



SOMALIA

UN MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND

Quarter 2 - 2017



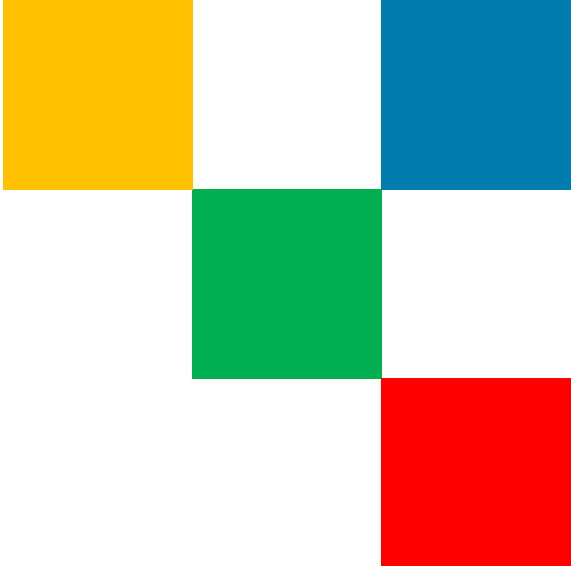


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INTRODUCTION

With the closure of the first half of the year and transition into the next, we are pleased to present to you the second quarterly report of 2017 covering the period from April to June. We would once again like to extend our sincere thanks to our donor partners for their ongoing support and commitment to the UN MPTF, without whom we would be unable to deliver. Indeed, in the last three months, the UN MPTF reached a milestone with over \$200m in donor commitments to the Fund since its establishment in 2015, accompanied with an impressive deposit rate of 90%.

During the second quarter, the UN MPTF and the European Union signed an agreement for a generous €35.4m in additional support to a range of Joint Programmes across the portfolio.

The UN in Somalia has also been working on finalising a multi-year UN Strategic Framework (UNSF) which articulates the UN's collective strategy, commitments and actions in support of a Somalia's national development priorities and in achieving the SDGs, including through the UN MPTF and the Joint Programme modality.

Based on a suggestion from our donor partners, this report includes a new section on how the MPTF Joint Programmes have contributed to the UN's ongoing drought response in Somalia, including through the re-orientation of activities and/or inclusion of new activities in response to the crisis.

As always, the MPTF Secretariat is continuously looking for ways to improve our products for our partners. We therefore welcome any feedback you may have on this quarterly report. We look forward to discussing this report and other UN MPTF related issues at the next donor briefing to take place on 25 August.

PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

SDRF-Endorsed MPTF Projects

Support to Emerging Federal States	Active
Constitutional Review	Active
Parliament Support	Active
Electoral Support	Active
Women's 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>)	Active
Local Governance	Active
Institutional Capacity Development	Active
Refugee Return & Reintegration	Active
Peacebuilding Fund Package (<i>Midnimo & Daldhis</i>)	Active
UN Enablers	Active
Social Protection Project	Initiation Phase

MPTF Projects in the Pipeline

- Aid Coordination
- Human Rights

Donor Contributions (USD)¹

	Committed	Deposited	Deposit %
Denmark	19,231,114	12,145,037	63%
DfID	36,064,134	29,349,183	81%
Sweden	33,863,002	33,863,002	100%
EU	49,950,726	45,800,832	92%
Italy	5,964,067	5,964,067	100%
Norway	13,572,554	10,014,679	74%
Switzerland (SDC)	9,404,302	7,204,302	77%
Germany	8,385,575	8,385,575	100%
USAID	500,000	500,000	100%
PBF	28,099,847 ²	28,099,847	100%
Total:	205,035,321	181,326,524	88%

Q2 PORTFOLIO RESULTS³

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

PORTFOLIO LEVEL RESULTS

33.4%
of UN funds channeled & reported through SDRF⁴

3%
of MPTF resources going to National Window⁵

2 Quarterly portfolio coordination meetings held

100%
of surveyed gov. officials say gov. is fully engaged in Design, Implementation, Coordination & Monitoring of MPTF projects⁶

DONOR ENGAGEMENT

Average time for donor disbursement after SDRF approval:
3+ Months⁷

8%
Un-Earmarked Contributions⁸

QUALITY OF OPERATIONS

\$30,125,749
of MPTF disbursements to PUNOS in Q2⁹

Disbursement ratio of active Programmes:¹⁰
73.7%

No Joint Programmes Developed for approval in Q2¹¹

14 of 15 JPs received funding within 3 months of SDRF approval¹²

QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

1. With support from the Parliamentary Support Programme, the first annual Women Parliamentarian Conference was held in Mogadishu on 24-25 April 2017.
2. The South West State Assembly passed the State Local Government Law on June 5, 2017, with support from the Joint Programme on Local Governance (JPLG).
3. The Support to Emerging Federal States (StEFS) Programme supported the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation to organise the National Conference on reconciliation process, which initiated a conflict mapping exercise for the national-level strategic framework on reconciliation.
4. The National NGO Policy was launched in Mogadishu by the Federal Government of Somalia's Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, with support from the Capacity Development Programme.
5. The Enablers Programme supported the preparations and execution of the London Conference for Somalia in May, including through support in development of the New Partnership for Somalia and organisation of a consultative pre-event in Mogadishu with over 150 representatives from civil society, private sector and media, including women and youth groups.
6. The Rule of Law Programme supported the completion of the national judicial training curricula in collaboration with Mogadishu University, resulting in the finalization of a 10 priority courses programme which will provide a unified and standardised legal training for the judicial personnel in the country.
7. The Midnimo Programme strengthened government-citizen relationships and social cohesion in Kismayo through facilitating stakeholder relationship mapping exercises and conflict sensitive programming consultations, as well as establishing community based planning dialogue platforms.
8. The Refugee Return and Reintegration Programme provided training to 450 farmers in land preparation, cultivation, seed distribution, tools and planting.
9. The Joint Programme on Sustainable Charcoal Reduction (PROSCAL) held an initiation meeting with government counterparts in Mogadishu to familiarise them with the programme, discuss roles and responsibilities and receive feedback on the way forward.
10. On 23 May 2017, the National Independent Electoral Commission inaugurated the Office of the Registrar of Political Parties with advisory support from the Electoral Programme. The mandate of the Office is to conduct the process of registration of political parties in due course.



SUPPORT TO DROUGHT RESPONSE

Over the past quarter, drought and the related humanitarian crisis continued to deteriorate and affect food production, access to water in rural and urban populations, and caused massive internal displacement across Somalia. The drought has intensified the already significant pressure on some local administrations with increased influx of vulnerable populations. The broader impact of the drought on financial resources and spillover effects on reconciliation, stabilisation, development, governance and capacity building initiatives is evident. As a result, the implementation of non-humanitarian programmes had to give priority to relief efforts. This meant that meetings with government officials and field visits were hampered due to the limited availability of accommodation, flights, and convoys particularly at the state federal level.

As a **system-wide priority**, joint programmes have redirected resources where possible to support drought response efforts. These efforts can be divided into institutional support, service delivery, support to livelihoods, and enabling services.

