



UNITED NATIONS
SOMALIA

TOGETHER FOR DEVELOPMENT



SOMALIA

UN MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND

January - June 2019

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Dear Partners,

We are pleased to share with you the mid-year progress report of the United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UN MPTF) for Somalia, covering the period from 1 January to 30 June 2019, which articulates the achievements of the 17 active Joint Programmes across the Fund.

The first half of the year saw commitments to the UN MPTF increase from just over US\$ 284 million to US\$ 332 million during the reporting period alone, demonstrating ongoing donor engagement and support for the Fund, its Programmes and participating UN entities.

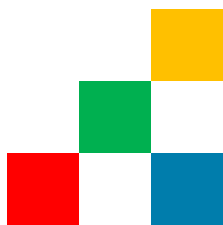
The beginning of 2019 saw the implementation of new generation programmes that received funding in late 2018 which are reported on for the first time in this report.

Superseding the expired Joint Programme on Support to Emerging Federal States (StEFS), the Joint Programme on Reconciliation & Federalism supports activities, political dialogue and consultations around national reconciliation and state-building processes.

The Joint Security Sector Governance Programme (JSSGP) replaces the former Joint Programme on Support to the Ministry of Internal Security. The JSSGP draws from the National Security Architecture, the Transition Plan and the Security and Justice Road Map and is aimed at increasing civilian oversight of the security sector reforms by Federal and Federal Member States' security sector governance institutions within a framework of rule of law and respect for human rights.

The reporting period saw significant progress in Somali led national development planning processes. As Somalia prepares for the finalization of the next generation National Development Plan (NDP9), and the consequent revision of the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF) structures, the UN will pivot to realign its support under the new NDP9, including through the UN MPTF and under the governance arrangements of a new look aid architecture.

The UN stands ready to continue its support for Somalia's priorities as it prepares for national elections, continues strengthening its reconciliation process, and moves toward a peaceful, inclusive, resilient and prosperous society.



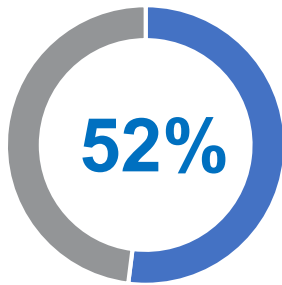
NDP Pillar

MPTF Joint Programmes



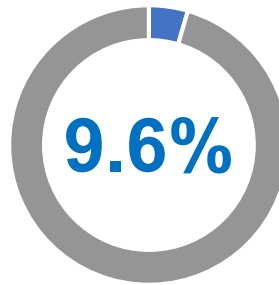
	Committed (USD)	Deposited (USD)	Deposit %
Denmark	43,138,075	20,538,893	47.61%
United Kingdom	36,628,591	34,262,541	93.54%
European Union	76,214,490	63,385,796	83.17%
Finland	9,181,936	5,644,200	61.47%
Germany	24,720,225	24,720,225	100%
Italy	19,636,938	17,407,284	88.65%
Netherlands	11,455,200	6,905,200	60.28%
Norway	39,860,227	29,797,936	74.76%
Peacebuilding Fund	8,572,120	6,901,488	80.51%
Somalia	3,332,364	3,332,364	100%
Sweden	90,371,353	90,371,353	100%
Switzerland	24,699,553	20,628,390	83.52%
USAID	2,000,000	2,000,000	100%
Total:	389,811,071	325,895,671	83.6%

PORTFOLIO LEVEL RESULTS



of UN funds channelled or reported through SDRF

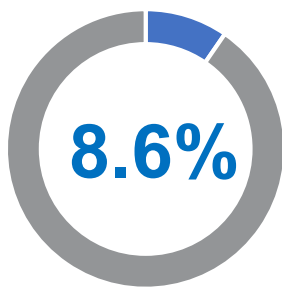
*(26% in 2017, 35% in 2018)
Target: Increase proportion year-on-year*



of MPTF resources going to National Window

*4.5% in 2018 annual report.
Target: Cumulative increase in proportion between reporting periods*

DONOR ENGAGEMENT



of Un-Earmarked Contributions

(9.6% in 2018 annual report) Target: Cumulative increase in proportion between reporting periods

US\$ 49,558,311

of disbursements to PUNOs during reporting period

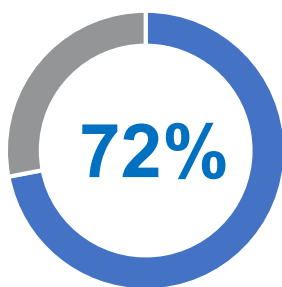
Target: Over US\$ 60m per reporting period

12 Active Donors to the MPTF

Based on commitments made in previous 12 months

(12 in 2018) Target: Increase number of active donors year-on-year

QUALITY OF OPERATIONS



Disbursement ratio of active Programmes

Annual Target: 90%

1. National Reconciliation Framework finalised and adopted by the federal cabinet and preliminary implementation plan developed. The National Federal Parliament (NFP) approved Petroleum Bill, Anti-Corruption Bill and Anti-Money Laundering Bill.
2. Independent Constitutional Review & Implementation Commission completed technical review of four chapters of the provisional constitution relating to the NFP, the Presidency, the Executive Branch and the Judiciary. Chapters were submitted to the Oversight Committee for review.
3. Voter registration methodology agreed which includes electronic registration with facial recognition features. Verification of potential voter registration centres in Banadir and South West State completed. Draft Electoral Bill submitted to Parliament and adopted in May.
4. Alternative Dispute Resolution centres across Somalia resolved 1,909 cases allowing parties to resolve disputes through the traditional justice system, thereby preventing and mitigating potential community conflicts and enabling community members to realise their rights.
5. FGS Security and Justice Roadmap developed and adopted with a significant focus on PCVE. Federal ministries nominated PCVE counterparts and submitted PCVE workplans to the PCVE Coordination Unit in the Office of the Prime Minister. Federal PCVE coordination structures mirrored at state level.
6. The first Local Development Fund funded projects commenced in Hudur (South West State) and three districts of Mogadishu Municipality. Reviews of local governance laws conducted in Somaliland and Puntland.
7. National Employment Policy completed and translated into Somali. First nationwide Labour Force Survey since 2014 commissioned. Draft Social Protection Policy endorsed by the Social Protection steering committee and is under review by Cabinet for approval.
8. Delivery of quality sexual and reproductive health services, including almost 5,000 deliveries by skilled birth attendants and 22,838 antenatal care visits. 2,295 critically ill pregnant women received care through referrals to the Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care Centers. Clinical management of rape services introduced across the country.
9. Peer review of draft national charcoal policy completed in March. “One house, one tree” initiative undertaken in Puntland with more than 3,000 seeds planted in Bosa-so. Over 5,480 women headed households and 100 women retailers transitioned to energy efficient cooking stoves in Puntland.
10. Council of Ministers passed the Sexual Offences Bill in May. Regional consultations ongoing for development of a draft FGM Bill at the federal level which is in its final stages. Draft FGM Bill in Puntland endorsed by Cabinet and will be presented in parliament.



JOINT PROGRAMME RESULTS



HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

Reconciliation and conflict resolution are fundamental to Somalia's state-building process. Implementation of the peace agreement between Ahlu Sunna Wal Jama and President of Galmudug in Dhusamareb has enabled the advancement of the reconstitution of Galmudug institutions and raised hopes for the permanent end to a long-running conflict which will improve the provision of security, stability and services to Galmudug's population.

Following the finalization of the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) and its adoption by the federal cabinet by March 2019, the Ministry of Internal and Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR) has led efforts to internalize the Framework within FGS institutions and developed a preliminary implementation plan which identifies key milestones for the five pillars of the NRF. The NRF and its implementation plan was presented at a workshop on "Reconciliation and State-building" held on 17-18 April 2019 with support of MoIFAR and the Joint Programme.

