



UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Somalia

QUARTERLY REPORT

1 January – 31 March 2016



Dear Colleagues, dear Partners,



Welcome to the second quarterly report of the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UN MPTF). Following 2015, which focused on getting the joint programmes designed and launched, the first quarter of 2016 was dedicated almost entirely on implementation and on the expansion or extension of current efforts. All of this is happening under the strong guidance and oversight of the SDRF structures, which are now robust platforms for genuine policy engagement between national and regional actors and between Somali representatives and the international community.

As Somalia approaches a number of key milestones, a number of Joint Programmes in fact experienced acceleration in their activities, which are highlighted in this report. At the same time, new initiatives were started during the reporting period. I am particularly pleased to report on the launch of the UN MPTF National Window, which allows fund transfers directly to national entities. In this regard, a pilot project of \$2 million investment from the Peacebuilding Fund for the rehabilitation of small-scale infrastructure is now underway. The project channels funds directly to the Central Bank of Somalia, on budget and on treasury, using the national financial systems under the oversight of the Ministry of Finance. In the design of the National Window and this project, the UN has collaborated very closely with the World Bank. As a result, a number of procedures have been harmonized, and capacity strengthening efforts are coordinated. The UN and the WB windows do differ slightly in the range of projects that can be funded, in the nature of the oversight provided, and the levels of governance that can be reached through these mechanisms. We believe that both mechanisms will yield valid lessons and inform on-going efforts to strengthen country systems.

The Joint Programme on Alternative Livelihoods to Charcoal Production was approved by the SDRF Steering Committee and we very much look forward to reporting on initial results in the next report. The UN MPTF has also reinvigorated its risk management work, with the on-boarding in early March of a full-time Trust Fund Risk Manager. Analysis of the Funds' risk exposure continues, and we look forward to discussing Risk Management at an upcoming SDRF Steering Committee meeting, as agreed earlier this month.

Now that the UN MPTF mechanism is fully operational, we need to build on initial discussions we are having in various fora, and bilaterally, and develop a robust, strategic pipeline for 2016 and beyond. We must ensure that the MPTF fully contributes to Somalia's priorities, and notably to the vision and goals that will be reflected in the National Development Plan (NDP) and the successor arrangements to the Compact. The UN MPTF is a shared instrument for promoting stability and long-term development across the country. In the next few months, I invite you to a collective reflection on how our UN MPTF can best support these long-term aspirations.

Thank you again for your support to, and trust in the UN MPTF.

Kind regards,

Peter de Clercq
Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General,
Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia

OVERVIEW

GENERAL UPDATES	4
OVERVIEW	4
LEVEL I: UN MPTF FUND PERFORMANCE	5
QUALITY OF OPERATIONS	5
UN MPTF MANAGEMENT	5
DONOR ENGAGEMENT	5
CROSSCUTTING ISSUES	5
LEVEL II: PORTFOLIO-LEVEL ASSESSMENT	6
LEVEL III: JOINT PROGRAMME-LEVEL ASSESSMENT (SUMMARY)	6
HIGHLIGHTS OF JOINT PROGRAMME RESULTS	10
JOINT PROGRAMME ON SUPPORT TO THE FEDERAL STATE FORMATION PROCESS	10
HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS	10
KEY CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES	10
JOINT PROGRAMME ON CONSTITUTIONAL REVIEW	11
HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS	11
KEY CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES	11
JOINT PROGRAMME FOR SUPPORT TO THE ELECTORAL PROCESS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA	12
HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS	12
KEY CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES	12
JOINT PROGRAMME ON SUPPORT TO BUILDING INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS OF PARLIAMENT IN SOMALIA	13
HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS	13
KEY CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES	13
JOINT PROGRAMME ON SUPPORT TO THE RULE OF LAW	14
HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS	14
KEY CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES	15
UN JOINT PROGRAMME ON YOUTH EMPLOYMENT	16
HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS	16
KEY CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES	16
JOINT PROGRAMME ON INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	17
HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS	17
KEY CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES	17
UN JOINT PROGRAMME ON LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND DECENTRALISED SERVICE DELIVERY (JPLG)	18
HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS	18
KEY CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES	18
UN JOINT PROGRAMME ON ENABLING SERVICES	19
HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS	19
KEY CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES	19
MPTF COMMUNICATIONS	20
MPTF RISK MANAGEMENT	20
LOOKING FORWARD	21
CONTACTS	21
ANNEXES	21

GENERAL UPDATES

Overview

- As of 31 March 2016, the fund had \$124.53 million in committed resources from nine donors, including the Peacebuilding Fund;
- The UN MPTF National Window for government-implemented projects was launched with a \$2 million investment from the Peacebuilding Fund for small scale, local infrastructure projects. The operational manual was finalised and training on the national window was delivered to government counterparts. More resources will be redirected to this mechanism, in order to support the use of national systems.
- A Joint Programme on Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods was approved by the SDRF Steering Committee.
- The UN, in collaboration with the FGS, the World Bank, and donors continued to implement the SDRF Trust Fund Risk Management strategy. This strategy allows for the identification and analysis of, and response to, a range of risks that may affect the Trust Funds' operations.
- The UN MPTF finalised its monitoring framework, with Level II indicators (added value of the MPTF).
- The UN MPTF secretariat welcomed the addition of a dedicated Trust Fund Risk Manager (Merita Jorgo, at merita.jorgo@undp.org) in early March. Unlike many other UN Multi-Donor Trust Funds put in place in other countries, the UN MPTF Secretariat has not been established as a separate, dedicated unit, and its costs are not covered by donor contributions to the Fund. Instead, the Secretariat is supported by a range of existing RCO functions, and funded by other sources and modalities. We are particularly grateful to the Peacebuilding Fund and the UNDP New Deal Facility for providing resources for the Risk Management and Monitoring functions respectively.