The **Midnimo** Joint Programme formed core facilitation teams of government officials and community representatives and trained them in community consultation and planning methods. These core facilitation teams were enabled to conduct needs assessments of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and host communities in Baidoa and Kismayo. The prioritisation exercise helped local authorities draft plans which can be used by other development actors to channel their assistance.

The **Support to Emerging Federal States** Programme provided technical support to the Federal Ministry of Disaster Management and Humanitarian Affairs and the South-West State Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, which is leading on drought response.

The Joint **Rule of Law** Programme, allocated additional resources to extend legal aid and mobile court services to IDP camps in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo.

The Joint Programme on **Local Governance** supported local governments to collect data and identify the most vulnerable areas. The Programme also provided technical assistance to the ministries of interior in Federal Member states to mobilise resources, monitor IDPs, and facilitate the coordination of food distribution efforts. Based on the progress made in building the capacity of local governments in Somaliland, the project has advocated for emergency response programmes to utilise the local systems where there is sufficient capacity rather than bypass the local government.

The Joint Programme on **Youth Employment** provided cash-for-work schemes to improve the livelihoods of the drought-affected IDP communities, creating 984 short-term jobs in 51 new IDP camps in Baidoa, one of the most affected areas by the drought. In Somaliland and South-West State, the Programme created short-term employments for a total of 1,290 drought-affected people.

The new Joint Programme on **Refugee Return and Reintegration** rehabilitated and constructed water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure in Baidoa IDP camps. It also provided IDPs with assistance on land preparation, cultivation, and seed distribution, as well as tools, planting and training of 450 farmers. The Programme further supported 15 schools in Baidoa to accommodate the influx of 1,800 new children.

Through the **Enablers** Programme, UNDSS increased its manpower through surge capacity to enable more humanitarian and development drought-related missions to take place. The Risk Management Unit accelerated UN agencies' partner selection processes by dedicating more staff time to due diligence support and tailored risk assessments. The RCO seconded staff to the Drought Operation Coordination Centre to assist with public information campaigns and increase the visibility of the humanitarian response. In Somaliland, the RCO led inter-agency efforts to increase information sharing with government and supported OCHA's drought response coordination efforts to improve the work of the government national drought committees and NGO actors.

SUPPORT TO EMERGING FEDERAL STATES

MPTF Funds Received in Q2: US\$ 0

MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q2: US\$ 1,036,566

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

During the reporting period, the Support to Emerging Federal States Programme (StEFS) supported the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR) to organise a National Conference on the reconciliation process. The Federal Government of Somalia reiterated its commitment to work closely with Federal Member States (FMS) to unify the country and to achieve lasting peace and stability. The conference allowed participants to identify reconciliation needs and initiatives that can support and strengthen the peace infrastructure. The outcome of the conference will be used to develop a roadmap on reconciliation process for Somalia, which will mark a shift from a predominantly reactive approach to solving emerging conflicts towards a strategic approach to national reconciliation and peacebuilding.

The StEFS programme made progress in its support to build the capacity of the FMS administrations. It started to build the capacity of the Hirshabelle State of Somalia by recruiting technical advisors/interns, developing organisational structures/Terms of References for the cabinet/HSS ministries and the development of a state strategic plan. The StEFS programme also finalized the bidding process for the construction of office facilities for the Vice President's office, Jubaland State of Somalia, offices and conference rooms for the Galmudug State Administration in Adado, and Jubaland customs office in Beledhawo. The programme procured six vehicles for the FMS, which should be delivered in the next quarter.

The StEFS programme supported the MoIFAR to facilitate a public accountability forum on the drought

response. MoIFAR collaborated with the National Drought Response Committee and brought together relevant stakeholders, civil society organizations, elders and youth groups to discuss an action plan and share progress on the drought response.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

It should be noted that while the project continues to support reconciliation and capacity building efforts, inter-clan conflicts and political disagreements at both federal and state levels continue to hamper the achievement of the projects deliverables. The ongoing conflict between clan groups in the Galmudug State has diverted the attention of decision makers from the state building process. Notably, it has affected the implementation of the peace agreement between Galmudug and Galkayo/Mudug regions, as well as the reconciliation of the boundary issue between Puntland and Galmudug states.

Intermittent attacks were reported in Lower Shabelle region and Mogadishu against government establishments throughout the second quarter. The security threats disrupted the project's implementation as they hampered the mobility of UN staff to access government facilities and visit project sites. During most of the reporting period, national staff were instructed to work from home and meetings outside the protected zones were cancelled.

The delayed constitutional review process has further impacted the project's implementation. The Provisional Constitution only gives limited guidance on the distribution of powers and responsibilities between the Federal Government and the FMSs and therefore creates challenges in assigning functions to the FMS structures so they can become operational.

PSG Milestones:

National Reconciliation commission established; Consultations on est. of administrations; Decision on federal model



CONSTITUTIONAL REVIEW

MPTF Funds Received in Q2: US\$ 0

MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q2: US\$ 0

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

After the initial Constitutional Review joint programme came to an end in early 2017, the programme team has been working on a new Project Document, which is currently being negotiated with various stakeholders to be structured in order to support the adoption of a final constitution.

The programme has been supporting the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs in drafting a Master Plan, through a series of consultations with key stakeholders since April, which will end in September 2017 and lead to the kick-start of the review process. The plan outlines the roles of key players, the sequencing of the process and identifies immediate actions that need to be taken prior to the review process. The plan is also feeding into the new Project Document and has allowed the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs to reach out to state counterparts and include them in the drafting process.

An initial strategy for the Constitutional Review was presented to the donor community for feedback and will lead to the National Convention and the develop-

ment of Shura Councils to establish consensus between the key role players.

Finally, the programme supported the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs with a consultant, who developed a communication and outreach strategy to support ongoing consultations, enable civic education, and develop media relations to improve public understanding and perception of the Ministry and the Review process.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The delay in the Parliamentary and Presidential elections in early 2017 has put the joint programme on hold until a new government was established to relaunch the process.

In addition, the presence of a state of instability heavily impacts the political and security conditions in Somalia. This further increases the challenges of a Constitutional Review process in a country like Somalia, as experience from other countries has shown that the development of a constitutional democracy needs to take place in conditions of peace.

Finally, as many Federal Member States have started to develop their state constitutions, it will be a challenge to harmonise these constitutions with a Federal Constitution.



PSG Milestones:

Oversight Committee established; Review on constitutional priority areas conducted; Draft Constitution submitted to Parliament for vote

SUPPORT TO BUILDING INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS OF PARLIAMENT

MPTF Funds Received in Q2: US\$ 563,628

MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q2: US\$ 276,749

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The first annual Somali Women Parliamentarian Conference was held in Mogadishu on 24 and 25 April, with 129 federal and state female Members of Parliament and civil society members attending. Participants enhanced their core competencies and parliamentary functions and shared good practices from other parliamentary jurisdictions on how to effectively push a gender equality agenda.

The programme strengthened the capacity of 450 (36% women) Members of Parliament and assembly staff of the Federal Member States in areas of legislative processes, committee functions, civic education, administration, finance and procurement, and the development of guidelines and manuals. In addition, strategic plans for the state assemblies of Jubbaland and Hirshabelle were developed through workshops and consultations and await final review by the assemblies and speakers of the respective states.