The Boundaries and Federalism Commission (BFC) has continued its outreach in FMS to build consensus on boundary demarcation which has nurtured a common understanding between the Commission and FMSs, enabling greater cooperation on the process. The BFC also presented its quarterly report to the NFP in April outlining the status of the boundary demarcation process and related challenges.

Various workshops were also held during the reporting period in HirShabelle, South West, Jubaland and Galmudug States, as well at Federal level, which continued to emphasize the importance of reconciliation, federalism and peacebuilding in Somalia.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The complexity of state-building and peacebuilding processes in the present political and security environment has resulted in challenges that may affect the Programme's timely delivery. For instance, the Joint Programme encountered difficulties and delays in the implementation of some activities due to the political conflict between the Governor of Hirran and President of HirShabelle and clan conflicts in the Hirran region.

While conflicts previously between clans over grazing lands, water and settling old scores were traditionally resolved by community elders, the formation of Galmudug State has seen government institutions playing a more significant role, thereby increasing community expectations on the State.

MPTF Funds received during reporting period: US\$ 2,813,085

MPTF Funds expenditure during reporting period: US\$ 687,053 ³

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

During the report period, Independent Constitutional Review & Implementation Commission (ICRIC) completed the technical review of chapters 6, 7, 8 & 9 of the provisional constitution, which relate to the NFP, the Presidency, the Executive Branch, and the Judiciary (judicial procedures, national court structure, judicial service commission and formation of the constitution court). These chapters have been submitted to the Oversight Committee (OC) for further review.

The three mandated institutions of the constitutional review process, ICRIC, the OC and Ministry of Constitutional Affairs (MoCA), organized a meeting with FMS constitutional bodies in Kismayo on the reviewed chapters. Furthermore, a four-day retreat was organized by the three institutions where a technical committee reviewed the roadmap of the constitution review process. The committee committed to maintain cooperation and momentum for the finalization of the constitutional review process by December.

In the first week of March, the Joint Programme facilitated a five-day retreat in Djibouti that brought together representatives of the three constitutional review bodies during which a joint strategy and work-plan for the consultation process was agreed and key constitutional review issues requiring consultation identified. Participants also discussed the Rules of Procedures for adoption of the draft constitutional text.

Finally, the project completed the construction of ICRIC offices in Mogadishu which were built as part of the UN's support to the constitutional review process and will enable the Commission to finalize the drafting of the constitution and undertake their functions in an inclusive and consultative manner.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The continued conflict in Somalia continues to pose significant challenges. Furthermore, the constitutional text currently does not reflect current political realities. This anomaly is a challenge that the MoCA will seek to address to promote the rule of law and good governance. Some regional administrations have already started the process of developing their own state-level constitutions, thereby creating additional challenges in harmonizing these with the Federal Constitution.

MPTF Funds received during reporting period: US\$ 400,303

MPTF Funds expenditure during reporting period: US\$ 879,715

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

During the reporting period, Somalia's NFP approved various key bills, including the Petroleum Bill, Anti-Corruption Bill and Anti-Money Laundering Bill which must receive Presidential signature to become law.

In first week of February, at the request of the Speaker of Puntland House of Representatives (HoR), an induction workshop for the 49 newly elected members of Puntland's parliament was held in Garowe. The workshop intended to equip the new MPs with basic knowledge about Parliamentary processes, practices and procedures, to enable them to better exercise their duties, and to provide information on services and support available to them within Parliament.

On 9-10 April, a workshop on Parliament's Role in Realizing the 2030 Agenda and in holding the government to account on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), was held in Hargeisa, Somaliland. The event was attended by 50 parliamentarians and aimed to increase coordination between parliament and government ministries on the SDGs. The meeting was supported by UNDP under a project that works with the Somaliland government to build the capacity of the parliament to enact legislation, and to ensure effective and inclusive implementation of the SDGs.

In April, a Memorandum of Cooperation between Puntland Parliament and Puntland Non-state Actors Association (PUNSAA) was signed by the Speaker of the Puntland HoR and the Chairman of PUNSAA, thereby establishing the first-ever CSO Advisory Board to parliament. The purpose of the Board is to promote inclusive politics and representative democracy by providing citizens with a platform to voice their aspirations, concerns and opinions to legislators and policymakers, thereby increasing the responsiveness and accountability of public institutions.

Between 15-18 April, the Joint Programme supported formulation of the Puntland Parliament Strategic Plan 2019-2024. To facilitate the process, a Strategic Planning Ad Hoc Committee was established and chaired by the Speaker of the House and consisted of the First and Second Deputy Speakers, 13 MPs, including members of the Standing Committee, the Secretary General and six senior parliamentary staff. As a result, the Puntland Parliament has a strategic plan to guide house activities on law-making, representation, oversight and administration of parliament.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Lack of cooperation between the two Federal Houses of the Parliament (Upper House and the House of People) and mistrust between FGS and FMSs pose major challenges in implementation of the Joint Programme. Security remained a challenge to both the Joint Programme and parliaments, particularly in FMS, which included limited secure venue options, and difficulty in accessibility for both counterparts and project staff. Outstanding mitigation measures include the upgrading security measures for parliaments and assemblies.

MPTF Funds received during reporting period: US\$ 0

MPTF Funds expenditure during reporting period: US\$ 426,394

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

In preparation for the first 'one person, one vote' elections in Somalia since 1969, the National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC) began planning for the voter registration exercise to be conducted in the first half of 2020. With technical assistance from the Joint Programme, the NIEC has been developing a draft concept of operations and tentative budget for the voter registration exercise, including for the provisional voters list and voter card distribution.

In April, the NIEC announced the decision on the voter registration methodology to be used in the forthcoming elections which includes electronic registration with facial recognition features. This method was selected as it reinforces the integrity of and trust in the electoral process. In the following months, the NIEC and Joint Programme will work on the procurement process for the required voter registration kits. Following a desk review in late 2018 of concentrated population areas, the NIEC commenced with the field verification exercises in the different FMSs and in Banadir in May to determine the location and feasibility for the establishment of voter registration (VR) centres. By the end of June, the NIEC completed the verification of potential VR centres in Banadir and South West State, while field operations in Galmudug and HirShabelle are ongoing and postponed in Jubaland. Verification of sites is yet to commence in Puntland where it remains stalled due to political differences with the FGS.

In May, following cabinet approval, the FGS submitted the draft Electoral Bill to the NFP for discussion and adoption. The draft bill would be the country's first electoral law and includes provisions that have significant constitutional and electoral operational implications. The bill, which also includes a provision for a minimum of 30 per cent women on the political party candidate lists, is currently at the first reading stage in the House of the People. The Cabinet simultaneously submitted proposed amendments to the Political Party Law to the NFP for adoption. The Joint Programme discussed with the NIEC the various provisions of the draft Electoral Bill and requested NIEC to share the recommendations with the parliamentary committee reviewing the draft text to strengthen the electoral legal framework and allow for a smooth electoral operation.

To date, the NIEC has undertaken the provisional registration of 50 political parties. As per the proposed amendment of the Political Party Law, political parties will be granted official registration after submission of membership lists from at least 10,000 eligible voters from at least 9 of the 18 historic regions in Somalia.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The transition from a clan-based system (as in 2016) to 'one person, one vote' elections poses significant challenges with many uncertainties remaining. Major challenges identified in the Roadmap for 2020 elections include the development of sound electoral building blocks for the process, such as the establishment of an adequate electoral legal framework, the registration of political parties, an inclusive voter registration exercise, a sound electoral management body, and the formation of an electoral dispute resolution mechanism.