SDRF-Endorsed MPTF Projects

State Formation Process	Active
Constitutional Programme	Active
Electoral Support Programme	Active
Parliament Support Programme	Active
Rule of Law Programme	Active
Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods	Initiation Phase
Youth Employment Programme	Active
Institutional Capacity Development	Active
Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery (JPLG)	Active
UN Enablers	Active

UN MPTF Projects in the Pipeline

Community Recovery and Extension of State Authority	PBF approved; formulation of programmes through SDRF underway
Public Works Project	Strategic Review (PSG4)
Refugee return and Integration	Strategic Review (PSG 4)

Donor Contributions, USD millions

		Committed	Deposited	Deposit %
	Denmark	20.08	4.02	20.0%
	DfID	13.3	13.3	100.0%
	EU	35.31	27.95	79.2%
	Italy	2.89	0.7	24.2%
	Norway	10.41	4.68	44.9%
	SDC	6.44	2.32	36.1%
	SIDA	24.9	13.15	52.8%
	PBF	11.2	11.2	100.0%
TOTALS		124.53	77.32	62.08%

Rounded to two decimal digits, includes only signed commitments.

Level I: UN MPTF Fund Performance

Fund-level Performance. The following indicators measure the performance of the fund at the level of disbursements, management, donor behavior as well as programmatic obligations, including communications and risk management.

Quality of operations

Category	Indicator	Target	Status	Rating
Disbursements and volume	Total UN MPTF annual disbursements to PUNOs	> \$30 m	\$21,549,937 (MPTF Gateway as 31 March 2016)	
	Disbursement ratio of active programmes $\left[\frac{\text{Total expenditures}}{\text{Allocations}} \right]$	> 90%	20%	
	Number of Joint Programmes developed for approval	5 / year	1 new JP this quarter, (<i>Sustainable Charcoal Reduction</i>), 10 overall	
	No. of JPs received funding within 3 months of SDRF approval	All	No change	

UN MPTF management

Category	Indicator	Target	Status	Rating
Reporting	Adherence to reporting timelines (Up-to-date reporting as per MOUs)	100%	Q1 report on time 30 Apr	
Communication	Number of UN MPTF donor briefings	Monthly	3 briefings (<i>Jan, Feb and Mar</i>)	
	MPTF Newsletter published	Quarterly	Published on 1 April 2016	
Risk management	Implementation of robust risk management systems	Regular RMG meetings and risk reports produced for SDRF SC	RMG convened in March – risk analysis on – going, report to SDRF in Q2	
Coordination	Fund administrator coordination	Quarterly portfolio coordination meetings	N/A	

Donor engagement

Category	Indicator	Target	Status	Rating
Earmarking	% of un-earmarked contributions	50%	7.2%	
Availability of funding	Average time taken to disburse funds after SDRF SC approval	3 months	4 months	

Crosscutting issues

Category	Indicator	Target	Status	Rating
Human rights	% of JPs with explicit HRBA in design,	D – 100%	D – 100%	

	implementation and monitoring)	I – 100% M – 100%	I – 100% M – 100%	
Gender	Average gender marker score	2 a	2 a	

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

Level II: Portfolio-level Assessment

The following indicators measure the value-added of the MPTF as a portfolio as opposed to a situation in which PUNOs and donors engage bilaterally.

Category	Indicator	Target	Status	Rating
Government ownership	Proportion of government officials surveyed who say that government is fully engaged in design, implementation, coordination and monitoring of UN MPTF projects ¹	Design – >75% Implement – >75% Coord – >75% Monitor – >75%	D – 62.5% I – 88% C – 100% M – 75%	
Flexibility	% of un-earmarked contributions	Increase by 10% per quarter	7.2%	
Use of national systems	% of MPTF resources going to national window	Increase by 10% per quarter	3% (1.6% previously)	
Aid transparency	% of UN development funds channeled and reported through SDRF	50% in 2016 Tbd in 2017	41% ²	
UN collaboration and synergy	# of JPs that leverage on each other's results in the same communities (or leverage on each other's results through sequenced approach)	All	On-going	
Transaction costs	Stakeholder perceptions on whether MPTF decreases or increases transaction costs ³	Majority should view MPTF as decreasing transaction costs	Decreasing – 20% Increasing – 10% Same – 30% Don't know – 40%	

Level III: Joint Programme-level Assessment (Summary)

PSG 1: Inclusive Politics			
Joint	PSG Milestones	Progress achieved to date	Status

¹ Total of 9 survey responses were received

² Aid Flow Analysis - Jan 2016

³ Total of 10 responses received (5 PUNOs and 5 Donors)