To further capacitate the state assemblies and their offices, and to engage young people in public policy, the young graduates programme trained interns in the Federal Member States and Somaliland's House of Representatives and House of Elders. The programme has equipped young people with useful resources, with former young graduates of the House of the People, the Federal Parliament, providing now technical support to the regional assemblies of Galmudug, South-West State and Hirshabelle and sharing their experience and knowledge on setting up organisational parliamentarian structures and preparing internal governance documents.

Finally, to increase engagement with their respective constituents and visibility towards stakeholders, the South-West State Assembly website was launched (<http://southwestparliament.net>) in Somali and English, and a communication strategy was developed for the Jubbaland State Assembly. The strategy aims to provide public understanding and develop public and media relations, and complements the Jubbaland strategic plan.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The project document came to an end in June 2017. However, due to insufficient financial resources, not all approved activities of the Annual Work Plan January-June 2017 were implemented. It is particularly crucial for the development of the state assemblies but also for the Federal Parliament and the Somaliland House of Representatives that the project continues. As a result, in consultation with all stakeholders, including the NFP (Federal House of People and Upper House) and state assemblies, a four-year project document (July 2017 to 30 June 2021) for continuity of support to legislative institutions has been developed and endorsed by all stakeholders and is being presented to partners for fundraising.

PSG Milestones:

Parliaments established and fully functional at Federal level and in Somaliland and Puntland

SUPPORT TO THE ELECTORAL PROCESS

PSG Milestones:

Prepare for credible elections in 2016; Develop foundations for 1-person, 1-vote elections

MPTF Funds Received in Q2: US\$ 1,384,203
MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q2: US\$ 252,399

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

After the conclusion of the 2016 electoral process and the indirect election of a new President for Somalia in February 2017, the UN deployed an electoral Needs Assessment Mission (NAM) to renew and redefine the parameters of the UN's electoral support to Somalia in preparation for the universal 'one person, one vote' elections in 2021. Informed by the NAM, the Joint Programme is working on a revised project document which will be in line with the new NIEC Strategic Plan. In addition, by assisting MOIFAR's Electoral Law Working Group, the Programme supports the Federal Government of Somalia with the development of a crucial Electoral Law.

With the assistance of the Joint Programme, the National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC) refined and presented its five-year Strategic Plan (2017-2021) to national and international partners. The NIEC Strategic Plan is in line with the commitments to universal 'one person, one vote' elections in 2021, reiterated by the Federal Government of Somalia during the high-level London Conference for Somalia in May 2017.

In line with further commitments of the London Conference to develop an Electoral Law by the end of 2018, the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MOIFAR) convened, with the support of the Joint Programme, a public information session on the drafting process of the Electoral Law, followed by a roundtable with national key stakeholders in June.

On 23 May 2017, the NIEC inaugurated the Office of the Registrar of Political Parties. In line with the 2016

political parties' law, the mandate of the Office is to conduct the process of registration of political parties in due course. The Joint Programme provides advisory supports to the NIEC in that regard.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

With the conclusion of the elections, the scope of the Joint Programme is currently under revision. The Programme will focus on the new electoral cycle and assisting Somalia with the preparation of its first universal elections since 1969. The transition from a clan-based system (as in 2016) to 'one person, one vote' elections poses big challenges for the country with many uncertainties at this stage.

Those challenges range from security to a wide scope of electoral-related questions that still need to be addressed, such as the Constitutional Review. None of those are within control of the Electoral Support Joint Programme, nor its direct counterparts, such as NIEC and MOIFAR. An inclusive political strategy for the next four years is needed to resolve issues linked to the constitutional review, electoral systems, state building, and Rule of Law. Electoral security will also be a critical factor in the path for universal elections.

Finally, the revised programme document that envisages a multiple-year horizon eyeing towards universal elections, is subject to a stock taking exercise by the end of 2018 to measure progress and revise activities if required. In the third quarter of 2017, in-depth feedback and support will be solicited from counterparts and donors on the revised programme document.

WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION, LEADERSHIP & EMPOWERMENT

MPTF Funds Received in Q2: US\$ 0

MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q2: US\$ 383,649

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Through the momentum that was created by the 30% women's quota campaign during the parliamentary elections, the joint programme picked up the opportunity and conducted various other advocacy initiatives, such as advocacy engagements in Mogadishu and in Puntland, where three technical gender advisors were placed in relevant institutions.

These active advocacy measures and engagement in the preparations for the London Conference for Somalia, including the pre-event in Mogadishu, helped to adopt key deliverables on gender and the broader Women, Peace and Security agenda into the Security Pact and the New Partnership for Somalia, two key frameworks that were adopted at the Conference and that will guide the International Community's approach to building comprehensive security in Somalia as well as set the framework for partnership with the government.

In the margins of the efforts to secure a quota for women in the upcoming parliamentary and district elections

in Somaliland, high level advocacy meetings were organized in Hargeisa for the cabinet, Members of Parliament, political parties, religious and traditional leaders to advocate for a women's quota.

The advocacy measures in Somaliland have already shown success, with 25 female political aspirants having received training on leadership skills and effective campaigning strategies. 8 of them have registered as candidates for the Somaliland parliamentary elections.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Some of the activities planned for the past quarter have been delayed due to the outstanding Letter of Agreement the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development was set to sign with UN Women, such as the consultations for the ratification process of the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

This is due to the recent appointment of a new Minister and Director General for the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development, which has left the Ministry in an induction phase to get the mandate and staff up and running.



PSG Milestones:
Revise Strategic
Results of Project
Document

SUPPORT TO THE RULE OF LAW

MPTF Funds Received in Q2: US\$ 1,907,205

MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q2: US\$ 2,159,414

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

At the Federal level, the New National Judicial Training Curricula was completed and 75 judges, prosecutors and registrars received training on it. The Federal Ministry of Justice agreed to expand the internships and scholarships programme to Jubaland, South-West, Galmudug and Hirshabelle states, including 80 new opportunities to complete a bachelors in Law. An agreement was also reached to extend mobile court services in remote districts and IDP camps in Benadir, Galmudug and Hirshabelle. Over the reporting period, 5 legal aid centers supported in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo provided legal aid to 6,046 clients (66% of whom are women) and undertook legal awareness campaigns which reached a total of 6,628 internally displaced persons and host community members (78% of whom were women). The Somali Women's Lawyers Network – an organization which aims to build the capacity of women lawyer's associations - was launched to improve women's full access to justice in Somalia.

In Puntland, there was a notable increase in the government's capacity to deliver justice services to its citizens, with the courts and prosecution office handling 14 rape cases in Karkaar and Bari regions. The Supreme Court of Puntland processed 11 cases, consisting of 4 penal cases, 6 civil cases and 1 family case. All the cases were processed and finalised in Bossaso court. Alternative Dispute Resolution practitioners also handled 869 cases in four districts of Puntland. Between April and June 2017, the Somaliland General Courts adjudicated 2850 cases comprised of 2005 civil, 845 criminal,

2510 completed, 340 pending cases. In Somaliland, the judicial inspection scheme carried out 26 visits to all 6 regions of Somaliland and reported 22 complaints to the High Judicial Commission (HJC) about judges and prosecutor misconducts, which lead to 7 disciplinary actions against 7 judges and prosecutors due to corruption, bribery, or absenteeism issues.