The inability to attract adequate funds in time to conduct electoral activities may become an impediment to holding timely elections. While efforts are being made to keep costs reasonably low, international partners may not provide required funding without more clarity on the Government's own financial contribution to the electoral process, and more importantly, without signs of clear political commitment from Somali political actors to the electoral process.

MPTF Funds received during reporting period: US\$ 862,844

MPTF Funds expenditure during reporting period: US\$ 1,427,383

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

In the first half of the year, the Joint Programme supported the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) to review and mainstream gender in the next National Development Plan (NDP9) currently under development.

In February, more than 70 women from across the country, including from government, national and civil society, met to identify priorities of rural Somali women and formulate a shared vision on the status of women in Somalia to be presented at the 63rd Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW63) held at UN Headquarters in New York.

On 25-26 March, the Joint Programme supported a capacity building initiative of women lawmakers on "Reviewing Legislation with a Gendered Lens" in Mogadishu. The training brought together 20 members of the NFP from the parliamentary committees on Justice, Religious Affairs & Endowment, Human Rights, Women and Humanitarian Affairs, and women's caucuses of both houses. Also present were members of the parliament secretariat and legal advisors.

In March, the Joint Programme supported the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development (MoWHRD) to hold a three-day Women's Convention. The Convention brought together over 300 Somali women from across the country (Members of Parliament, government officials, CSOs, youth, IDPs, persons with disabilities, media and the diaspora) to develop and submit to the Prime Minister and the Parliament a jointly drafted Somali Women's Charter. The Charter calls for: 1) inclusion of women's rights in the political processes, including constitutional and parliamentary; 2) 50 per cent women's quota in all levels of governance; 3) zero tolerance for gender-based violence; 4) passage of pending Sexual Offences legislation; and 5) promotion and protection of women's socio-economic rights, as well as other steps to promote women's rights and empowerment. The Charter was presented to the international community in March and received a high level of interest.

In June, to initiate the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) ratification process, the MoWHRD, with support from the Joint Programme, led a mission to Egypt to learn about best practices on the CEDAW ratification process in an Islamic country.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

In the recent elections in Puntland women received only one of the 66 seats in the state level parliament. Elders and election committees did not respect the 30 per cent reserved seats for women from the Garowe II principles. The lack of a legally binding provision on the quota is widely believed to have affected its implementation and enforcement. The lack of institutionalization of the quota was linked to the lack of political will from political and clan leaders, as well as opposition and resistance to FGS commitments to women's participation in leadership.

Political disagreements between FGS and FMSs affected the collaboration between Ministries for Women across different levels of government. Women in the positions of decision making continue to align themselves along clan lines and do not necessarily advocate for the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Agenda once in power. The tenuous security situation also continues to hamper effective implementation of planned activities.

MPTF Funds received during reporting period: US\$ 508,842

MPTF Funds expenditure during reporting period: US\$ 394,429



HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Joint Justice Programme (JJP) continued to support initiatives that increase access to justice for Somalis, such as legal aid services and awareness, community dialogue and access to mobile courts. Support to traditional justice mechanisms continues to provide important justice-making alternatives in view of limited formal justice institutions, especially outside of main urban areas. The JJP currently supports 16 Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) centres across FMSs: Puntland (7), Jubaland (2), South West State (2), Galmudug (1), Hirshabelle (1) and Banadir (3). During the reporting period, these centres resolved a total of 1,909 cases. These centres allow parties to resolve their disputes out of court in the traditional justice system, thereby preventing and mitigating potential community conflicts and enabling more community members to realise their rights.

Mobile courts also continued to be an important mechanism in bringing justice services closer to communities, particularly for the most vulnerable groups, such as Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). In total, 311 cases were handled by mobile courts in Puntland, Jubaland, South West State, Galmudug and Hirshabelle between January and June.

The JJP continues to support case management reforms to enable the development and improvement of a case recording systems to enhance court administration. The Federal Supreme Court, Banadir Court and Banadir Regional Appeal Court have already developed manual and electronic case management systems, which the FGS Ministry of Justice (MoJ) plans to expand to all 14 district courts in Mogadishu. The Supreme Courts of Jubaland and Puntland have also developed manual case management systems. Using the new systems, the courts in Mogadishu, Kismayo, Garowe and Gardo were able to process a total of 714 cases (civil: 112; criminal: 602) during the reporting period.

To improve the capacity of judiciary personnel and to contribute to the harmonization of court case filing procedures, the JJP supported trainings on the standardization and systematization of case filing procedures to 138 judiciary personnel in Jubaland, South West State, Galmudug and Hirshabelle. The JJP also supported the Policy and Legal Drafting Unit at the Federal MoJ with trainings for 40 participants on legal drafting procedures, administrative functioning, the mandate and powers of the Attorney General's Office, and other issues related to legislative processes.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The lack of agreement between the FGS and FMSs on several important political issues constitutes one of the main challenges for JJP in achieving key programme goals. The limited progress on reaching an agreement on a federated justice and corrections model has left several programme objectives pending, including a review of the legal framework and establishment of key institutions.

Furthermore, delays at the beginning of the year due to the 1 January mortar attack on the UN compound in Mogadishu have resulted in delays in the design and implementation of legal aid and community conversations. However, during the second quarter of 2019, when the situation stabilised, implementation was accelerated, and advertisements were issued for identifying legal aid and community-based organisations.

MPTF Funds received during reporting period: US\$ 9,245,853

MPTF Funds expenditure during reporting period: US\$ 3,653,911

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

With the support of the Joint Security Sector Governance Programme (JSSGP), the recruitment of 20 staff at both FGS and FMS levels has injected capacity to strengthen security coordination mechanisms and civilian oversight. Importantly, this has been followed up through operational and functional assessments of both the FGS Ministry of Defence (and HQ Somali National Army) and the FMS Ministries of Internal Security (MoIS) and State Police HQs to assess the challenges and needs for institutional development and capacity building. The assessments pointed to substantial structural, organizational, operational and logistical challenges that need to be addressed to ensure that the Ministries and State Police fulfil their role in delivering security services to the population. Many of these challenges will be addressed through support from the Joint Security Sector Governance and Joint Police Programmes.

The Defence Committee of the House of the People is a crucial security sector governance institution in terms of discussing, drafting and approving legislation related to defence and security. The JSSGP, therefore, supports the further operationalisation and increased capacity of this institution through its Institutional Development and Capacity Building Plan. The Defence Committee faced severe lack of equipment and requested support from UNSOM's Integrated Security Sector Reform (I-SSR) Section. On 28 April, the Security Sector Reform Project, that has now been folded into the JSSGP, handed over office equipment to the Defence Committee of the NFP in Mogadishu to enable them to better execute their functions.

Capacity building of MoIS staff continued during the reporting period. The I-SSR Section, together with the UNSOM Human Rights and Protection Group, the UNSOM Office of Gender Affairs and the UNSOM Child Protection Unit, delivered three human rights awareness training sessions, reaching a total of 73 participants. A two-day workshop on gender awareness and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda was delivered by the I-SSR Section for a total of 73 MoIS staff.

Lastly, prompted by last year's attack on MoIS, a two-day workshop on trauma and stress management was organised by the MoIS with support from the JSSGP, with 107 participants. The training was helpful in providing an opportunity for the staff to come together and discuss the challenges they face in dealing with the difficult working situation they are facing.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The casualties sustained by the MoIS in the July 2018 attack severely affected the morale of the staff and caused significant damage to the MoIS building, causing disruption to the regular functioning of the Ministry. Work is ongoing to upgrade security measures and secure the perimeters around the building. As a result, not all staff are working from the building which has decreased operational capacity and slowed institutional capacity building initiatives. On 16 June, another nearby attack resulted in some damage to the MoIS office building.