Programme			
State formation	Inclusive consultations on establishment of Federal Member States in South and Central Regions underway, with Interim State Administrations established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Interim Regional Administrations (IRA) formed in Galmudug, Jubbaland & South West. Efforts to form IRAs in Hiraan & Middle Shabelle ongoing. -Capacity of key institutions enhanced -Operational facilities & logistical support provided to the federalism directorate of FGS/MoIFA. 	
Constitutional review	Finalize and adopt a Federal Constitution by December 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Revision of 10 chapters of the constitution completed. Remaining 5 contentious chapters underwent preliminary review. -Financial & technical assistance/ resources provided to the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs (MoCA). 	
Inclusive institutions (Parliament)	Parliaments established and fully functional at Federal level and in Somaliland and Puntland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Development of Annual Workplans for existing regional parliaments completed. -Capacity of MPs & staff enhanced. -Targets met by NFP on implementation of recommendations of the third party assessment of systems and procedures. 	
Electoral process	Prepare for credible elections by 2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Capacity of National Independent Electoral Commission staff enhanced. -Draft bill on political parties submitted to Federal Parliament. -Supported consultation on the 2016 electoral model. 	
PSG 2: Security			
Joint Programme	PSG Milestones	Progress achieved to date	Status
Rule of Law (Police)	Capacity and accountability of state security institutions to provide basic safety and security strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Progress on construction of the Regional Police HQs. -Capacity assessment of the gender unit at the MOI conducted by Police Reform team. -Final version of SL Police Act submitted to House of Representatives; Community-Policing Action Plan developed; Police Reform Steering committee established; SL Police Training Committee established; Police Planning Unit established at Police HQ. 	
PSG 3: Justice			
Joint Programme	PSG Milestones	Progress achieved to date	Status
Rule of law Courts and Corrections	Somalis have access to fair and affordable justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobile courts operational in Banadir region. - Assessment concluded mobile courts feasible in security permitting areas in Jubbaland & South West. - National Symposium for Integrating Informal Traditional Dispute Resolution into Formal Justice System in 	

		Somaliland.	
PSG 4: Economic Foundations			
Joint Programme	PSG Milestones	Progress achieved to date	Status
Youth employment	ERP on short-term labour intensive employment and demand-driven skills development developed and implemented and begin to generate jobs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Value chain workshop held in Mogadishu on February on the sesame, dairy and fisheries sectors; - Technical training for supervisors and enumerators undertaken on data collection for labor market analysis (LMA); - Survey of existing TVET centres completed; - Work initiated on the development of the Mogadishu One Stop Youth Centre (MOSYC) curricula for construction and life-skills training. - Training provided for key staff of rural infrastructure implementing partners - Work on 15 water catchments and 13 canals completed in Beletweyne, Cabudwaq and Kismayo, providing short-term employment for 2,457 youth; - Work begun on rehabilitation of the Xannaano road in Baidoa and the construction of a tarmac road in Berbera to improve access to the port; - Community consultations for the identification of new urban infrastructure projects completed in Abudwaq, Jowhar and Kismayo, and procurement training provided for district council members and district engineers in each of these locations. 	
PSG 5: Revenue and Services			
Joint Programme	PSG Milestones	Progress achieved to date	Status
Local Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government at all levels better able to manage financial resources; - Enhance transparent and accountable revenue generation - Increase provision of and access to public services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Draft manuals submitted on local government financial management, internal audit and districts audit committee in Somaliland & Puntland. -Capacity of key institutions enhanced -Resumption of systematic property tax collection in Garowe. -Mogadishu Municipality procurement guidelines validated. 	
Crosscutting			
Joint Programme	PSG Milestones	Progress achieved to date	Status
Capacity	Enable governments to fill	-Preparations for the iPRSP compliant	

building	critical capacity gaps in the civil service and strengthen capacity of key ministries and agencies to perform core government functions.	<p>Somalia NDP advanced significantly.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Capacity of MOPIC & other line ministry' staff enhanced. -Two functional reviews completed & validated by management for Ministry of Health & Ministry of Women's Development and Family Affairs. -Interim Macro Economic Technical Working Group set up in Mogadishu. 	
Enabling services	Crosscutting support services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -RCO support to HLPF in Istanbul -RCO led formulation of new approach to Stabilization, renamed CRESTA. -RMU developed and launched new project risk assessment service. -With MPTF support, UNDSS able to maintain Medical Emergency Teams across Somalia. 	

Highlights of Joint Programme Results

Joint Programme on Support to the Federal State Formation Process

MPTF Funds Received in Q1: USD 2,392,180.54

MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q1: USD 724,299

Highlights of key achievements

At the beginning of 2016, consultations on the establishment of the Hiraan and Middle Shabelle Interim Regional Administration (IRA) were underway, with IRAs already formed and charters drafted in Galmudug, Jubbaland and South West (ISWA). In March, the FGS Minister of Interior and Federal Affairs and the Prime Minister participated in a dialogue on Hiraan and Middle Shabelle with elders. By the end of the quarter, efforts to form IRAs were still ongoing.

The Boundaries and Federation Commission (BFC) held its second consultative workshop in Mogadishu in early February to discuss the role of the Commission in the federalism process. As part of the BFC's efforts to increase public acceptance of federalism, the Commission also held a two-day awareness-raising workshop in Adaado in March 2016.

In February, the FGS Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs (MoIFA) organised a workshop with civil society organisations and media in Kismayo, as well as a consultative meeting with Jubbaland officials. The MoIFA and Jubbaland officials' meeting contributed to strengthening cooperation and communication approaches between the two parties. Similar events were held in Baidoa and Adaado in March.