The Federal Police Inspection directorate was launched this quarter, which is noteworthy as this will strengthen the oversight, accountability and transparency of the Somali National Police vis-à-vis its citizens. Twenty-four police stations in Hirshabelle, South-West State, Galmudug, Puntland, Jubbaland, and Banadir were handed over equipment and vehicles, which will significantly contribute to increase their capacity to carry out police work and enforce the Rule of Law.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The capacity of Federal and Member State counterparts in programme management and in the technical and operational aspects of the programme remains weak – trainings are planned to build the capacity of key staff over the next quarter.

The lack of common understanding and resistance to the New Policing Model is hampering progress toward a holistic approach based on material and capacity building support to rebuild the Somali National Police Force. A lack of funding has impaired the capacity of partners to deliver protection and legal aid services for (sexual) gender-based violence survivors in Hargeisa and Buroa. With an increased focus by government and humanitarian partners on drought-related humanitarian interventions, there was limited focus on child justice activities during this quarter.



PSG Milestones:

Capacity & accountability of state security institutions strengthened; Key priority laws aligned with constitution & int. standards; Access to fair & affordable justice

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT IN SOMALIA

MPTF Funds Received in Q2: US\$ 11,499,237

MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q2: US\$ 1,090,216

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The SDRF Steering Committee approved the extension of the Joint Programme until 31 December 2017 and a budget increase of \$14,000,000, bringing the total approved budget to \$22,900,500.

During the reporting period, the programme completed road rehabilitation works in Beletweyne providing 502 youth (135 women) with short-term jobs. The rehabilitated road now provides farmers better access to the city's main food market to sell their goods. In Mogadishu, the Shaqeyso II cohort completed training in April 2017. A total of 173 youths (96% out of the registered) for the second cohort graduated from the training. Of the graduating cohort, 86 were females, 35 of the youth were IDPs and 134 of youth did not possess any formal education. In Bosasso, in partnership with the Puntland Ministry of Public Works, the ongoing construction of five fish processing facilities in three IDP camps and two feeder roads created short term jobs for 150 youth. The programme has established contacts with partners in Kismayo including the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources of Jubbaland to start production of dried fish in new locations.

In response to the drought, the programme supported the construction/rehabilitation of water catchment infrastructures in three villages in Ainabo district of Somaliland, providing short-term jobs to 306 residents who lost their livestock during the drought. In Baidoa, the cash-for-work programme provided 984 short-term jobs to drought-affected displacement communities, employing people in 51 new displacement camps to collect garbage and bring it to collection centres.

In partnership with Africa Working, the programme has designed an Employability Ecosystem programme

for Somalia which will be launched in August 2017. It will provide market-based vocational training and job placement opportunities for youth. The Puntland and Federal Chambers of Commerce and Industry signed a formal agreement with the joint programme to develop entrepreneurship in the fishery sector.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The strict selection criteria of banks and the difficulty of youth in obtaining guarantors have caused delays in offering loans to the young people who won the agribusiness plan competitions. This has also delayed the renewable energy component of the programme, which is now exploring alternative funding mechanisms, including in-kind grants.

The delivery of the fishing packages to support both small and large pelagic fishing alongside the community Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD) was delayed by two months. Additionally, delays were experienced in signing agreements with government entities involved in the project to allow project funds to be released.

The appointment of a new regional administration in Mogadishu has meant that the previous Agreement of Cooperation established needed to be revisited under the new local administration, which has caused delays in the start of Shaqeyso III, as the new administration needed time to settle in to their responsibilities and understand the activities already carried out under the programme as well as the impact on youth in the community.

International staff was not able to visit the mangrove rehabilitation sites due to security constraints. To mitigate this, local staff were deployed to monitor the activities. Additionally, communication with NGOs implementing activities in the field was affected by the internet downtime in Mogadishu.

PSG Milestones:

Improve potential for growth & employment; Skills dev. & training; Job creation

SUSTAINABLE CHARCOAL REDUCTION & ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS

MPTF Funds Received in Q2: US\$ 1,949,953

MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q2: US\$ 153,523

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

During the reporting period, a Joint Programme for Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL) inception workshop was held on May 24 2017 in Mogadishu with key stakeholders from the Federal and Regional Member States (Puntland, Jubaland, Galmudug, South-West and Hirshabelle), i.e. the ministries of environment, agriculture, interior, water, minerals, planning and regional cooperation, livestock, forestry and range, health and safety, fisheries, and gender and women affairs.

The 2017 Annual Work Plan was also revised to incorporate new funds received during Q2. Focal point partners were selected and a field mission to Kismayo was proposed and agreed upon. Before the inception workshop, joint preparatory meetings were held by the programme team. The Kismayo field mission is planned to take place during 2017 Q3.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

During the reporting period, implementation of planned activities remained slow due to security limitations, focus of key counterparts on drought response and the holy month of Ramadan. The drought affected the regular activities of the PROSCAL due to government counterparts' prioritisation of drought-related activities.

Despite these challenges, the inception workshop organized by the joint programme for the sector line ministries at national and subnational level is considered as a good practice. It improved understanding of the Joint Programme and informed about implementation activities under the 2017 Annual Work Plan.

Moving ahead, strong political commitment will be sought through community sensitisation on environmental protection and on reinforced regulatory frameworks to meaningfully address and reduce the massive charcoal trade and domestic use.

PSG Milestones:

Promote sustainable dev. & natural resource management (NRM) by developing legal & regulatory frameworks; Build capacity in key NRM institutions



PILOT PROJECT TO STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SERVICE DELIVERY

MPTF Funds Received in Q2: US\$ 0

MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q2: US\$ 10,870

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The procurement process for the construction of the Kismayo regional court house and installation of solar street lights on three streets of Mogadishu was completed during the reporting period. Two local companies were awarded the contracts and construction is set to begin in the third quarter.

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) under the Ministry of Finance has completed design work for additional two projects under phase II. The projects will be implemented in Galmudug state and foresee the construction of the new Mayor's office in North Galkayo district as well as a new office for the Mayor in Bandiiradley in South Galkayo.

PIU participated in a 3-day M&E workshop (WHEN?) organised by the World Bank, focusing on strengthening the programme's M&E system. The workshop included in-depth discussions on the M&E plan and review of project indicators, following the activation of emergency components of the project.

On the broader spectrum of the National Window, the Support to Stabilization Project, which augments stabilisation efforts by the government through the estab-

lishment of district administrations, is now fully implemented through the National Window.

There are further plans to implement two new projects through the National Window. A Rule of Law Project funded by Sweden to support the construction of a prison in Baidoa and a Peacebuilding Fund supported project that aims to work with local communities to entrench stability and peace is also in the plans.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

There were several challenges in the procurement process for the two projects in phase I. Many of the bids that were received for the infrastructure projects were incomplete and missing important documents. Most of the applicants were inexperienced and lacked capacity to present proper bid documents. Furthermore, the bid evaluation process was complex and challenging to the evaluation committee, and caused the project implementation to fall behind schedule.