MPTF Funds received during reporting period: US\$ 4,440,595

MPTF Funds expenditure during reporting period: US\$ 541,980

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The PCVE Coordination Unit, situated in the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), organized inter-ministerial coordination meetings on PCVE at the federal level. With inputs of the OPM, the FGS Security and Justice Roadmap was developed and adopted with a significant focus on PCVE. All relevant federal ministries were subsequently requested to nominate PCVE counterparts and submit PCVE work plans to the Coordination Unit. Furthermore, under the leadership of the PCVE Coordinator in the OPM, two FMSs (Hirshabelle and South West State) developed state Security and Justice Roadmaps mirroring the national Roadmaps.

Under the leadership of the PCVE Focal Points in the FMSs, the federal coordination structure was mirrored at state level. The Coordination Unit and the FMS focal points jointly developed and adopted the Terms of Reference of the PCVE Committees and Platforms. Subsequently, PCVE Committees for inter-ministerial coordination were held, serving as a forum for FMS focal points to provide strategic guidance on PCVE, and improve government responsiveness to challenges related to violent extremism, as identified at community level across the respective states. The focal points developed a discussion guide structuring engagement between government and community representatives. These guidelines allowed for PCVE platform interactions in a structured communication approach in order to: (i) manage community expectations, help communities identify issues related to PCVE, and prioritize the most important challenges; and (ii) prepare Government representatives to have a mutually agreed response if a community believes that certain local grievances and basic service delivery could be better addressed by violent extremist groups than by the government itself. Subsequently, PCVE platform meetings were organized in selected at-risk locations in FMSs. Following the structured guideline of engagement with communities, the meetings produced lists of community priorities summarizing the PCVE-related challenges.

The OPM Coordination Unit, in collaboration with the Federal Ministry for Religious Affairs, organised a consultation with religious leaders and actors in Mogadishu. A total of 404 participants attended, which resulted in the issuance of a communique and a number of statements by religious leaders demanding and explaining a correct interpretation of Islam as a religion of tolerance and peace.

The FMS focal points developed comprehensive situational analyses on the threat picture for violent extremism in their respective states and developed six projects piloting PCVE interventions to address challenges identified. The focal points also developed a monitoring and evaluation tool to measure the impact of the interventions, both in terms of actions and attitudes, which constitutes the research component of the pilots. The implementation of five of the six pilots has commenced, so far resulting in various consultations that led to the development of comprehensive training materials for religious leaders on the correct interpretation of Islam, as well as a manual on peace education for high school pupils to prevent radicalization.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The PCVE focal point for Jubaland was nominated to become the new Auditor General in early 2019. Due to the current political tensions between FGS and the Jubaland, the nomination of a new focal point is pending despite efforts by the OPM-PCVE Coordinator to accelerate the nomination process. Due to internal political tensions in Galmudug, project staff were unable to visit the project site to undertake planned research in Cadaado.

MPTF Funds received during reporting period: US\$ 899,582

MPTF Funds expenditure during reporting period: US\$ 403,041

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

During the reporting period, the Aid Coordination Unit (ACU) developed and disseminated a survey aimed at assessing perceptions of the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF) members on the quality of functioning of the structure. The findings will be presented in an aid effectiveness workshop in September. In addition, a questionnaire was circulated to SDRF fund administrators (UN, World Bank and African Development Bank) on the effectiveness of their respective funds, their impact, the project endorsement process, the role of the government in overseeing and assessing performance of the funds and in engaging in project cycle management, contribution to enhancement of national capacity, and to increased use of government systems.

The government expressed its commitment to organize the Somali Partnership Forum (SPF) later in the year and to use the Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF) as a tool to guide discussions at the Forum. Preliminary results of the 2019 Aid Flow Report were presented, and resilience and critical issues around the management of IDP populations across the country were discussed. The date of the organization of the SPF has been under discussion during the first months of the year and will take place in early October. Once the government expressed commitment to organize the forum, a Somali Partnership Secretariat, composed of Government and development partners' representatives, was established to prepare the organization of the forum.

The FGS has initiated a process of revising the aid architecture in line with national priorities and with a view to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of coordination structures. Consultations were held with FMSs, international partners, including the UN, civil society, private sector and Members of Parliament. The revised architecture is expected to be agreed at the SPF.

A first prototype of the new Aid Management Information System (AIMS) to replace the manual aid mapping process has been developed and presented to national stakeholders in a beta launch held on 7 March in Mogadishu. Detailed features have been developed in the second quarter of the year and a testing of the system by a limited number of users took place in July. While the initial intention was to launch the AIMS in July, it has been agreed to do it in September, taking advantage of the organization of the aid effectiveness workshop planned for that month. Finally, the 2019 mapping exercise was concluded, and the Aid Flow Analysis report drafted and translated into Somali. The report was disseminated in July.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Several operational challenges have been identified which affect the overall efficiency and effectiveness of the department. These relate to day-to-day challenges of the Aid Coordination Unit and of the SDRF and include funding challenges, political challenges related to the relationship between the FGS and the FMSs, logistical and equipment constraints and ongoing security difficulties.

MPTF Funds received during reporting period: US\$ 0

MPTF Funds expenditure during reporting period: US\$ 220,785

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The first Local Development Fund (LDF) funded projects in Hudur (South West State) and three districts (Karaan, Hamarweyne, Daynile) of Mogadishu Municipality commenced during the reporting period. The programme also supported reviews of local governance laws which were conducted in Somaliland and Puntland.

Two separate conferences on women in local governance were held at the end of June in Hargeisa. The conferences represented an opportunity to bring participants from diverse backgrounds to a common understanding of basic concepts related to women in local governments. The women stressed the need for approval of the gender quota by the house of representatives. As result, the majority of clan elders, mayors and three major political parties pledged to support more women in the upcoming elections.

The first ever induction training was conducted for over 150 new Municipality of Mogadishu/ Benadir Regional Administration staff. The urban visioning exercises are ongoing in Hargeisa and Mogadishu and will culminate in production of master plans for the two cities. The first joint (central, regional, local governments and UN) inter-sectoral monitoring mission was conducted in Somaliland.

The programme further supported the development of health and education sector strategies in Puntland which were aligned with the decentralization policy, as well as sector plans and strategies.

Local government engagement in local service delivery increased their contribution from internal revenues, increased service coverage and improved consistency. For example, Somaliland increased their Service Delivery Models (SDMs) contribution to US\$ 508,749 in 2019, a five-fold increase from 2014. Local governments in Puntland increased SDM contributions from five to six per cent and FGS from 10 to 15 per cent.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The Puntland presidential election in January disrupted the smooth implementation of quarter one activities and diverted the attention of government officials both at the local and central levels since political campaigns were happening in the major towns of Puntland. In addition, the appointment of a new government took longer than expected, thereby delaying programme implementation as government accounts were temporary ceased until the new government was formed. The delay particularly affected the ability of sector ministries to transfer the funds to the target SDM districts.

The current suspension of ILO work in Somaliland negatively affected the implementation of LDF activities. Work on this is yet to commence. The disruption will likely negatively affect tens thousands of people, who were to benefit from these projects. However, efforts have been made to resolve this impasse with meetings with the President and senior government officials having already taken place.

Almost all districts in Jubaland, South West, Galmudug and HirShabelle do not collect taxes and do not generate their own resources to locally support service delivery. There are two main factors: lack of technical and human resources and the absence of a system to collect taxes. The programme continues to collect information to better understand the situation.

Other challenges included, delays in funding, frequent turnover of staff, limited capacity of local government and delayed formation of district councils.