A 'Governance and Leadership' workshop in February was attended by BFC Commissioners, the National Independent Electoral Commission, MoIFA and State Ministers from Jubbaland and Galmudug. In March, Galmudug organised a management, leadership and communication skills capacity building workshop in Adaado for senior officials. In March, civil servants at the ISWA Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation participated in training on financial management and procurement processes.

In addition to supporting the development of capacities within FGS/MoIFA and the emerging state administrations, the project provided further support to human resources and initiated office rehabilitation. In January, two additional technical advisors were engaged at FGS/MoIFA. Work to refurbish a multi-purpose facility for ISWA that will include office and meeting spaces was officially launched on 21 March in Baidoa.

Key constraints and challenges

Over the course of the project, some new priorities that were not part of the original plan arose (e.g. the project supported an unplanned mediation process in Galkayo). Other deviations were partly the result of improved understanding of the actual costs involved with certain project activities. The project board endorsed the new or modified activities.

Some targets set by the interim project were not fully met. Women's representation in trainings, workshops and consultations often fell short of the 30% target. In addition, the state formation process in Hiraan and Middle Shabelle was expected to be completed in early 2016, but the process was delayed by inter-clan tensions that have yet to be resolved.

Security incidents and threat alerts disrupt work as meetings, workshops and reconciliation conferences outside of protected zones have to be rescheduled or cut short. Security issues also impede efforts to ensure inclusive processes and can have a negative impact on the project's budget and planned activities.

Joint Programme on Constitutional Review

MPTF Funds Received in Q1: USD 2,643,722

MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q1: USD 611,776

Highlights of key achievements

One of the Joint Programme's main outcomes is the completion of the constitutional review process. The revision of the 10 chapters of the constitution was completed in January by the Oversight Committee (OC) and the Independent Constitutional Review and Implementation Commission (ICRIC) in Nairobi. These revised chapters were tabled in Parliament in February and will be discussed in future consultations at state and national levels. The Joint Programme assisted in the printing of over 2,800 copies of an OC report containing the 10 revised chapters of the constitution. The remaining five contentious chapters will undergo revision in May 2016.

The Joint Programme provided financial and technical assistance to the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs (MoCA) for the renovation and equipping of their offices, including funding of office operating costs. Ten technical advisors and a number of interns were funded by the Joint Programme to support the MoCA in areas such as civic education.

In March, the public outreach and general civic education on constitutional review process was launched in Baidoa, with a regional public outreach event hosted by the Southwest (SW) State Administration. Organised by the MoCA, with Joint Programme funding, the public outreach event brought together various political stakeholders in SW State.

A Joint Programme funded legal advisor has developed a public information plan and guidelines for the participation of women and marginalised groups in the constitutional review process for the Ministry of Constitution, Federal Affairs and Democratisation in Puntland.

Three OC support staff were hired during the reporting period: 1 Administrative advisor and 2 legal translators. The Joint Programme also continued to provide operational support to the ICRIC through car rental, office space, accommodation and communications.

Key constraints and challenges

The coinciding of other political processes and events (such as the High Level Partnership Forum and recess period of the National Federal Parliament) has required the involvement of constitutional stakeholders and resulted in postponing regional consultations.

Joint Programme for Support to the Electoral Process in the Federal Republic of Somalia

MPTF Funds Received in Q1: USD 2,857,446

MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q1: USD 1,591,510

Note: In December 2015, the Joint Programme was extended until 31 March 2016. The Board later approved a no-cost extension until 30 April 2016.

Highlights of key achievements

One of the key objectives of the Joint Programme is to develop the long-term electoral and institutional capacity of the National Independent Electoral Commission (NIEC). In this regard, the Joint Programme has been advising the NIEC on the Secretariat's future structure to prepare for universal elections in 2020 and assisting with the formation of thematic clusters in line this structure.

To enhance the Commissioners' skills and knowledge in electoral matters, leadership and governance, the Joint Programme supported eight capacity building initiatives benefitting over 100 participants. These covered themes such as the 2016 electoral process, media and communications, gender responsive elections, governance and leadership, voter registration, and human rights and elections.

The Joint Programme supported the provision of five national advisors to the MOIFA's in the first quarter of 2016. This enabled the MOIFA to establish, with support from the Joint Programme, a logistics cell for operational preparations for the electoral process.

In late February 2016, the Council of Ministers submitted a draft bill on political parties to the Federal Parliament. The Joint Programme supported MOIFA in late 2015 to organize a consultative workshop on the draft law. Furthermore, the Joint Programme has been convening the MOIFA and the NIEC to select specialists to examine the electoral lexicon developed in 2015.

The Joint Programme has called for expressions of interest from media organizations and private suppliers to provide public information products on the electoral processes legal framework. The Joint Programme engaged a UNDP expert on procurement to assist with the evaluation of suppliers.

The Joint Programme's support to the National Leadership Forum's consultations in January 2016 enabled Somali leaders to further discuss the appropriate model for the 2016 electoral process. In anticipation of a agreement (reached in early April), the Joint Programme undertook preparatory planning for assistance by UN leadership.

Key constraints and challenges

The main challenge faced by the Joint Programme continues to be uncertainty surrounding the detailed modality of the 2016 electoral process. In this context, planning has taken place as to the scope, timeframe and extent of the support required. The completion of a comprehensive programme document that lays out the support to the 2016 electoral process and towards future universal elections is subject to political consensus. A key lesson learned that has enabled the Joint Programme to succeed in delivering support amid such uncertainty has been to incorporate flexibility in work plans to be able to respond to changing priorities.