To support the Project Implementation Unit in the bidding evaluation, the UN provided technical support to the bid evaluation committee, and, going forward, is considering the possibility to participate in the bid evaluation committees as observer. The Project Implementation Unit further intends to hold pre-bid workshops for prospective bidders to familiarise them with the procurement requirements and the documentation to submit for their bids to be considered complete.



PSG Milestones:

Successful management by PIU of small-scale projects; Successful comms campaign developed; PIU's PCM & PFM systems strengthened

LOCAL GOVERNANCE & DECENTRALISED SERVICE DELIVERY (JPLG)

MPTF Funds Received in Q2: US\$ 3,877,015

MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q2: US\$ 4,254,735

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

During the reporting period, the South West State Assembly passed the State Local Government Law on June 5, 2017. The Participatory Planning and Public Expenditure Management (PEM) was validated in its new form in Puntland and Somaliland. District Council formation progressed in South West State, with the selection of an implementing partner that will support the Ministry of Interior to carry out the council formation process in Baidoa and Barawa districts.

Representatives from all Federal Member States (FMS) and the Federal Government gathered in Mogadishu in early June and reached a broad agreement on the operational structure of the Local Government Institute in line with the federal structure and harmonised standards of capacity development across all the FMS.

JPLG facilitated the participation of representatives from South West, Galmudug, Jubbaland and Hirshabelle to attend Puntland's review of the District Development Framework. The representatives also studied experience of local governments in Puntland as a model for local governments in the new FMS. JPLG also facilitated the attendance of representatives from all FMS to the roll out workshop of the Local Govern-

ment Institute (LGI), discussing the LGI strategy and its structure in preparation for the benchmarking mission to the Uganda Management Institute which will take place later this year.

JPLG also started the bulk of Local Development Fund (LDF) payments as agreed with the governments of Somaliland and Puntland. Puntland, having completed the documentation and opening of dedicated accounts as per the MOU, received US\$ 875,000 for the planned LDF projects; Somaliland, having completed documentation and opened the dedicated LDF accounts as per the MOU, received US\$ 1,000,000 for planned LDF projects.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

National priorities and emergencies such as drought relief have challenged districts' normal planning and administration processes and have put immense pressure on the local governments. The delay of the adoption of the Jubbaland Local Governance Law has led to some delays of the core activities in the joint work plan. Recurrent attacks against government and UN remain a key challenge and impact the operations and coordination of staff activities and programme implementation. The delayed disbursement of the LDF funds has delayed the commencement of the implementation of the LDF projects and is likely to impact on technical assistance provision in terms of oversight.



PSG Milestones:

Better management of financial resources by all levels of gov; Enhance transparent & accountable revenue generation; Increase provision of & access to public services

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

MPTF Funds Received in Q2: US\$ 2,168,053

MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q2: US\$ 721,961

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

At the federal level, the project continued to support four local advisors at the Ministry of Women Human Rights and Development (MOWHRD). At the MoWHRD, the local advisors were involved in the day to day work that supported communications; gender mainstreaming; human resources and policy planning. This work is important as it is bound to set Somalia on the right path in aligning itself with international norms of gender and sexual based violence. Among some other important activities, the MOWHRD staff took part in and contributed to a civil service workshop that sought to discuss gender mainstreaming in the civil service on 29 and 30 April in Mogadishu.

In Puntland, local advisors at the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) were involved in various activities providing expert support to administration and finance, communication, monitoring and evaluation, planning as well as aid management. The local advisors continue to give support to the Ministry's quest to set up a fully functional Ministry with all systems in place. The Ministry's civil service is increasingly taking over day to day finance, administration, reporting and statistics functions. The project is also supporting the Puntland Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Bureau to draft and finalize three policy papers: The Service Delivery Charter for Puntland, a Public Complaints Mechanism as well as a Good Governance and Advocacy Strategy document. These documents are in the process of being translated into Somali before they will be tabled before the Puntland Cabinet for approval.

While the NDP is now a FGS endorsed document since December 2016, more work needs to be done to break down the document into measurable and implementable annual workplans. Since the first quarter, the project has been supporting the Ministry of Planning and International Economic Development (MOPIED) with an international consultant who is advising them on how to carry this work forward. The work has progressed well during the reporting period. The consultant has worked on a revised organizational structure for the MOPIED, including added functions in Investment Promotion and Economic Development. The structure has been proposed to the Minister for implementation by the international Planning and SDG consultant.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

While several draft policy documents and legislation have been proposed to the FGS and Puntland government Ministries, there is a seeming failure to turnaround these documents into official government documents. It has taken nearly six months since the first drafts of the Civil Service Law #5 and #11 at the FGS and Puntland levels to be presented before Parliament. The process seems to have stagnated. As a lesson learned, turnaround of a draft policy and legislation in both the FGS and Puntland governments takes time. However, the project sees need to adjust the strategy in presenting these documents and advocating for such policies to the different cabinets in the future.

Challenges remain in securing host nations willing to consider partnerships with some Somali government institutions, whereas in other instances partnerships are secured with ease. There is greater need to diversify the South – South initiative and not limit it to East African states.

PSG Milestones:

Review roles & responsibilities of gov institutions & updated structures developed; Review gov admin procedures, systems & structures & reform programme formulated; Review of civil service legal framework & institutional structures



REFUGEE RETURN & REINTEGRATION

MPTF Funds Received in Q2: US\$ 2,100,000

MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q2: US\$ 1,611,862

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Thanks to the project's deliverables to date, prospective Somali returnees have enhanced their capacities for economic revitalisation, peace and community reconciliation and positive participation in democratic governance.

During the reporting period, 319 target beneficiaries (27% of whom were women) were placed in various training institutions in Kenya to undertake skills development and livelihood courses. A labour market assessment was also conducted in Baidoa to inform the course curricula. Productive, water and sanitation infrastructure was constructed or rehabilitated in Baidoa town, including in displacement camps. In addition, 150 waste management kits were distributed in 28 displacement camps in Baidoa. Furthermore, the project supported land preparation, cultivation, seed distribution, tools, planting and training of 450 farmers on 1 hectare of farmland each. Returnee families were also provided with safe drinking water vouchers.

In order to assist with the peaceful reintegration of returnee families this quarter, 75 teachers were trained on delivering child-centre methodologies and approaches, psychosocial support for returnee children, prevention of gender-based violence and lifesaving skills to deliver quality education to students in Baidoa.

With complementary funding from the Midnimo project, a five-day training was held to build the capacity of a core facilitation team, which will implement a five-day community consultation in July. This community consultation will also result in a prioritisation of community-based activities to be implemented by this project.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Despite the assistance provided by this intervention and other humanitarian and development actors, the needs of returnees, internally displaced persons (180 camps are located around Baidoa) and host communities are huge, and the absorption capacity of Baidoa and its surrounding villages are low. Due to limited resources, the project had to prioritise its responses using set criteria developed with project stakeholders, including the local administration.