MPTF Funds received during reporting period: US\$ 3,221,673

MPTF Funds expenditure during reporting period: US\$ 7,403,194

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Programme supported employment opportunities within the fisheries value chain, from basic fishing and processing to developing the role of dried fish, particularly in improving nutrition for coastal and inland households. Fiberglass canoes have been procured providing employment opportunities to asset-poor fishing communities.

A well consulted and researched National Employment Policy has been completed. The policy has been translated into Somali and is currently awaiting to be debated by cabinet. It is envisaged that the policy will be ratified by September.

The Joint Programme commissioned the first nationwide Labour Force Survey (LFS) since 2014. Technical training for enumerators and field staff drafted by the Ministry of Labour and Department of National Statistics have been completed. The short-term staffing to implement the LFS have been strategically selected from all regions of Somalia to facilitate smooth collection of data from all FMSs.

Ten fish processing centres have been constructed by the Joint Programme. A total of 120 unemployed and unskilled young fishers (70 women) from the IDP/disadvantaged population – 60 in Bossaso, 30 in Kismayo and 30 in Berbera – improved their entrepreneurship skills and became self-employed through setting up and managing their 24 registered micro-enterprises in the fishery sector through Business Development Services. The beneficiaries acquired fish processing skills and access to revolving funds through the Programme.

One hundred and eighty-four persons in Mogadishu, one-hundred in Kismayo and one-hundred in Baidoa received solar energy technology training and entrepreneurship skills through a three-month tailor-made training programme. In Mogadishu and Kismayo, a total 48 unemployed young people (24 women) became self-employed by setting up and managing 16 micro-enterprises in the solar energy sector in their local markets. Ten households and public institutions had access to solar light and safe water through installation of solar panels and water pumps in three locations.

In the Hudur district of South West State, 75 unemployed at-risk young people received good citizenship training through a three-month tailor-made psycho-social rehabilitation programme. Joint Programme funds were used to construct three new modern training facilities through public infrastructure rehabilitation coupled with job placement opportunities and practical training. Young people benefited from construction skills and hands on training on masonry, plumbing and painting. The Programme also provided alternative livelihoods trainings for 30 prisoners in Mogadishu Central Prison.

The construction of the Mogadishu One-Stop Youth Centre has been completed. The Centre is currently being furnished and equipped to ensure that the space is youth friendly and vibrant.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The deterioration of the security situation in project sites in the south of the country has affected project implementation, monitoring and commissioning of equipment. Limited capacities of the federal and local officers in programming remained a key challenge in programme implementation. Lack of clarity on the roles and responsibilities of the Regional State authorities in the implementation phase resulted in a misunderstanding between different government departments. This issue was resolved through mediation.

MPTF Funds received during reporting period: US\$ 3,084,266

MPTF Funds expenditure during reporting period: US\$ 3,976,219

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

UN Population Fund (UNFPA) Somalia supported the delivery of quality sexual and reproductive health services, including almost 5,000 institutional deliveries by skilled birth attendants (SBAs) and 22,838 antenatal care visits in the supported health facilities and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (CEmoNC) Centers. Two thousand, two hundred and ninety-five critically ill pregnant women received care through referrals to the CEmoNC centers for management of pregnancy-related complications to prevent avoidable deaths. Thirty-five thousand women of child-bearing age (many of whom are already mothers) were reached through awareness and outreach programmes through community-owned resource persons in order to increase birth spacing (family planning) services utilization and acceptance.

UNFPA Somalia supported 12 CeMONC facilities to provide comprehensive emergency obstetric care services in Somaliland, Puntland and the southern central states of Somalia. UNFPA has introduced clinical management of rape (CMR) services across the country. This fills a critical gap in services for rape survivors and overall sexual and reproductive health rights services. Implementation of the midwifery strategy continued with UNFPA supporting a total of 13 midwifery schools across the country.

The youth project enhanced the capacity of youth networks, regional youth representatives and students on communication and leadership, theatre-based techniques for behaviour change communication and peer education. In the framework of a peace-building project focusing on youth, seven youth-led campaigns were facilitated across three project districts reaching over 2,375 young people during the reporting period.

Through innovative social media platforms, over 140,000 people were reached on Facebook, Twitter and YouTube amplifying voices of youth on political participation. Likewise, 130 weekly radio programmes on Youth4Peace were produced and aired in the three regions where relevant topics have been debated by prominent youth. Twenty-four blogs have been produced by youth in the three regions and 16 short videos developed carrying youth voices on key political topics. District Youth Councils have been formed in the three regions. One hundred and eighteen youth in Jubaland and South West have benefited from office equipment and training on basic management and leadership as well as communication skills.

The Somali Demographic and Health Survey is a national sample survey whose main objective is to provide evidence in health and demography to guide development of programmes, monitor and evaluate Somali national, sub-national and sector development plans, including the SDGs, as well as form the key ingredients in the formulation of effective policies by all stakeholders. Technical staff were capacitated to design sample surveys, analyse and evaluate the quality of data, prepare higher quality sample survey reports, disseminate data through user-friendly technologies, and maintain and update sampling frames.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Limited accessibility due to security constraints led to abandonment of the demographic and health survey in two regions. A cyclone in Somaliland caused population displacement distorting part of the sampling frame that had been constructed. During the survey in parts of southern Somalia, heavy rains and flooding slowed progress. Access to satellite imagery used in constructing the sampling frame was difficult due to challenges in accessing the needed license.

MPTF Funds received during reporting period: US\$ 6,726,971

MPTF Funds expenditure during reporting period: US\$ 5,380,430

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The draft Social Protection Policy was endorsed in March by the Social Protection steering committee following extensive review. The Policy document highlights the need for social protection in Somalia based on the chronic vulnerability, especially for children, women, elderly, persons with disabilities, youth, larger households, migrants and displaced people and minorities. Three meetings of the Technical Working group were held to finalize the drafting of the Policy and to draft the template for the mapping Social Safety net programmes.

In terms of capacity building, Somalia joined the Africa Community of Practice on Cash Transfers. UNICEF and the World Bank supported a network of government officials responsible for social cash transfers and three high level officials participated in the May annual meeting in Kigali, Rwanda, where Somali participants learned from the experiences of other African countries on linking cash transfer to human capital development and established contacts with peer colleagues.

Additionally, a multidisciplinary team composed of FGS and UNICEF personnel participated in a free online programme entitled: “The Practice of PDIA (Problem Driven Iterative Adaptation): Building Capability by Delivering Results” of the Building State Capabilities programme at the Center of International Development at Harvard University.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The 23 March attack at the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) claimed the lives of the Deputy Minister and several high-level officials. The resulting changes to the Ministry’s leadership on 7 April led to the delay in the adoption of the Social Protection Policy document by the Cabinet. This further delayed the design and implementation of the communication strategy and the implementation framework which are both pending the adoption of the Policy document.

The death of the finance focal person at MoLSA following the attack also constituted a challenge for the financial and administrative management of the Programme, due to the delay in the recruitment of his successor and time needed to become familiarized with UN procedures for cash disbursements.

MPTF Funds received during reporting period: US\$ 0

MPTF Funds expenditure during reporting period: US\$ 378,633

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The reporting period saw various environmental protection activities and awareness campaigns implemented across Somalia. An environmental activist team in Puntland initiated “one house, one tree” campaign where more than 3,000 seeds were planted in Bosaso city with similar efforts underway in Garowe, Galkaio, Gardo and Badhan. Five workshops were held led by the Federal Ministry of Livestock, Forest and Range (MoLFAR) in Mogadishu, Dusamareeb, Jowhar, Baidoa and Kismayo. One hundred fifty persons attended, representing youth, women, business, religious groups and the private sector.