Joint Programme on Support to Building Inclusive Institutions of Parliament in Somalia

MPTF Funds Received in Q1: USD 500,000

MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q1: USD 0

Highlights of key achievements

During the reporting period, extensive consultation was undertaken with national counterparts and relevant donors on the development of an Annual Work Plan (AWP) for 2016. The consultation resulted in the development of draft workplans for all existing regional parliaments. The AWP 2016 was submitted to Project Board Meetings held with the NFP; however, the board recommended the postponement of the AWP's approval until funding issues were clarified.

The Joint Programme delivered capacity building activities for the NFP, Somaliland, Galmudug and South West Parliaments benefitting 155 MPs and staff in areas of legislative drafting, outreach, rules of procedure, and principles of democracy and democratic society.

NFP has met the target on implementation of recommendations of the third party assessment of their systems and procedures resulting in positive impacts on the organizational and institutional capacities of the Parliament. A consultancy firm supported the completion of the ABRIMO recommendations in January 2016. The firm produced a range of manuals and guidelines including on HR policy and procedures, financial management and accounting, procurement and inventory management.

Communication between NFP, donors and implementing partners has been significantly improved with the provision of video and teleconferencing (VTC) equipment. This will contribute to reduced travel costs and decrease the exposure to security risks.

The NFP deployed 2 legal officers for one month to Galmudug Parliament to support the development and approval of the Parliamentary Agenda for its second session and the amendment of the Rules of Procedure.

An assessment mission was undertaken of the Somaliland Parliament's regional office in Awdal and identified the need to deliver further training to staff to help them better serve as a link between MPs and the population.

Key constraints and challenges

The delay in the approval of the AWP 2016 due to funding uncertainties has been a challenge for implementing activities during the reporting period. This prevented the development of Letter of Agreements with counterparts for the current year. However, the Joint Programme and its counterparts remain committed to implementation and have prioritised capacity building activities delivered by the project's internal expertise.

Security and operational conditions in Somalia continue to hamper the Joint Programme's activities both at national and regional level, particularly in emerging states where UNDP presence is still limited. Challenges have included limited options for secure venues, difficulty in accessibility for both counterparts and project staff, and visa processes for MPs to attend international conferences.

Joint Programme on Support to the Rule of Law

MPTF Funds Received in Q1: USD 11,447,311.60

MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q1: USD 1,582,117

Highlights of key achievements

Justice & Corrections

The Joint Programme continued to provide support to key institutions:

- Support provided to establish two Ministries of Justice in South West and Jubaland.
- Support to oversight institutions: supported the establishment of 1 inspection scheme at AGO in Mogadishu and in PL, the High Judicial Council (HJC) was able to inspect 9 courts and 3 offices under the AGO (prosecutors) in the regions (Mudug, Sanaag and Gardafu).

Legal reform

In the area of legal reform, the Joint Programme supported the Cabinet directive on the legislative process and legislative drafting (Drafting Code) approved at the FL and PLDU; the Joint Programme also coordinated the drafting of the Anti-Corruption Commission Establishment Law., and supported the review of existing and drafting new legislation including

- (a) the Political Parties Draft Bill,
- (b) draft policy paper for licensing advocates in Somalia,
- (c) Constitutional Court Establishment Bill, and
- (d) National Legal Aid Draft, which is now ready for consultation.

As part of the discussions on federalism, a series of consultative discussions are being organised. The first one was for the Custodial Corps Commanders conference led by the Commissioner in Mogadishu 15-17 Feb 16 to harmonize the Custodial Corps across the country.

Cash Management

19 Districts benefitted from established Case Management systems (17 districts in Banadir and 2 in Puntland), and the

Training

- 90 Law graduate interns in South Central/Puntland among which 40 are still enrolled (W: 20, M: 20).
- In Somaliland overall 50 law students (W: 22, M: 28) supported.
- 112 students (W: 47, M: 65) received legal scholarships across PL and the FL and 25 law graduates (W: 7, M: 18) are in the internship judicial programme under the MOJ.

Custodial corps

- UN supported the training of 289 CCOs (80 women) in 14 training sessions (6 in Mogadishu, 6 Baidoa, 2 Kismayo) on biometric registration, prison leadership, human rights and medical.

Capacity Building

- The technical team at MOJ continued training staff on Legislative Unit, headed by a female law graduate.

Access to Justice

- Mobile courts
 - Through an agreement with the Supreme Court, mobile courts became operational in Banadir region (23 criminal cases adjudicated since February 2016).
 - Total cases taken up by mobile courts through the project are 558: 223 cases (Criminal 159, Civil 132) adjudicated in Puntland/South Central and 335 cases in Somaliland (Criminal: 185, Civil: 150, Pending, 95).
 - In Jubaland and South West, assessment of the feasibility of mobile courts concluded that mobile courts are feasible in security permitting areas in coordination with traditional elders, and mostly focus on non-sensitive cases such as family disputes.

- Traditional Dispute Resolution
 - National Symposium for integrating Informal Traditional Dispute Resolution into the Formal Justice System was held on 27-28 January 2016 in Somaliland.
 - 857 cases (W: 230, M: 627) were handled by the elders in the four Community Dispute Resolution houses in Puntland (Garowe and Bossaso) and Somaliland (Burtinle and Dahar).
 - 1,114 individuals received legal aid and 45% of Puntland legal aid staff are women (51 staff, W: 23, M:28)
 - Outreach through public legal awareness engaged 7466 people using broadcast and narrow cast methods.