With extended talks and mediation, the closure of the Dadaab camp was initially extended until May 2017. However, Kenya's High Court ruled the government's decision to close the Dadaab refugee camp as unconstitutional. While the court ruling in effect prevents the authorities from enforcing a closure of Dadaab, the reduction of the camp population size is a reality and efforts to support spontaneous voluntary returns are ongoing. The Government of Kenya further indicated that it would abide by its international obligations vis-a-vis refugees, including by refraining to forcibly return anyone in need of international protection.



MIDNIMO (UNITY)

MPTF Funds Received in Q2: US\$ 0

MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q2: US\$ 186,339

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

This reporting period saw tangible process towards achieving the Programme's objective. The Joint Programme facilitated a training of 10 district government representatives, who will serve as the core facilitation teams (CFTs) for Kismayo and Baidoa. Following the training, the CFTs contributed to facilitating a five-day community consultation in Kismayo, together with the local leadership and the Joint Programme lead facilitator. During the consultation, the participants identified prioritised community development projects that the Programme intends to implement through cash-for-work schemes. Ten government officials in Kismayo also gained knowledge on data management, data analysis and use of data. Moreover, two community action groups and one community-based monitoring and evaluation group were formed in Kismayo and Baidoa. These groups work with the trained CFTs to ensure participatory planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation at community level. Three conflict-mapping exercises in Kismayo identified drivers of instability and tensions and set out prioritised projects for conflict resolution, peaceful co-existence, recovery and durable solutions. The exercises were participated by the local leadership and various socio-economic groups, including vulnerable internally displaced persons, returnees, women and girls.

UN-HABITAT developed Urban Profiles for Baidoa and Kismayo, which contain a summary of the Community Consultations conducted in May and June 2017 in Kismayo and Baidoa. The documents serve as a toolkit to combine spatial and socio-economic analyses with an

approach to respond to the humanitarian and displacement crises. As such, the profiles link to the more specific update reports by REACH and the IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix with urban planning tools to provide suggestions for the Spatial Planning exercises at city-wide level. In Baidoa, first consultation with the Governor took place during this reporting period. The consultation aimed at getting to know plans and ideas of the government authorities, preparing for the proposed three-day city consultations in August 2017, and incorporating the newly established Council in the process.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Ramadan caused delays in implementation of some community activities. The project also had a challenge in following the sequencing of activities and modality details in order to honor and accommodate the government-led process, which may not be exactly in accordance with the prescribed details in the proposal. Additionally, the government took more time than anticipated in agreeing on the activity schedules, which resulted in delays of some activities. Efforts need to be made in finding the right balance in ensuring the government-led process and following the specific programmatic design.

The security situation remains volatile in both Kismayo and Baidoa, making access to areas affected by displacement for the Programme staff very challenging. The prioritization of humanitarian response and aid also hindered the movement capacities of international staff in both locations. Further challenges relate to the high level of mistrust towards personnel and representatives of the government in Kismayo, with widespread rumors of planned mass evictions in the near future.



DALDHIS (*BUILD YOUR COUNTRY*)

MPTF Funds Received in Q2: US\$ 0

MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q2: US\$ 172,924

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

During the reporting period, the Daldhis programme faced a number of delays, explained below. Participating UN agencies and partner government ministries (MOIFAR, MOI JSS, MOI SWS, MOPIC SWS) took advantage of these delays to prepare the ground for scaling up delivery in the next two quarters.

Key achievements reached were the passing of the South-West State Local Government Law on June 5, 2017. Representatives from South-West, Galmudug, Jubbaland and Hirshabelle took part in Puntland's review of the District Development Framework and representatives also studied experience of local governments in Puntland as a model for local governments in the new Federal Member States.

Civic education activities were launched in Kismayo and Garbaharey districts of Jubbaland to sensitise community members on their civic rights and responsibilities and prepare them for engagement with their local authorities (Ministry of Interior and District authorities). This also helped build capacity of local authorities on methods and monitoring techniques, based on the revised Wadahadal civic education resource pack.

In addition, vocational training courses on beekeeping, blacksmith for agriculture, tie and dye, and garment bag production were developed and 26 people have, so far, been trained in Kismayo. In response to the drought, 984 short-term jobs were created in Baidoa displacement camps to provide the camp inhabitants with means to respond to their immediate needs.

Lastly, 8 police stations in South-West and Jubbaland States were handed over equipment and vehicles, as part of a national package for the Somali National Po-

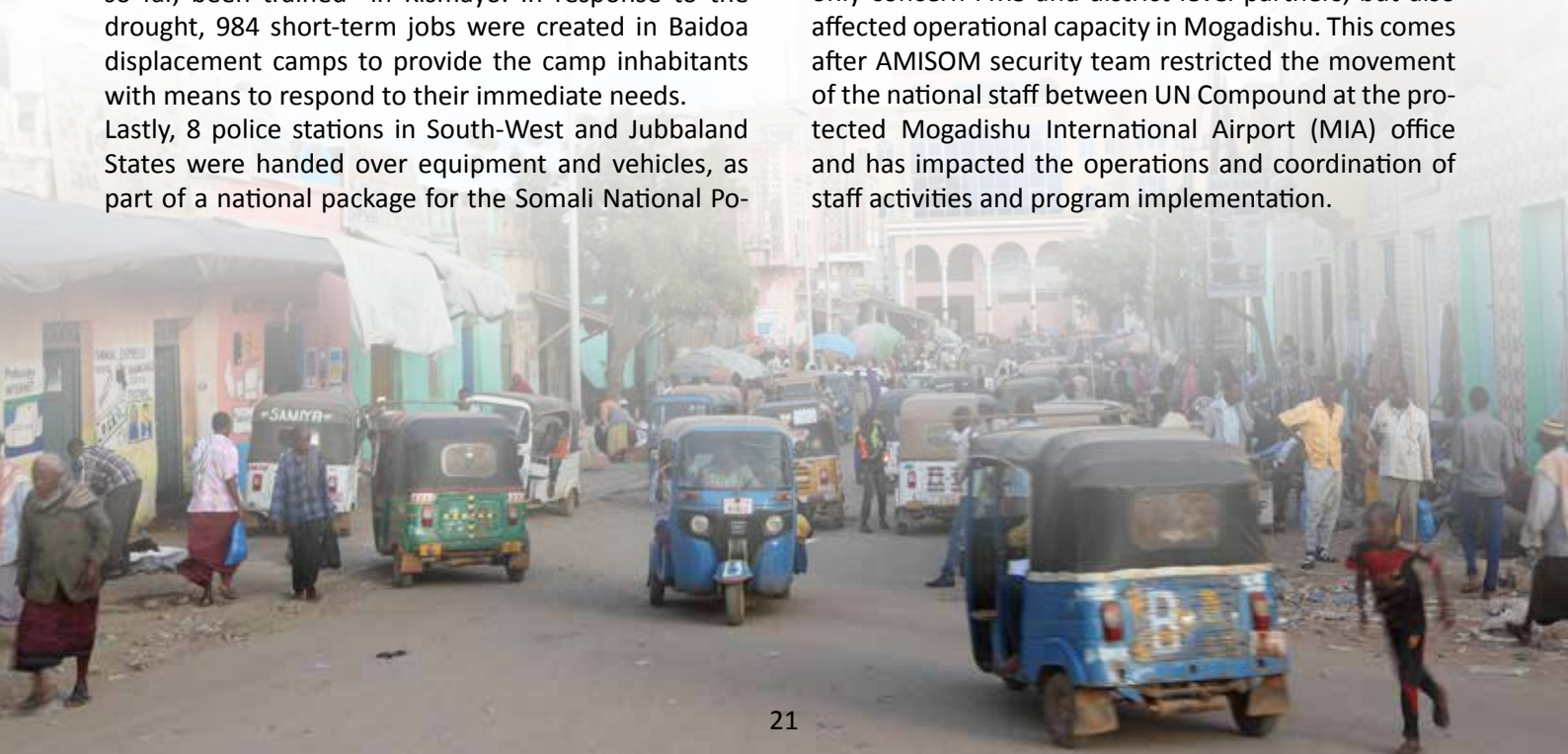
lice. This will significantly contribute to increase police capacity to carry out their work and enforce the Rule of Law.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The ongoing humanitarian crisis around the drought throughout the past quarter challenged the Federal, Member State, and District authorities' commitment to the governance objectives of this programme. The institutional capacity building as well as the improved effectiveness and accountability in service delivery, which this project seeks to achieve, are nonetheless key to building the resilience of the target communities to future natural disasters.

