jubaland and South West State. Progress in creating jobs was made through training 200 youth at risk (93 women), which enabled them to gain access to local labour markets in Baidoa and Kismayo.

Mobile Courts were further extended in South West State in response to increased security and the extended presence of the Somali government. The mobile courts adjudicated a total of 64 cases (29 Criminal and 35 Civil cases) across Benadir, Jubaland, Southwest State and Hirshabelle, with cases mainly dealing with theft, misappropriation, damage, family matters, inheritance and land disputes. A total of 5 legal aid centers, supported in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo, provided legal aid to 9,015 persons. Mobile courts extended to South West State and Jubaland & access to justice extended to Garbaharey district and Gedo region (Jubaland), through establishment of district and regional courts, and the Office of the Attorney General.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The Daldhis Programme has faced several external and internal problems in the first 12 months of implementation which have significantly affected its delivery rate and implementation on the ground.

Implementing UN agencies and government line ministries are supportive of the need to work through an area-based approach. However, a lack of consensus between the FGS and FMS line ministries on the priority districts in which to work is hampering the planning and implementation process. Discussions are ongoing at the FMS and FGS stabilization coordination forums to solve this issue. The absence of governmental FMS-level coordination structures in Jubaland and South West State has hampered effective oversight of the state-level Ministries of Interior and the Federal Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation. Informal mechanisms that were present in both Member States in Q3 have now been formalized.

In Q4 of 2017, the Jubaland and South West Ministries of Interior (MoI) held their first stabilization and local governance meetings in their respective capitals. In Jubaland State, MoI had challenges in overseeing civic education activities in Garbaharey district due to the poor security situation in this and other areas of Jubaland. This has hampered free inter-district movement of Government personnel.

The Programme only spent 23% of its budget while it should be two-thirds through its implementation. The delays in coordination among UN agencies and with FGS and FMS counterparts, particularly on expanding to target districts outside the FMS capitals and to programme funds through the national window, will require the Programme to request a No Cost Extension until the end of 2018.

Funds Received in 2017: US\$ 0

Funds Expenditure in 2017: US\$ 1,829,684

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Over the past year, the Enablers Programme provided substantial support to the drought response. UNDSS provided surge capacity to enable access for international aid to reach those most in need. The Office of the Resident Coordinator (RCO) in Somaliland supported overall coordination mechanisms, government relations and visibility of UN and NGO drought response work and provided surge support on public information for OCHA and the Risk Management Unit (RMU). The RMU provided due diligence support to agencies involved in drought response. UNDSS additionally carried out over 20 security assessments and maintained vital provision of security arrangements on the Mogadishu Airport Road.

The RCO supported overall development of the New Partnership for Somalia and its Mutual Accountability Framework, as well as the organization of the Somalia Partnership Forum in December 2017. The RCO also continued to support, in conjunction with UNDP, on the overall aid coordination architecture, including to the SDRF Steering Committee and Pillar Working Groups.

The RCO finalized the UN Strategic Assessment Exercise and the UN Strategic Framework 2017-2020 for Somalia, a multi-year strategic plan to guide the UN's work and articulates the UN's collective strategy, commitments and actions in support of the Somali development priorities. The UNSF was signed on 5 December 2017 by Prime Minister H.E. Hassan Ali Khairi, Minister of Planning, Investment and Economic Development H.E. Gamal Hassan. Upon request from the FGS, the RCO, in a broader partnership with UNDP, the EU, the World Bank and line ministries, has been coordinating the Drought Impact Needs Assessment (DINA) with a view to developing a Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF). The DINA will assess the long-term impact of recurrent droughts and identify underlying drivers of vulnerability. As a result, a report with recommendations on how to build resilience and durable solutions to climate-induced shocks which was finalised at the end of November. Finally, in Somaliland, the RCO supported the Ministry of National Planning and Development on ensuring a coordinated UN support to development of Somaliland's second National Development Plan which was launched in July 2017.

The RMU supported the electoral process in early 2017 through screening candidates and continued to provide enabling services to the whole International Community, including through implementation of the Joint Risk Management Strategy for SDRF funds and undertaking numerous trainings on risk management to government officials, NGOs and international partners across Somalia.

In 2017, UN Women has laid down the groundwork for an enabling environment for the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security commitments by effectively bringing sharp focus on the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Somalia in different processes including the UN Strategic Assessment and the National Development Plan, which both now prominently feature and mainstream gender across the thematic sections.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Delays in signing the UNSF due to numerous postponements by the government have resulted in a delay in its operationalization. The delay in agreement of a new aid architecture provided a challenge in supporting effective rollout of Pillar Working Groups. In 2018, RCO, together with UN-SOM and UNDP, will continue supporting the FGS and donors in improving the newly agreed aid architecture, including improved alignment with CAS structures. Challenges were encountered in risk related information sharing. However, better cooperation and information sharing practices were noticed during the second half of 2017 among the UN funds and programmes. The UNDSS component of the Enablers Programme has been underfunded since its inception with situation reaching a critical point in 2017.