Police

Human Rights and Gender

There has been progress regarding the construction of the Regional Police Headquarters funded bilaterally through DFID. (Baidoa: 58%, Kismayu: 52%, Beletweyne: Expected Commencement date May 2016).

Police Stipends (Regional Police Force)

A payment run and Puntland was recently completed in April. To date, UNOPS has paid \$5,275,200 to 6,345 SPF officers of all ranks and across Somalia eight months (January-September) of accrued stipends since November 2015. 103 officers remain unpaid. The payment run for these individuals is currently being planned. The Government of Japan Project agreed to pay last 3 months (October-December) stipends of 2015. Planning for this payment run is presently taking place.

[Key constraints and challenges](#)

There have been many security challenges during the construction and supervision of the project. Activation of mobile courts in South Central has been slow. There have been several security threats to these courts, and mitigation measures include a brainstorming session with the mobile court coordinator and Supreme Court to streamline processes.

Several activities at the Federal Level were delayed because of the non-establishment of the Judicial Service Commission. There remains reluctance and resistance by police officials to appoint females in senior positions, including as Station Commanders, which is affecting some of the planned activities.

Finally, the lack of funds to commence the construction of several infrastructure projects has added to security challenges around the MCC. Additionally, no funds could be secured for construction and refurbishment of courts and prison facilities in the emerging states.

UN Joint Programme on Youth Employment

MPTF Funds Received in Q1: N/A

MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q1: N/A

Highlights of key achievements

In January 2016, 187 young people participated in a one-day forum to launch the first phase of the Mogadishu One Stop Youth Centre (MOSYC). Youth from all 17 districts of Mogadishu participated in activities such as sports, arts and culture and 147 young people supported the process of designing the centre. The Mayor of Mogadishu has signed an agreement in February 2016 for the One Stop Youth Centre to be developed on the Annagraph site in Mogadishu. The construction of the MOSYC has commenced in March 2016. MOSYC management is centered around the local government affiliated youth organisation BARYA and a group of youth advisors trained by UN-Habitat in the framework of YES. Drafting of the lifeskills training curricula and negotiations with potential local implementing partners have started.

Since the beginning of 2016, the programme, with support from the Somalia Agricultural Technical Group (SATG) is conducting various sector and value chain analyses on some focus sectors for youth employment: marine fisheries, sesame and dairy production. The SATG will organise a 3-day validation workshop for the sector profiles in Q2 of 2016.

Currently, a needs assessment is underway of TVET (Technical and Vocational Education and Training Development) centres in Mogadishu, Baidoa, Kismayo, Beletweyne, Berbera, Bosasso and Abudwaq that will inform the mentioned analyses, and curricula and training manuals are being reviewed. Training programmes, including training on labour market data and analysis for the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, will be implemented in Q2 of 2016. Community consultations for the identification of new urban infrastructure projects are ongoing in Jowhar, Kismayo and Abudwaq; in Berbera and Baidoa youth are already involved in the rehabilitation of roads critical to improve access to markets and social facilities.

Infrastructure projects in Kismayo, Cabudwag and Beletweyne that have started in Q4 in 2015 have been completed by 80% as of Q1 2016 and have provided around 2,416 youth with short-term employment opportunities. The projects, focusing on water supply, have created 16 water catchments, which will increase water storage capacity to water 58,000 animals for up to three months during the current dry periods, as well as 13 canals which significantly increase irrigation of farm land in the area and thus crop yields.

Key constraints and challenges

A key UN-Habitat national staff member was killed during the Al Shabaab attack at Lido beach on 21 January. A second UN-Habitat staff member was injured in the attack and is being treated for Post-Traumatic Stress.

With regards to output 1, the main challenge for the next phase of the value chain work will be to ensure that adequate resources are available to support the implementation of critical development interventions in each of the value chains, maximizing their potential for sustainable long-term employment creation. With regards to outputs 2.2-4, disputes about pre-existing and damaged shed removals on the site of the MoSYC caused delays, however, the situation has been resolved allowing continuation with preparations for the planned construction activities. With regards to output 3.1, delays were experienced on rural infrastructure development activities in Bosasso and in Kismayo. FAO is currently working to resolve these problems, which appear to have resulted from communications issues between the Federal, State and District authorities. Had these problems not been encountered it is likely that approximately 850 additional short-term jobs would have been created during the current reporting period.

A decision to work on the rehabilitation of mangrove forests in Bosasso was delayed following a preliminary assessment, which showed that these habitats are already too degraded to allow for the planting of wild seedlings. Whilst the mangrove forests are critical to the sustainability of fisheries and agriculture in the area, the cost of establish nurseries for replanting may place this option beyond the scope of YES. A final decision on this will be made once project activities in Bosasso are resumed.

Joint Programme on Institutional Capacity Development

MPTF Funds Received in Q1: USD 0

MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q1: USD 943,604

Highlights of key achievements

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC), the preparations for the Somalia National Development Plan (2017 – 2019) and the incorporation and prioritization of the SDGs advanced significantly through several coordination meetings, including a working group establishment (Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group launched on 9 March) and the first round of consultations in the federal member states (Puntland 19 - 22 January; Jubaland 6 – 8 February, ISWA 6 – 8 March, Galmudug in early April). Several trainings have been conducted for staff at MOPIC and other line Ministries by the Lead Consultant who supports the process of drafting the NDP, data collection etc. The first draft is due in July 2016.