In Puntland, the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Climate Change conducted media awareness and a sensitization workshop for 80 (70 per cent women) community members in Baran District. The event highlighted the adverse impacts of charcoal production on the natural environment as well as socio-economic implications while highlighting options of reforestation and alternative energy solutions to charcoal use, such as liquified petroleum gas and charcoal produced from invasive species such as *prosopis juliflora*.

To strengthen the role of media professionals on environmental reporting, a network of environmental journalism was launched in Mogadishu by the FGS and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP). Fifteen journalists selected from the local TVs and radio stations attended. Issues such as land degradation, deforestation, pollution and climate change were discussed. To help Somalia enforce the ban on illegal charcoal trade, UNEP hosted a multilateral meeting for the Federal Republic of Somalia, Gulf States and Somalia’s neighbouring countries.

At policy level, and with technical support from the Joint Programme, the peer review for the draft National Charcoal Policy was completed in March.

In Puntland, more than 5,480 women headed households and 100 women retailers have transitioned to energy efficient cooking stoves. Alternative livelihood options were also implemented in Jubaland state. More than 4,950 beneficiaries (50 per cent women) received vegetable harvesting crates, fodder seed and beekeeping items.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

Availability of funds is a challenge as Programme budget has a shortfall of 67 per cent. The political changes in the FMSs and tensions at federal level has impacted the implementation of 2019 activities and full engagement of government focal points. Current security challenges have affected post-distribution monitoring assessments under the alternative energy and livelihood component of the Programme. As a result, partners are yet to measure the level of impact of the empowerment that communities have acquired and to be able to formulate evidence-based decisions on the way forward.

MPTF Funds received during reporting period: US\$ 1,099,730

MPTF Funds expenditure during reporting period: US\$ 654,934

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The capacity of the Inter-Ministerial Task Force was enhanced to take an active role in the implementation of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and Human Rights Roadmap with their respective institutions, including their contribution to the Convention Against Torture (CAT) report and processes to domesticate both the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and Convention on the Rights of Persons With Disabilities (CRPD).

Forty members from the Inter-Ministerial Task Force and Banadir District Focal Points were trained on women's rights in Mogadishu. The training focused on the ratification of CEDAW and the need for accelerating the parliaments' approval of the Sexual Offense Bill and the FGM Bill.

Forty staff of the MoWHRD and Banadir district focal points completed a two-day Children and Armed Conflict training in March. The training addressed the protection of children with in-depth discussions on the protection of the children in armed conflict and how the national policy addressing these issues can be advanced by the Ministry and the Banadir district administrations.

About 60 staff of relevant lines ministries, Inter-Ministerial Task Force and representatives from FMSs benefited from a two-day training on international human rights treaties and mechanisms in April in Mogadishu. The participants were equipped with skills and knowledge on reporting under key treaties including CRC, CRPD, CAT, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCRs).

MoWHRD conducted outreach in Jubaland on the UPR recommendations, CRC and CAAC roadmap and strengthened the relationship between the FGS and Jubaland ministries in the implementation of UPR commitments. Around 30 participants attended the meetings, including the Director-General of the Ministry of Women, Family Affairs and Human Rights in Jubaland and the Director of Human Rights at FGS MoWHRD.

MoWHRD produced awareness materials in the form of billboards to educate the public on promotion and protection of human rights. Key messages included the right to education, right to health and right to a fair trial.

Capacity was enhanced at the MoWHRD and Parliament, including the Legal Advisor for Gender and Parliamentary Committee at the House of People, who will organise trainings to enhance the human right skills of committee members.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The Programme is supporting a process and requires not only the commitment and dedication of the government ministries but technical support to establish and consolidate institutional mechanisms and formulate policies to mainstream universal human rights and other international treaties and covenants in all government work. Implementation pace remains slower than desired. This is partly due to the difficulty to recruit qualified consultants. Moreover, capacity constraints remain with the Parliamentary Human Rights Committee, which now has a dedicated consultant linked to their committee.

MPTF Funds received during reporting period: US\$ 1,723,854

MPTF Funds expenditure during reporting period: US\$ 282,374

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The Joint Programme continues to work in close collaboration with the FGS, FMSs and relevant ministries to strengthen the role of women in peace- and state-building processes, focusing on their leadership and empowerment.

UN Women has initiated the process of developing a National Action Plan (NAP) on UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1325 on Women, Peace and Security with MoWHRD. A progress review on Somalia on the development of a NAP on UNSCR 1325 has been compiled and is expected to contribute to the creation of an informed and evidence base platform that will inform the development of the overall NAP for the implementation of the Resolution in Somalia.

At the federal level, the Council of Ministers passed the Sexual Offences Bill in May which is a positive step in addressing sexual violence and strengthening the provision of support to survivors.

A first case conviction of perpetrators of rape took place in Puntland using the Puntland Rape Act. In Somaliland the FGM Bill was passed by the Cabinet of Ministers. However, it has been put on hold as some religious leaders raised concerns regarding the age of marriage. Subsequently, a committee proposed amendments to the Bill which was rejected by the civil society women organizations. UN Women is working closely with UNFPA and civil society organizations to negotiate the deadlock and present it to parliament.

Regional consultations are ongoing for the development of a draft FGM Bill at the federal level which is in its final stages and will be presented to the Cabinet once finished. A draft FGM Bill in Puntland has been endorsed by the Cabinet and will be presented in parliament. A zero-tolerance policy against FGM is in place in Puntland in addition to a zero tolerance Fatwa by religious leaders.

KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

As in the Joint Programme on Women's Political Participation, Leadership and Empowerment, political disagreements between FGS and FMSs affected the collaboration between different Ministries for Women across different levels of government. Women in the positions of decision making continue to align themselves along with clan divisions and do not necessarily advocate for the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Agenda once in power. Capacity-building and influence of national gender advisors needs to be further enhanced to bring transformational change.

MPTF Funds received during reporting period: US\$ 1,099,730

MPTF Funds expenditure during reporting period: US\$ 342,232

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The UN Youth Advisor supported inter-agency coordination on youth affairs, particularly through the Inter-Agency Working Group on Youth. The implementation of the UN Youth Strategy for Somalia continued, with significant progress on establishing and strengthening mechanisms for youth participation, such as the Somali National Youth Council and the UN Youth Advisory Board. UN staff capacities have also been increased through technical training on youth-sensitive conflict analysis and youth-inclusive peace programming provided in partnership with the Swedish Folke Bernadotte Academy.

Following the first full year of implementation of the UN Strategic Framework 2017-2020 (UNSF), the RCO led the development and finalization in May of the UN Country Results Report for 2018 which represents the first time that the UN in Somalia has collectively reflected and reported on the totality of its contribution to Somalia's achievements in advancing its development and state-building priorities, including through the MPTF. The Report was published online and disseminated to government and donor partners ([link](#)).

The Risk Management Unit (RMU) enhanced its risk analytical support and cooperation with the UN partners, especially on information sharing on the Contractor Information Management System (CIMS) and substantive risk management discussions in the Risk Working Group. Measures have been undertaken to enhance the CIMS database and improve its data security. A consultant was hired on data extraction from the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group (SEMG) 2017 and 2018 reports, which has been completed, while integrating data on CIMS and updating of historical data is ongoing. Contract value in CIMS has reached USD 5.5 billion. The RMU has enhanced the capacity building approach towards adult learning and interactive participation documented in a learning programme outline on 'Managing Project Risk'. Capacity development activities were also undertaken with government officials and NGOs during the reporting period.