The delay of the adoption of the Jubbaland Local Governance law has delayed the formation of District Councils, which in turn delayed the implementation of other Youth Employment and Rule of Law activities, which are tied to the Daldhis Programme. Reshuffles and political transitions following the Federal elections in early 2017 and an ongoing Cabinet reshuffle in South West State impacted the project implementation as each change in government officials requires time for the new incumbents to adjust to their portfolios, which also often includes orientation training and or technical training. Financing for this type of training is often not earmarked within project budgets, which places further strain on the project's human and financial resources.

Recurrent attacks against government and UN remain a key challenge. Limitations due to the security did not only concern FMS and district level partners, but also affected operational capacity in Mogadishu. This comes after AMISOM security team restricted the movement of the national staff between UN Compound at the protected Mogadishu International Airport (MIA) office and has impacted the operations and coordination of staff activities and program implementation.



ENABLING SERVICES

PSG Milestones:
Enable safe, coordinated & transparent delivery of international assistance in support of all PSG priorities & milestones

MPTF Funds Received in Q2: US\$ 369,494

MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q2: US\$ 1,000,772

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The RCO has provided significant support to Somalia's aid architecture through support to the preparations of the London Conference for Somalia, including support to development of the New Partnership for Somalia as well as organisation of a pre-event in Mogadishu with 150 representatives from local civil society organisations, private sector and media. In addition, the Enablers Programme has been instrumental supporting development a revised aid architecture aligned to the National Development Plan.

Another key achievement is the finalisation of the UN Strategic Framework, which will inform the UN's strategic priorities, including the UNSOM mandate, and its posture over the next few years, in alignment with the National Development Plan.

In Somaliland, the RCO, through cooperation with OCHA and the NGO Consortium, enabled the improvement of overall coordination of drought response efforts, particularly concerning improvements of government/UN/NGO relations and information sharing, as well as overall UN communications. The RCO in Somaliland also coordinated UN support to development of Somaliland's National Development Plan, thereby providing government with coordinated technical assistance in strategic planning.

UNDSS has maintained its Medical Emergency Response Teams (MERT) in Garowe, Hargeisa, Galkayo,


Bossaso and Dollow, enabling UN agencies and international staff to operate in these locations, and has enforced its capacity in Dollow through a surge Officer, providing critical support to UNDSS's crucial mandate.

During the reporting period, the RMU continued its support to UN agencies engaged in drought response through accelerated due diligence and a number of risk assessments and analyses. The RMU also worked with several MPTF Joint Programmes to strengthen their own risk management procedures and approaches.

With UN MPTF support, UN Women has been able to support the government in delivering a chapter on gender in the National Development Plan, including targets and milestones which will enable accountable work on gender over the coming years. UN Women has also led a research project on women's access to justice and security, which contributes to the Women, Peace and Security agenda, adopted at the London Conference for Somalia.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The UNDSS component of the Enablers Programme has been underfunded since its inception and is experiencing a significant budget deficit as of 30 June 2017. If no additional funding is secured in the short run, some essential services – notably the MERT, which enables UN agencies, donors and other international partners to be present in Somalia, including in hardly accessible areas – will be discontinued, putting not only the UN, but the larger international presence in Somalia at risk.



Proportion of gender specific outputs across Joint Programmes¹³

28%

Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues¹⁴

36%

MPTF GENDER PERFORMANCE

Please note that this section does not include information on the Joint Programme of Women's Political Participation, Leadership and Empowerment as it is entirely dedicated to promoting gender equality. For information on activities of this Programme during the reporting period, please see related section of this report.

Gender considerations remained essential at all levels of intervention of the Support to Emerging Federal States Joint Programme. As women remain underrepresented at both federal and state levels, the Programme has worked on women empowerment issues and has trained 609 women over the reporting period on political empowerment and a variety of government functions.

Under the Rule of Law Programme, 56% of scholarship recipients and 38% of internship beneficiaries at federal level are women, an achievement made possible thanks to the unwavering commitment on the issue of gender empowerment by the Programme staff. Women are furthermore prioritised in the provision of legal aid services and account for about 66% of clients. In Puntland, since the beginning of the Law Scholarship Programme, investment in legal education has produced impressive results, where 71% of scholarship recipient graduates have secured employment and are currently serving in various capacities in the government.

Various components of the Youth Employment Programme have set minimum rates for women beneficiaries, and under the cash-for-work programme, the percentage of women beneficiaries reached 74%. Under the apprenticeship scheme, the solar energy and agribusiness trainings, 35% of trainees are women. The Programme continues to encourage young women to enroll in particularly the renewable energy and construction projects, which has resulted in higher than expected female participation and has challenged stereotypes of women in those sectors.

Under the Joint Programme on Enablers, the UN Women component specifically addresses gender equality and

has been mainstreaming gender in the work of the UN through coordination, analytical work, high-level advocacy and strategic monitoring across the UN and guiding development instruments, such as the UN Strategic Framework and the National Development Plan. This has been acknowledged as a very useful approach to address gender issues comprehensively, across the whole spectrum of structures, without confining them to specific thematic areas, - such as violence against women, or women's political empowerment - and thus increasing accountability for gender throughout the work of the UN in the country. This way of cross-system gender mainstreaming, through an Enablers Programme, can be also applied to other UN presences around the world.

The Midnimo Joint Programme has empowered women to take part in the community based planning steps, particularly the community consultation process, where women and young people are usually marginalized from the process. Thanks to the Programme, women and youth were empowered to participate in identifying priority development initiatives of their communities and were also selected to be part of the established community action groups and community based monitoring and evaluation committees.

HUMAN RIGHTS

While there is currently no dedicated joint programme to promote human rights in Somalia, all of the joint programmes respect a Human Rights Based Approach in the implementation of their activities. As such, while activities may not actively seek to promote human rights they have had positive outcomes on the promotion, protection and monitoring of human rights. In addition, a Joint Programme on Human Rights is currently being drafted and will be presented to the SDRF within the next quarter.