In Puntland, no functional reviews completed in the reporting period and validated by senior management for the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs, bringing the total FRs for public institutions since 2014 to 9.

At the FGS level, an Interim Macro Economic Technical Working Group was set up in Mogadishu on 16 January 2016 to coordinate the work of the MoF, MOPIC, Central Bank of Somalia and Ministry of Commerce and Trade with respect to collating national statistics on BOP, finance and external debt for the NDP.

Key constraints and challenges

The Puntland project team leader resigned. A decision was made that the post would not be replaced, and the senior project specialist will assume the lead role, while the Capacity Development M&E Specialist will be relocated to Garowe to support overall project implementation and management.

UN Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery (JPLG)

MPTF Funds Received in Q1: USD 2,509,853

MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q1: USD 3,187,778

Highlights of key achievements

A review process of the Decentralisation Policies and Roadmaps was undertaken in Somaliland and Puntland. The Inter-Ministerial Committee on Local Governance (IMCLG) organised a decentralisation dialogue. JPLG together with the Civil Service Institute (CSI) and key government stakeholders has reviewed legal and policy gaps affecting the decentralisation framework, strategy and roadmap.

Draft manuals on local government financial management, internal audit and district audit committees were submitted to relevant stakeholders in Somaliland and Puntland. The report “Harmonisation of the legal systems resolving land disputes in Somaliland and Puntland” was launched and the “Resolution of Urban Land Disputes in Comparative Jurisdictions for Somaliland and Puntland” in early March.

A review of the road sector legislative, institutional and policy frameworks and the development of a strategy for local governance service delivery was completed for Somaliland and Puntland.

The Mogadishu Municipality procurement guidelines were validated and a Training of Trainers (ToT) on local government procurement for officers and technical service providers was concluded. Consultants have continued implementation of the new structure and departmental ToR for the Municipality. The Local Governments Office Administration and Management Manual for Somaliland was drafted.

JPLG supported the establishment of a billing unit within the Garowe municipality and conducted a staff training on it. As a result, a resumption of systematic property tax collection was reported. An update survey of Hargeisa was completed and similar work has continued in Mogadishu. JPLG has worked on drafting land use plans for incorporating URF guidelines for Gabiley and Bosaso city extension plans.

JPLG supported trainings and workshops on issues such as accounting and billing information management systems, conflict management, local government finance policy, local administration and participatory planning, civic education, GIS, community engagement, land curriculum and land certificate for local government staff, as well as gender equality in local government.

Local Development Fund investments and LED/SDM grants were rolled out across the 15 districts in Somaliland and Puntland and in one district in the South Central region.

Key constraints and challenges

The programme is currently witnessing difficulties with the Local Dispute Committee Chairman in Mogadishu, partly due to Municipality departments not cooperating with one another. Due to the Mayor's request to translate all information to Somali and delayed payment to the project office in the Municipality, the property survey in Mogadishu has not progressed as anticipated.

Security and problems with payments due to Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) implementation remain a significant challenge. Lessons learned pertain to pre-financing of activities by implementing partners and responsiveness by project management teams to accelerate internal processes of approval. These measures, however, are not conclusive and do not seem to bear lasting results in redressing these issues.

UN Joint Programme on Enabling Services

MPTF Funds Received in Q1: USD 1,114,000

MPTF Funds Expenditure in Q1: USD 857,122⁴

Note: In January 2016, the Joint Programme was amended to include a number of UN Women executed activities on gender analysis and mainstream gender focus into UN and international assistance in Somalia. As the funds had yet to be transferred to UN Women as of 31 March, activities under this component will be presented in the next quarterly report.

Highlights of key achievements

The RCO's main achievement during the reporting period was the support provided to the HLPF in Istanbul in February. With New Deal staff leaving UNSOM in December 2015, the RCO redeployed its Head of Office in Hargeisa to organise the preparations on the UN side and coordinate the support provided to the FGS. The support was extended to the two side events, on Women and Youth, with the RCO Youth Advisor in particular leading the finalisation of the UN Youth Strategy that was launched in Istanbul by the UN Deputy-Secretary General. The RCO also led the formulation of a new approach to Stabilisation, renamed Community Recovery and Extension of State Authority (CRESTA), handing over responsibilities to the newly formed CRESTA team that was recruited in February. In support of CRESTA, the RCO secured a \$13 million investment from the Peacebuilding Fund, which should result into new programming at the community level by the summer of 2016. Finally, the RCO launched a publication on Civil Society in Somalia, to support greater UN engagement with local organizations in implementing New Deal projects.

In line with RMU's repositioning as a provider of risk management public goods and services to the entire aid community in Somalia, the RMU developed and launched a new project on risk assessment service, designed to support project formulation by identifying a range of political, programmatic, fiduciary and reputational risks that may arise during implementation. To further strengthen NGO risk management practices, the RMU launched an NGO Risk Management manual, which individual NGOs can use to develop their own tailored policies and frameworks.