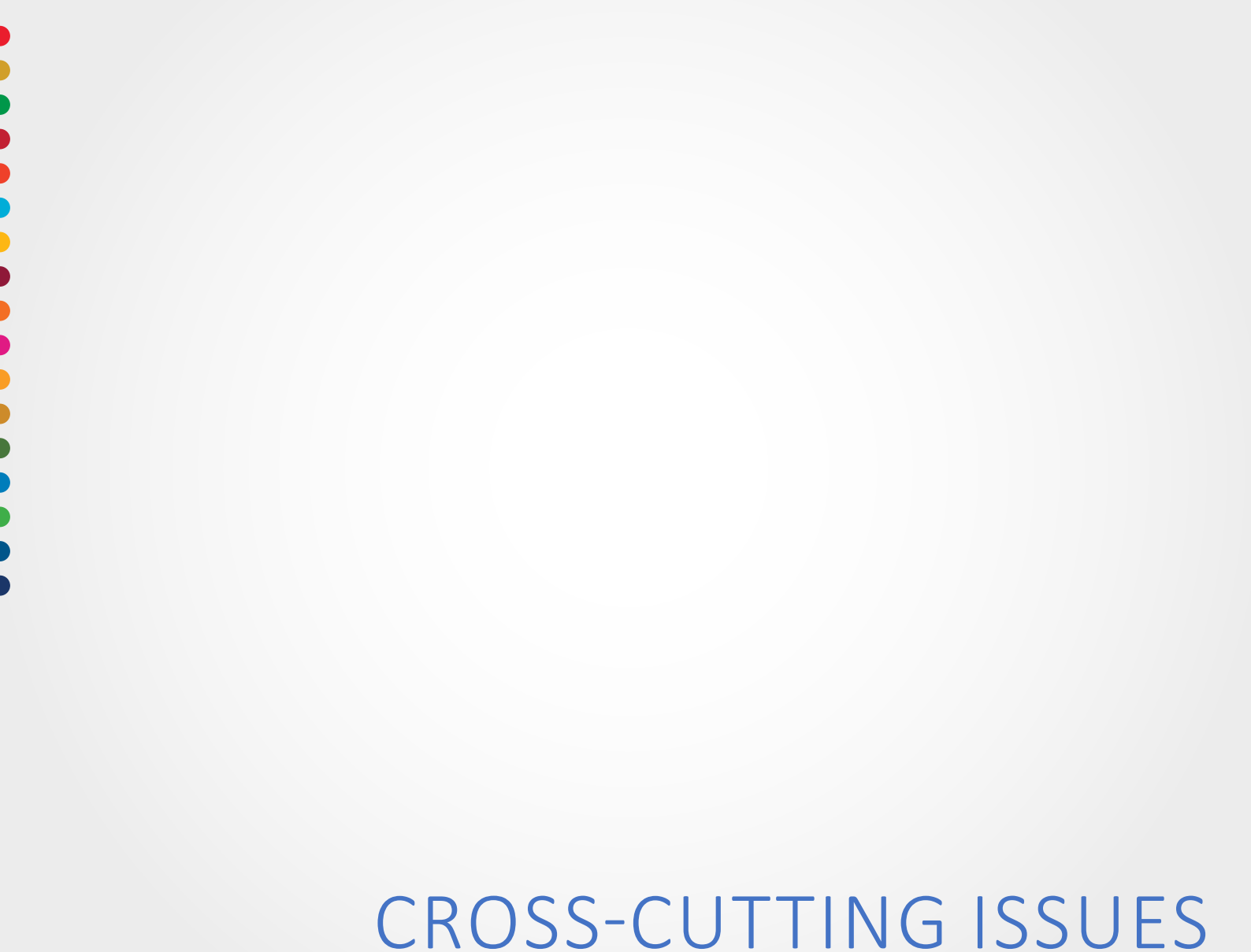
KEY CONSTRAINTS & CHALLENGES

The 1 January mortar attack on the UN Compound in Mogadishu caused significant disruption to the UN's work in Somalia, including for Enabler entities, due to risk mitigation measures being implemented and diversion of staff resources to supporting UN system-wide security risk management initiatives. The implementation of the ongoing UN Development and Resident Coordinator System in Somalia, including some delays in rolling out of global recruitment processes, meant that the RCO was operating below capacity for much of the reporting period. However, many outstanding recruitments are ongoing and nearing completion.

As the RMU increased its provision of timely, accurate and specific information analysis in response to growing requests, this is taking the RMU in more refined areas of support. This has resulted in a focus of quality over quantity, and a reduction in the current annual target for risk analyses. Furthermore, information sharing across the UN remains challenging. However, there has been significant improvement, especially on information related to fraud, misconduct and corruption matters.

MPTF Funds received during reporting period: US\$ 1,800,000

MPTF Funds expenditure during reporting period: US\$ 1,281,946



CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES



GENDER PERFORMANCE

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

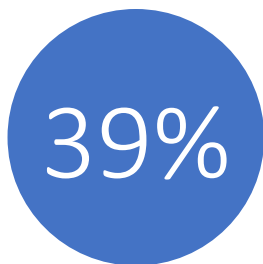
The Joint Programme on Reconciliation and Federalism provided technical assistance and other support to implementing partners to increase the capacity of women’s groups in the areas of governance and government/community engagement. The Programme also collaborates with the UNDP’s gender unit, CSOs and other key partners to support training and mentoring of women in government.

The Joint Programme on Constitutional Review continued to advocate for gender equality and reflect women’s aspirations as essential components of the constitutional review roadmap and a key aspect of sustainable peace and a more inclusive Somali society. The project envisages the inclusion of women and representatives from women’s organizations to actively participate in meetings, forums, dialogues at federal and state level to contribute to the constitution review process, so that they can play greater roles in the political, social and economic life of their country after the adoption of the constitution.

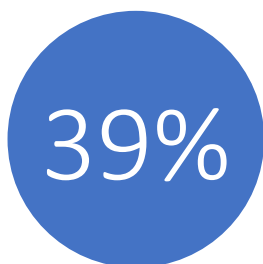
Special efforts are being made to include the voices of women and youth whose contribution to sustainable state and peacebuilding in Somalia must be recognized at the highest political levels. The Joint Justice Programme includes activities focusing on gender and women’s rights, such as addressing SGBV cases. During this reporting period, 52 SGBV cases were provided with legal support in the form of legal representation at the Attorney General’s Office in Puntland. Moreover, through its support to alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms, the Programme enhanced access to justice for women by increasing and ensuring their participation and addressing their issues in the ADR centres. Continuous training is given to elders and religious leaders at these centres to sensitise them on the right to justice and fair representation.

In Somaliland to promote and influence increased female representation in district councils in the upcoming elections, JPLG helped organize two conferences to discuss issues related to women’s barriers to participation and collectively recommend some concrete actions to remedy these issues. These conferences facilitated a dialogue between the potential women candidates, traditional elders and other senior government officials. Both local and district governments and traditional elders agreed to support the increased representation of women in local governance.

UNFPA Country Programme implemented gender priorities utilizing capacity building, advocacy and GBV service provision strategies. Eighty-seven health workers gained skills to provide clinical management of rape in Puntland, Somaliland and at Federal level. In addition, 18 field level coordinators in Puntland (17 female) gained capacities for understanding and applying the new 2017 coordination handbook for GBV. Fifteen Cluster leads in the Somalia Humanitarian response gained skills and knowledge for integrating gender and GBV concerns into the Humanitarian Response Plan, and 18 religious leaders and 29 service providers gained skills on advocating for FGM abandonment.



of outputs across Joint Programmes are gender specific ⁴



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

Somalia is a signatory of different international and regional treaties and has obliged itself to follow key human rights standards, including clauses as stipulated in Article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) that “every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without unreasonable restrictions, to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors.” The Joint Programme for Electoral Support is designed according to this fundamental right with the aim to move the country from a clan-based limited franchise electoral process as in 2016 into universal suffrage elections in 2020/2021. Specific objectives in this regard, include enhancing the independence of the NIEC, promoting inclusiveness during the voter registration and ensuring a level playing field for all actors in electoral laws.

