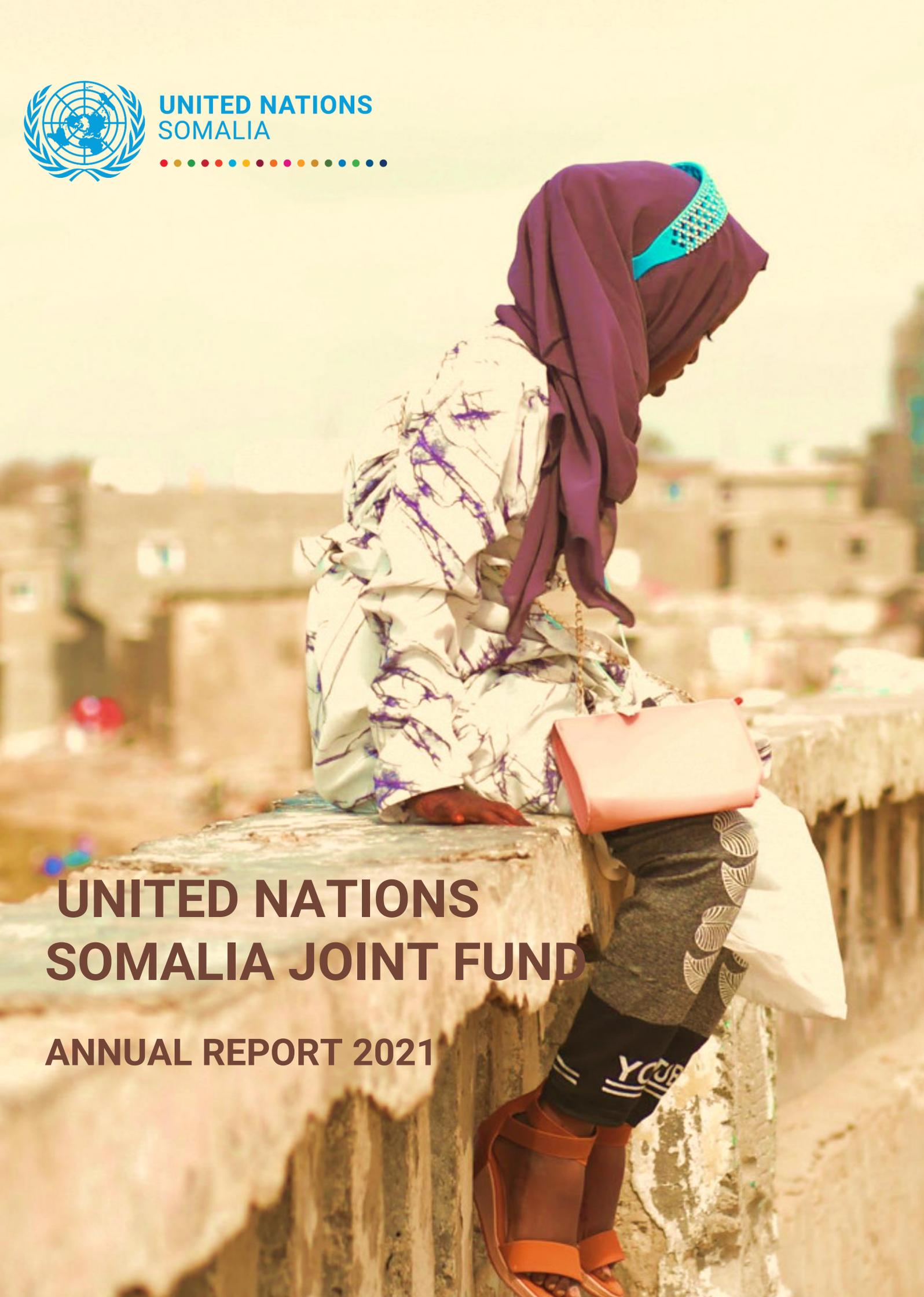




**UNITED NATIONS
SOMALIA**

A woman wearing a purple headscarf and a white dress with purple patterns is sitting on a concrete ledge. She is looking down and to the right. She has a pink bag on her lap. The background shows a dusty, urban environment with buildings.

UNITED NATIONS SOMALIA JOINT FUND

ANNUAL REPORT 2021

The **SOMALIA JOINT FUND**'s mission is to provide an impactful and collectively owned contribution to Somalia's recovery and development by resourcing clear United Nations (UN) strategies and leveraging distinct UN comparative advantages in the country. As such, its ambition is to be a platform of joint policy and strategic dialogue that is translated into and informed by high quality and flexible programming.

In 2021, it managed and implemented 17 programmes thanks to the generous contribution of the following countries and donors:

- ◆ **Denmark**
- ◆ **European Union**
- ◆ **Finland**
- ◆ **Germany**
- ◆ **Italy**
- ◆ **Netherlands**
- ◆ **Norway**
- ◆ **Peacebuilding Fund**
- ◆ **Somalia**
- ◆ **Sweden**
- ◆ **Switzerland**
- ◆ **United Kingdom**
- ◆ **United States of America**

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Photo credits:

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“I wish to note the progress made in the Fund’s reform that began in early 2021. A new Investment and Resource Mobilization Strategy was developed in close consultation with stakeholders, including donors, government, and the UN Country Team.”