MPTF Funds Received in 2017: US\$ 2,109,502

MPTF Funds Expenditure in 2017: US\$ 2,566,242

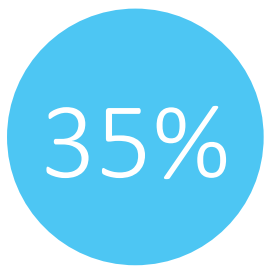
The Joint Programme on Support to Emerging Federal States initiated development of women facilitators on State and Peacebuilding and conflict management processes. Almost one-third of the 1,964 individuals that benefitted from capacity development initiatives were women. With support of the Joint Programme on Constitutional Review, the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs organized consultations on the Master Plan on the Constitutional Review process, in which women representatives and civil society organizations from federal and regional levels participated. Under the Joint Programme on Inclusive Institutions of Parliament, 210 women MPs and Parliamentary staff benefitted from capacity building initiatives. The first Somali Women Parliamentarian conference was held in Mogadishu in April and 35 MPs and FGS and FMS Parliamentary staff, including 19 women, attended a “Transformative Leadership for Results” training in Entebbe, Uganda, to enhance their leadership skills and promote gender responsive legal and policy reforms.

The 2016 electoral process which concluded in February 2017 resulted in 25% of elected MPs being women. The Joint Programme on Electoral Support supported a workshop on political party registration with the objective of engaging women’s groups in the process. Throughout 2017, the Joint Programme on Women’s Political Participation, Leadership and Empowerment contributed to the Constitutional Review process, revision of the political parties’ law and development of the electoral law. The Programme also provided technical support to gender ministries at federal and state levels.

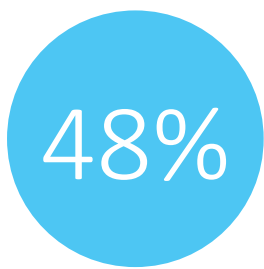
Through work undertaken by the Joint Programme on Rule of Law, during the planning of the Puntland State Police Plan workshop, women lawyers, police officers and civil society representatives supported the mainstreaming of gender in the New Policing Model. The Programme implemented toll-free hotlines for women and child survivors of abuse and supported the Puntland Human Rights Defenders Office to maintain survivor/victim support hotline desks where 480 reports were received and acted upon in 2017. The Programme also supported the provision of emergency care and psychosocial support to 700 victims of gender-based violence during the year.

Under the Joint Programme on Sustainable Charcoal Reduction, the recruitment of four female interns is a result of the 2018 Letter of Agreement with the Federal Ministry of Livestock, Forest and Range. As part of the Pilot Project to Strengthen National Service Delivery, 33 women were provided temporary employment opportunities. All construction projects were designed to be gender sensitive and have incorporated facilities for women, men and persons with disabilities. The Joint Programme on Local Governance has supported the deployment of young female graduates to district administrations. Considerable efforts have been made to ensure that policies, regulations and frameworks also reflect gender equality and women’s representation. Through the Programme’s advocacy, the Local Government Law of South West State calls for a minimum of 20% of delegates who elect local councilors to be women. Under the Joint Programme on Institutional Capacity Development, the Federal Ministry of Women, Human Rights and Development (MoWHRD) proposed the development of a gender mainstreaming toolkit to be used to guide government in implementing activities, projects and programmes. Implementation of the gender mainstreaming toolkit in Puntland continued. The National Civil Service Commission also engaged with Ministries and FMS on issues related to gender mainstreaming in the civil service, minimum quota of women in the civil service, and factors affecting women’s employment in the public service.