The **Support to Emerging Federal States** Joint Programme indirectly contributed to promote human rights and protection of vulnerable groups by incentivising the Federal Government of Somalia to bring minority clans and disaffected key individuals into the state building process by including them in reconciliation conferences. The project also supported women groups to advocate for their rights in politics during the reporting period.

The **Parliamentary Support** Joint Programme promotes the inclusion of marginalised and minority groups in the nation-building dialogue, particularly in areas concerning the legislative and representation mandates, in order to ensure that their rights are reflected in the policies and programmes of the executive, as well as legislative process of parliaments. During this quarter, the project funded a Legal Advisor who assisted the Somaliland House of Representative Justice and Human Rights Committee's public discussions on Somaliland Justice and Human Rights related laws, facilitated the consultation meetings and gave expert advice to the committee members.

The Joint **Rule of Law** Programme supported the Somali National Police to improve its human rights standards and practices by integrating human rights modules in all its trainings conducted in the past quarter.

For instance, a 2-day sensitisation workshop on human rights and sexual gender-based violence was conducted for 50 police officers in Baidoa. The Programme also conducted joint

67% of Joint Programmes included protection risk assessments in their context analysis

42% of outputs across all JPs designed to address specific protection concerns

49% of outputs across all JPs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfill human rights obligations to rights holders

advocacy efforts, which lead to children associated with armed groups (Al Shabaab) being released from Garowe prison and integrated into a rehabilitation programme. The Programme coordinated the work of other agencies, resulting in detainees and staff of the Baidoa prison being provided with sanitary kits in order to improve the level of basic hygiene.

The **National Window Pilot Project** worked with the World Bank-led SFF-LD programme to improve the designs of infrastructure rehabilitation/construction projects takes into consideration the needs of disabled people. This was done for the Kismayo court house rehabilitation project.

The Protection Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) component of the Joint **Refugee Return and Reintegration** Programme tracks population movements, which is used to inform the design of protection interventions. Similarly, the reintegration component of the project supports the return and reintegration of refugees and IDP returnees and enhances the capacity of local authorities to respond to their needs.

The **Midnimo, Daldhis and Local Governance** Joint Programmes strengthen the duty-bearer's structures and approaches to delivering basic services to the right-holders. They work at the local government level to improve accountable and transparent government processes and enable the local government to play their part in delivering services to the communities within the federal structure of Somalia. The projects promote participatory planning of local government processes and encourage inclusion of all groups in community consultations in Somaliland, Puntland, Galmudug, Benadir, Jubbaland and South-West States.



MPTF COMMUNICATIONS

In line with the deliverables of the MPTF Communication Strategy, a quarterly donor briefing was held on 26 May to discuss the Q1 report, National Window Updates, Peacebuilding Fund programming, the MPTF strategy and the new Joint Programme on Aid Coordination. Furthermore, the 2017 Quarter 1 MPTF Newsletter was published in early April and featured highlights of twelve Joint Programmes, including the two Peacebuilding Fund Programmes, Midnimo and Daldhis, and a foreword by FAO Somalia.

In addition, a number of success stories were published online on joint UN Somalia channels (Facebook, Twitter, UNCT Website), notably on the Joint Programme on Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and the Daldhis Programme. The success stories gave insight into recent achievements of the Joint Programmes as well as background information on why the Joint Programmes are important for Somalia and how they align with the National priorities.

Finally, efforts are ongoing to review the MPTF Communication Strategy and various MPTF documents, such as the guideline document, and update them according to the new aid architecture, ensure alignment with National Development Plan pillars as well as the UN Strategic Framework's strategic priorities. The reviewed Communication Strategy will have an improved focus on donor visibility and civic education components. This will help better sensitise broader stakeholder groups on the impact and achievements of the MPTF, as well as the importance of the Somali-led and Somali-owned aid architecture.

RISK MANAGEMENT

During the reporting period, one Risk Management Group (RMG) meeting for SDRF funds took place with fund administrators (UN, WB and AfDB) to update risks related to the (a) weak capacity of implementing partners, which indicates an increased risk trajectory due to the high turnover of government officials after the elections; and (b) inability to verify and monitor development outcomes, which remains steady.

The selected consultant for the assessment of the Joint Risk Management Strategy for SDRF funds was hired, with the assessment started in June 2017. The consultant conducted a series of meetings with trust fund administrators and the RMG members. The assessment is expected to be completed during the third quarter (August); the findings and recommendations will be presented at the next RMG meeting and to donors at a later stage.

100%
adherence to
reporting
timelines¹⁵

Newsletters
Published for
every Quarter

11 donor
briefings held in
2016

1 RMG
meeting held





LOOKING FORWARD

The finalization and endorsement of the UN Strategic Framework (UNSF) for Somalia, envisaged for the third quarter, will mark a new chapter for the UN Somalia and the beginning of establishing a coordination and implementation architecture for the operationalization of the UNSF. Aligned and linked to the NDP Pillar Working Groups within the new national aid architecture, these mechanisms will be designed to enhance coherence and coordination within and across the UN system's areas of work, including UN MPTF Joint Programmes. The UNSF will also be informed and supported by the multi-year UN MPTF strategy, which outlines concrete actions to strengthen the Fund's added value and effectiveness in support of the UNSF and NDP. The UNSF and its relationship with the UN MPTF will be discussed at the next UN MPTF donor briefing.

Over the third quarter, the UN will continue to provide support for consultations on the revised aid architecture under the NDP. The revised structure was presented at the SDRF Steering Committee meeting on 26 July and will be subject to further rounds of discussion before its finalisation. The continuity of the aid architecture is crucial for the UN MPTF and the two other trust

funds established under the SDRF (the World Bank and African Development Bank Funds) especially at this critical stage of delivery.

Over the next quarter, the UN MPTF envisages to finalise the new Joint Programmes on Human Rights, which will endeavour to enhance support to Human Rights institutions, including in federal and state security institutions. The new Joint UNDP/RCO project on Aid Management & Coordination, to be finalised in the next quarter, with World Bank participation, will support the Somali Government on issues related to aid effectiveness.

The assessment for the Joint Risk Management Strategy for SDRF Funds is expected to be completed in Q3, the results of which will be presented to the Trust Fund Risk Management Working Group and SDRF Steering Committee.

Finally, and as always, within a week of circulation of this report, the quarterly UN MPTF Newsletter will be released containing additional information and 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. 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. Midnimo
14. Daldhis
15. Enabling Services

ENDNOTES

¹ MPTF Gateway as of 30 June 2017

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%). 33.4% result taken from Aid Flow Analysis - Feb 2017

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 for all is 75%. A total of 6 survey responses were received.

⁷ Target is 3 months.

⁸ Target for 2015 (10%), 2016 (20%) and 2017 (30%).

⁹ Target is over USD 30million.

¹⁰ Target is >90%. (Disbursement ratio = total expenditures/allocations).

¹¹ Target is 5 per year. No Joint Programmes developed in Q2.

¹² Average time to disburse 75% of funds as per SDRF Steering Committee standard procedure.

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 Q2 Report sent on time on 31 July 2017.

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31 July 2017