The PCVE project applies a human rights-based approach throughout all programme activities by including the most marginalized members of society, giving a voice to the most excluded and uses the UN’s convening powers to bring together rights holders to ensure their voices are heard, and that the government is capacitated to fulfil its obligations and remain accountable towards society. The project specifically includes activities to empower civil society and strengthens human rights as a key component to successful PCVE approaches in trainings and workshops. By applying a bottom up approach to policy development, commencing at the lowest tiers of governance, the project aims to include the voices of marginalized communities. As grievances of the population, particularly related to human rights violations, are systematically being used by violent extremist groups to mobilize support, the project includes a dedicated capacity building component for state institutions to make duty bearers more responsive to existing concerns.

The Joint Justice Programme follows human rights principles in its implementation. The programme is closely aligned with the Joint Human Rights Programme, as the role of the National Human Rights Commission is to provide oversight of all Rule of Law institutions. JJP supports the provision of free legal representation to safeguard the rights of the accused, often belonging to the most vulnerable groups, either in police custody or in prison. Special attention is given to pretrial detainees who have awaited their trial for longer periods than provided by law. During this reporting period, 495 (378 female and 262 IDPs) individuals received legal representation and 1,319 IDPs (996 female) received paralegal services in Puntland.

The Joint Security Service Governance Support Project intends to mainstream human rights through stated commitments articulated through trainings. In April, three human rights awareness training sessions were delivered by UNSOM’s Human Rights and Protection Group’s Women’s Protection Unit and Child Protection Unit with the support of the UNSOM-UNDP I-SSR Section. The sessions, attended by 73 participants from MoIS focused on key human rights concepts foreseen in the provisional constitution of Somalia against the background of national, regional and international human rights instruments and the role of the State in promoting human rights. Discussions were also held on specific human rights challenges in Somalia, including conflict related sexual violence, SGBV practices, and the recruitment and use of child soldiers.

94%

of Joint Programmes included protection risk assessments in their context analysis

32%

of outputs across all JPs designed to address specific protection concerns

42%

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

The 2018 UN MPTF Annual Report was published and circulated to donors on 1 March 2019 and provided a detailed overview of the most significant Joint Programmes achievements during the last year. In addition, the Q4 2018 and Q1 2019 UN MPTF Newsletters were shared with the donors, partners and colleagues on 8 March and 7 May respectively. The newsletters focused on success stories and updates from UN MPTF Joint Programmes.

On 19 June, a donor briefing was held in Mogadishu and Nairobi. The UN MPTF Secretariat provided a presentation on the overall status of the Fund, including an overview of current Joint Programmes, funding status and donor contributions. The Secretariat also addressed donor's feedback regarding the 2018 Annual Progress Report and updated the donors on the ongoing UN Development System Reform and its implications for the UN MPTF.

The UN's Country Results Report for 2018, which reports on the totality of the UN's contribution towards Somalia's peace and development priorities as articulated in the NDP, was published in May. The report outlines the contribution of the UN MPTF to these priorities within the context of the overall umbrella of UN support provided in Somalia.



50%

Adherence to reporting timelines ⁶



2

Newsletters Published



1

Quarterly Donor Briefings Held

RISK MANAGEMENT

There has been limited cooperation between fund administrators of the SDRF and donors on implementation of the Joint Risk Management Strategy (JRMS). Attempts were made at the beginning of the year to complete donor led deep dive risk analysis on GBV, however the event did not take place due to changes in donor representation at the Risk Management Group (RMG).

The RMU has enhanced the risk analytical support and its cooperation with the UN Agencies, especially on information sharing on CIMS and substantive risk management discussions in the Risk Working Group. Measures have been undertaken to enhance the CIMS database and improve its data security. A consultant was hired on data extraction from the SEMG 2017 and 2018 reports, which has been already completed, while integrating data on CIMS and updating of historical data are ongoing. Contract value in CIMS has reached USD 5.5 billion.

The RMU has enhanced the capacity building approach towards adult learning and interactive participation documented in a learning programme outline on “Managing Project Risk.” Capacity development activities were undertaken with government officials and NGOs during the reporting period. The RMU has initiated exchange of its expertise and knowledge sharing with UNHCR Kenya, UN Lebanon and UN Humanitarian Agencies in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Finally, the reporting period also saw the RMU supported Capacity Injection Reporting Tool (CIRT) become operational.



Risk Management Group meetings held

Going into the second half of 2019, the UN, together with Government and donor partners, will continue to build on lessons learned and successes of the Fund to accelerate progress towards Somalia's peace- and state-building goals in a manner that builds strong Somali institutions, with a robust civil society and a resilient population.

The UN will align itself with the newly articulated Government priorities under NDP9 and will continue to work closely with the Government and partners to provide support for the finalization of the Plan which represents a new era of cooperation and partnership between Somalia and development partners. The UN will further support the realignment of the SDRF aid architecture that oversees the UN MPTF to ensure that it responds the new demands that arise from the NDP9.

Internally, the UN will continue its roll-out of the global reform on the UN Development and Resident Coordinator System. Under the Reform agenda, the centrality of UN Cooperation Framework (current UN Strategic Framework in Somalia) and 'Delivering as One' agenda has been significantly strengthened in supporting the achievement of the SDGs. There is also a significant increase in focus on pooled funds and joint programming as preferred implementation modality for the UN country presences. For the UN in Somalia, this will likely mean an increased emphasis on the UN MPTF as the focus on collective implementation in line with the 'One-Fund' and 'One-Programme' approach.

While it is envisaged that the Development and Resident Coordinator System Reform will strengthen the overall coherence and strategic direction of the UN, implementation will be incremental and will be shaped by the reform of the SDRF Aid Architecture and the development and finalization of the NDP9. However, the UN is already exploring how these reforms can be best operationalized for the Somalia context in support of the country's development priorities, including through the UN MPTF.

Finally, the launch of this report will be followed within a week by the release of the second quarterly UN MPTF Newsletter of 2019. The Newsletter will provide key information on the latest updates on the UN MPTF and will include human-interest stories from the various Joint Programmes across the portfolio.

ANNEXES

1. Reconciliation and Federalism
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. Joint Justice Programme
7. Joint Security Sector Governance Programme
8. Preventing & Countering Violent Extremism
9. Aid Management & Coordination
10. Local Governance & Decentralized Service Delivery
11. Youth Employment in Somalia
12. UNFPA Country Programme
13. Social Protection
14. Sustainable Charcoal Reduction & Alternative Livelihoods
15. Joint Human Right Programme
16. Stengthening Women's Capacities as Agents of Change
17. Enabling Services

ENDNOTES

¹ MPTF Gateway as of 17 September 2019

² Most indicators are cumulative if not otherwise indicated.

³ Please note that expenditures reported for all Joint Programmes are uncertified. Certified annual expenditures will become available with 2019 Annual Financial Report of MPTF Office (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4SO00>) in May 2020 upon submission of certified financial reports by participating UN Agencies.

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

⁵ Staff members are those contracted to undertake work for the Joint Programme including full time staff, consultants, advisors, interns, etc. Staff members with responsibility for gender issues are those who have gender related activities included in their Terms of Reference.

⁶ 2019 MPTF semi-annual report sent on 19 September 2019.



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CONTACTS

Ms. Jo Nickolls
Head of the Integrated Office (a.i.)
jo.nickolls@one.un.org

Mr. Charles st George
Strategic Planning & Monitoring Specialist
charles.stgeorge@one.un.org