Under the Joint Programme on Youth Employment, 3,875 short-term jobs were created, in which 1,500 women received employment in Somaliland, South West State and Puntland. Ten women (out of 30 youth) participated in the 10-day Innovation Camp in Mogadishu and exhibited their innovations in dairy value chain development, of whom two were selected to participate in the Regional Innovation Camp in Egypt. Of the 414 youth trained under the Shaqeyso vocational training programme, 187 were women. The Joint Programme on Enablers supported the mainstreaming of gender in the work of the UN through coordination, analytical work, high-level advocacy and strategic monitoring across the UN, including in the new UN Strategic Framework.



of outputs across Joint Programmes are gender specific ¹³



of staff of all Joint Programmes have responsibility for gender issues ¹⁴

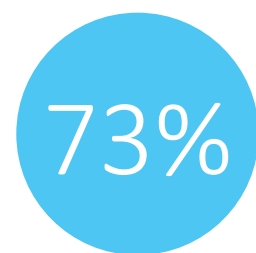
Under the Joint Programme on Support to Emerging Federal States, national stakeholders and international partners contributed to promoting human rights and protection of Somali citizens, including vulnerable groups. During the reporting period, the Programme used its support as leverage to pressure the FGS to engage boycotted clans and disaffected key individuals, thereby improving overall inclusiveness. Several reconciliation conferences were organized to advocate for inclusive governance and involvement of minorities in the state formation and peacebuilding process, including discriminated groups.

The Joint Programme on Inclusive Institutions of Parliament continued promoting the inclusion of marginalized and minority groups on the nation-building dialogue, particularly on legislative and representation mandates, to ensure that their rights and interests are reflected in the policies and programmes of the Executive, as well as in the legislative process of all parliaments. In 2017, the Joint Programme on Electoral Support supported the National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC) in the development of its Strategic Plan for the new electoral cycle aiming for ‘one person, one vote elections’, with electoral principles derived from Somalia’s international and national obligations.

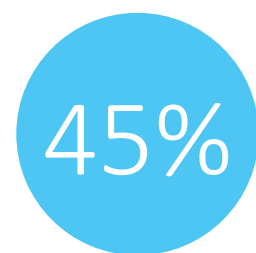
The Rule of Law Joint Programme continued to support the provision of legal awareness raising and mobile courts, thereby contributing to strengthening human rights and peace-building by educating the public about the formal justice system and bringing justice services closer to the people. Additionally, the provision of free legal aid through free legal representation to vulnerable people such as IDPs, minorities, disadvantaged people and women fulfills the human rights of citizens in receiving fair representation and fair judgements. Protection efforts were strengthened through the establishment of a police oversight mechanism for police performance and the establishment of a complaint system. Through the capacity building programme for the police, human rights standards and practices for police are integrated into all trainings. As a result of joint UN advocacy, 40 children associated with armed groups (Al Shabaab) were released from Garowe prison and are currently in a rehabilitation programme.

The Joint Programme on Local Governance continued to mainstream Human Rights Based Approaches through strengthening the duty-bearer’s structures/ systems/approaches to deliver basic services to rights-holders. Working at the local government level to improve accountable and transparent government processes has capacitated local governments to deliver services to the communities. The Programme also worked to promote participatory planning local government processes and encourage inclusion of all groups in community consultations. Systems for participatory planning and public expenditure management for local governments has been adopted by government and will be rolled out to all districts in Puntland and Somaliland. A similar process is being developed in the FMSs.

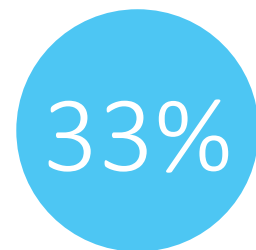
The finalized UN Strategic Framework 2017-2020, whose drafting process has been led by the RCO, includes Human Rights as one of three cross-cutting issues, in addition to Gender Equality & Women’s Empowerment and Youth Engagement & Empowerment. Furthermore, Human Rights is prominently featured in the UNSF Strategic Priority on ‘Strengthening accountability and supporting institutions that protect’.



of Joint Programmes included protection risk assessments in their context analysis



of outputs across all JPs designed to address specific protection concerns



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

Donors and partner feedback has been continuously taken into consideration to improve the visibility and awareness of the UN MPTF and its Joint Programmes. As a result, the layout of the UN MPTF consolidated report was redesigned to make it visually more comprehensible and appealing. The new look of the report has received very positive feedback and has been shared with regional offices as a best practice example for their reporting on multi-partner funds. In addition, as part of the UN MPTF communication strategy, three quarterly newsletters were published in April, July and October, with the fourth and last for 2017 scheduled to be released one week after the UN MPTF Annual Report for 2017.

The quarterly UN MPTF donor briefings continued to provide a platform to share information and feedback and to engage in discussions with donors. Based on feedback received, the UN MPTF Secretariat initiated a presentation on Peacebuilding Fund programmes, drought-related risks to the UN MPTF, and included a section on drought response in the quarterly reports.