With UN MPTF support, UNDSS was able to maintain Medical Emergency Response Teams (MERT) across Somalia, including in Dolow, where a number of UN agencies and international staff operate, and to secure replacements for security vehicles. The teams' capacity was reinforced through the deployment of two surge officer to Dolow and Kismayo respectively. Finally, on-going payments for the Airport Road security arrangements (through NISA) were ensured, which significantly mitigates risks of incidents and attacks on the international community in the area.

Key constraints and challenges

The Enabler programme continued to be under significant financial stress, resulting in inadequate contractual arrangement for critical UNDSS staff (including MERT), and leading the RCO to develop a new funding model for the Enabler. The new funding model will be presented to partners during the second quarter of 2016.

⁴ Uncertified figures

MPTF Communications

In 2015, the UN MPTF developed and launched a communications strategy to support sustained information flow and visibility at both the MPTF level and at the Joint Programme level. The strategy is based on the 'UN-EU Communications and Visibility Plan', which was also drafted in 2015 and which triggered the need for the development of visibility guidelines to ensure that donors' contributions are adequately recognized. The implementation of the strategy is coordinated by the MPTF Secretariat, with regular involvement and cooperation with the programme teams and donors as required.

As a key element of the communications strategy, the latest MPTF Quarterly Newsletter was published on 31 March and shared widely with donors, UN entities and partners. This edition of the Newsletter included a foreword by the Senior Technical Advisor of UN-Habitat, one of the agencies active in Youth Employment Joint Programme. Furthermore, the Newsletter shares updates of the MPTF secretariat, the latest funding numbers and highlights from all nine Joint Programmes. From this edition onward, the UN MPTF Newsletter will include highlights from all Joint Programmes.

Monthly MPTF donor briefings, coordinated and chaired by the Resident Coordinator's Office, constitute a communication platform for donors to engage directly with UN partners and address questions, interests and concerns. The briefings include general updates, discussions on the strategic portfolio and selected topics, such as reporting structures and risk management. In the first quarter of 2016, the meetings focused on the UN MPTF new M&E framework, an update on risk management, and the overall direction of the Fund.

Finally, a report on

The communication strategy also includes online media, including social media, with over 15 stories on MPTF joint programmes shared, which can be found on Twitter (@UNdeClercq) Facebook (UN in Somalia) and the UNCT Website (so.one.un.org).

MPTF Risk Management

After a short hiatus earlier in the year due to capacity constraints, the implementation of the SDRF Risk Management strategy was re-initiated in March, with the Risk Management Group (RMG) convening to review progress to date and develop new analysis on two specific risks:

- Political situation and impact on Trust Fund decisions and decision-making
- Security incidences and impact on program delivery

The UN briefed the SDRF Steering Committee on the risk management strategy and the work of the RMG in early April. The RMG will present the findings of the analysis at a subsequent SDRF Steering Committee meeting in the third quarter. A key objective will be for the Steering Committee to review and agree on a set of treatment measures that it can implement in order to further advance the Funds' objectives and recommend potential risks which may affect the MPTF for further analysis.

To further support the extension of its risk management work, the MPTF Secretariat welcomed Merita Jorgo (merita.jorgo@undp.org) as its dedicated Trust Fund Risk Manager and National Window Manager.

Looking Forward

As the UN MPTF accelerates delivery of its current portfolio, it will be important not to lose sight of future requirements and how the Fund can be used to further support upcoming milestones. In particular, the UN MPTF Secretariat looks forward to continuing the dialogue on the *strategic pipeline and the Fund's role in the aid architecture in 2017* and beyond.

In the more immediate term, and in addition to the measures presented in other sections of this report, the UN MPTF is looking to strengthen its systems and its engagement in the following areas:

- *Acceleration in the use of the National Window*: in addition to the current investment of \$2million, the UN will seek to channel resources from existing projects into the National Window, where and when appropriate, to increase overall capitalization to \$5-\$7 million ahead of future resource mobilization efforts
- *Increased collaboration with the World Bank MPF*: building on the strong work undertaken to establish common operational procedures under the SDRF and a joint risk management strategy, the UN MPTF will strive for more systematic engagement and coordination at the portfolio and project level, to ensure that both funds provide complementary support to national priorities
- *Enhanced reporting*: with donor reporting mechanisms now well established, the UN MPTF wants to increase its reporting to government in particular and other national actors across Somalia
- *Stronger programmatic ties across the portfolio*: the UN leadership recognizes that the impact of its programming could be further enhanced through a greater 'whole of portfolio' approach, with greater synergies across Joint Programmes

Finally, the UN MPTF continues to explore the need for and partner interest in developing new programmatic initiatives for a number of UN strategic initiatives:

- *Youth empowerment*, through a combination of political and socio-economic initiatives, and the launch of a Youth Fund within the UN MPTF National Window
- *Durable solutions for IDPs*, based on greater links between humanitarian assistance and the design of longer term responses that allow IDP participation in the country's future
- *Food security*, via the restoration of vital market infrastructure and stronger institutional and policy frameworks
- *Community recovery and extension of state authority*, throughout the country, in places where populations have never fully experienced the presence of a responsive and accountable state

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Annexes

- I. JP on Support to the Federal State Formation Process
- II. JP on Constitutional Review and Implementation Support Project Initiation Plan
- III. JP for Support to the Electoral Process in Somalia
- IV. JP on Support to Building Inclusive Institutions of Parliament
- V. JP on Support to the Rule of Law
- VI. JP on Youth Employment
- VII. JP on Institutional Capacity Development
- VIII. JP on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery
- IX. JP on Enabling Services