In line with portraying information and news about the UN MPTF and its Joint Programmes in a more visually appealing way, a redesigned UN MPTF Webpage is now hosted under the new UN in Somalia Website which can be found here. Under the 'success stories' section, a number of achievements from Joint Programmes were highlighted, such as a story on the Joint Programme on [Sustainable Charcoal Reduction](#), [Mobile Courts](#) expansion to South West State under Daldhis, [Youth Employment](#) Somalia Programme's support to youth in Puntland and Somaliland, the [National Window](#) Project's efforts to reinstate government service delivery, and how the Midnimo Programme empowers communities to define their own development priorities (in [English](#) and [Somali](#)). The stories provide an insight into how these Joint Programmes successfully deliver and inform how Joint Programmes contribute to Somalia's national priorities.

Going forward, the MPTF Secretariat will continue to share success stories with donors and partners as well as the UN MPTF events and activities calendar, that will allow donors and partners to engage on Joint Programmes' events and milestones.



Adherence to reporting timelines ¹⁵



Newsletters Published



Quarterly Donor Briefings Held



Risk Management Group meetings held in 2017

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

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

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

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

For 2018, the UN MPTF will focus on improving the fund's strategic coherence and effectiveness. The Fund will also examine its current portfolio and upcoming Joint Programming initiatives for opportunities to further the 'New Way of Working' agenda and in support of the government led Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF). The New Way of Working, an outcome of the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, represents a paradigm shift from delivering aid to ending needs through bridging development, humanitarian and political/peacebuilding efforts to achieve collective outcomes.

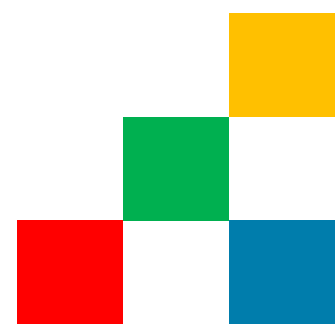
With additional funds to the Peacebuilding Portfolio, we will also be looking to expand our programming under the CRESTA/A approach in order to continue our efforts to rebuild the social fabric between the state and society. Moreover, it will be crucial to continue efforts on finding durable solutions for internally displaced, particularly as drought-induced displacement since late 2016 has almost doubled the total number of IDPs as of the end of 2017. Creating a sustainable environment for IDPs, returnees and their host communities will be key to fostering the peacebuilding process in Somalia.

With new donors and contributions to the National Window, the UN MPTF is confident that it can continue to strengthen the use of country systems in the coming year to help improve financial accountability of government institutions, and work towards truly Somali owned and Somali led development programming.

Following SDRF endorsement in late 2017, we look forward to a suite of new Joint Programmes coming online including Institutional Development & Capacity Building for Ministry of Internal Security, UNFPA Country Programme and Aid Coordination, as well as and new phases of Parliamentary Support, Electoral Support, JPLG, Constitutional Review, Rule of Law, and Women's Political Participation, Leadership and Empowerment.

In November 2017, a lessons-learned workshop was organized by the RCO, with the participation of Joint Programme managers, UN Heads of Agencies and donors which examined how to strengthen the UN MPTF as a Fund and Joint Programming as a modality. Looking forward, we will work to advance the implementation of the recommendations resulting from this workshop.

Finally, as agreed with our donor partners, we will be transitioning from a quarterly to a semi-annual reporting cycle for the UN MPTF which will better enable us to report on the longer-term impacts of our portfolio of Joint Programmes. As such, the next MPTF report will be issued at the end of July 2017.



ANNEXES

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

ENDNOTES

¹ MPTF Gateway as of 28 February 2018

² Total PBF Resources, including IRF projects.

³ Most indicators are cumulative if not otherwise indicated.

⁴ Target for 2015 (10%), 2016 (25%) and 2017 (50%). 26% result taken from Aid Flow data - Feb 2018

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

⁶ Target is 3 months.

⁷ Target for 2015 (10%), 2016 (20%) and 2017 (30%).

⁸ Target is over USD 30 million.

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

¹⁰ Target is 5 per year. 7 Joint Programmes developed in 2017: *Institutional Development & Capacity Building for Ministry of Internal Security, UNFPA Country Programme, Aid Coordination and new phases of Parliamentary Support, Electoral Support, JPLG, Constitutional Review.*

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

¹² Please note that expenditures reported for all Joint Programmes are uncertified. Certified 2017 annual expenditures will become available with 2017 Annual Financial Report of MPTF Office (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/45000>) in May 2018 upon submission of certified financial reports by participating UN Agencies.

¹³ 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.

¹⁴ Staff members are those contracted to undertake work for the Joint Programme including full time staff, consultants, advisors, inters, etc. Staff members with responsibility for gender issues are those who have gender related activities included in their Terms of Reference.

¹⁵ 2017 MPTF Annual Report sent on time on 28 February 2018.

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