FOREWORD

Dear partners,

I am pleased to share with you the first annual report of the UN Somalia Joint Fund (SJF), previously known as the Somalia Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF).

Following the disruption in 2020 caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the rollout of vaccines and new working methods enabled the UN in Somalia to resume its operation in a more normal posture in 2021. I am grateful for the dedication of UN staff which helped accelerate the implementation of our joint programmes in the course of the year, despite the prevailing challenges. I would also like to highlight the critical role played by our national staff across Somalia.

I wish to note the progress made in the Fund's reform that began in early 2021. A new Investment and Resource Mobilization Strategy was developed in close consultation with stakeholders, including donors, government, and the UN Country Team. The new strategy sets out the role and added value of the SJF as a platform for strategic dialogue with partners and as a tool to drive UN integration, high-quality programming, data, and analysis.

Based on this Strategy, we have also revised the Terms of Reference of the Fund for the first time since its creation in 2014.

The revised Terms of Reference introduce changes to the SJF's governance, a new earmarking policy, and an extension of the Fund by one year to 31 December 2025, in line with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Somalia 2021-2025 (UNCF).

The UN remains committed to government-led coordination of development assistance in Somalia.

The SJF offers an opportunity to reinvigorate the aid architecture in dialogue with the government and international partners, including revisiting the governance of the SJF. Turning to operations of the SJF, a dedicated fund manager has enhanced dialogue with our partners and improved services to implementing UN entities. Additional staff capacity in the fund secretariat in 2022 is also expected to further strengthen the management of the SJF as its new strategy is operationalised and a new pipeline programme is developed.

As you read the annual report, you will notice changes in the layout and content compared to previous reports.

The changes reflect new elements of the Investment and

Resource Mobilization Strategy and feedback we have received from our partners

The report structure follows the strategic priorities of the UNCF. It also places emphasis on interlinkages between joint programmes in the SJF's portfolio and on the cross-cutting imperatives of the new strategy. For more detailed analysis and results, you can refer to the annexed programme reports which also use a new template. Financial information about the Fund and its programmes will be shared through the annual financial report produced by the MPTF Office in New York and released to partners at the end of May.

I look forward to further deepening our partnership in 2022 to achieve the ambitions of the SJF.

Kind regards,



Adam Abdelmoula
Deputy Special Representative of the
Secretary-General, Resident and
Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia

2021 HIGHLIGHTS

In 2021 thanks to projects supported by the UN Somalia Joint Fund in close cooperation with Somali authorities:



The **THIRD VERSION OF THE PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION** and the related reports were **FINALIZED** and handed over for further review by the 11th upcoming Parliament.



6,375 COMMUNITY MEMBERS, including 3,373 women, **COULD ACCESS JUSTICE** at the community level when they took part in **DISCUSSIONS** aimed at identifying local solutions to shared security, justice, and land issues through the Community Conversations Initiative.

The city of **BERBERA GOT THE UNICEF CHILD-FRIENDLY CITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS INSPIRED AWARD** for its expanded access to quality healthcare and education for children. The budget allocated to the provision of basic services reached \$1,3 million in 2021 from \$40,000 in 2014, thus allowing 10,000 children to benefit from new or refurbished classrooms, electricity and running water and teachers to get their salaries.

MORE THAN 2 MILLION PEOPLE could **LEARN** more **ON** the transition from charcoal to sustainable energy options through the holding of several awareness campaigns on environmental conservation and promotion of **ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOLUTIONS TO CHARCOAL USE**.

THREE INTERSTATE AGREEMENTS ON BOUNDARY DISPUTES were **SIGNED** following the establishment of the Independent Commission on Boundaries and Federalism (ICBF). This contributed to the resolution of long-standing territorial disputes through negotiated settlements.

Strengthened Somalia's engagement with the international human rights mechanisms led to the **SUBMISSION OF THE 3RD CYCLE UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEW REPORT** to the UN Human Rights Council.

The construction and reconstruction of prison facilities in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Beledweyne allowed **PRISONERS** to **SERVE THEIR SENTENCES IN A MORE SECURE AND CONDUCTIVE ENVIRONMENT**, which complies with international standards.

2021 HIGHLIGHTS



POLITICAL AGREEMENT on the electoral framework was **REACHED**, and, as a first step, all 54 members of the Upper House were elected. A minimum 30% quota reserved for women was adopted as well as halving their registration fees.

WOMEN'S SITUATION DESKS were established in all Elections Joint Operations Centres **TO COORDINATE** security **RESPONSES TO** complaints and reports of **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN DELEGATES** and **CANDIDATES**.

6,000 PEOPLE IN NEED in the urban area of the Banadir region **RECEIVED CASH TRANSFER** amounting \$35 each month. 67% of them have declared that this support had stabilized the food consumption of their household.

4,5 MILLION PEOPLE GAINED ACCESS TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV) SERVICES AND INFORMATION through media, community dialogues and awareness generation, capacity enhancement initiatives, cash and voucher assistance and provision of dignity and material items

MORE AND MORE SOMALIS including children were **INVOLVED IN PARTICIPATORY PROCESSES ON LOCAL GOVERNANCE**, for instance on urban planning. 210 children took part in the first ever visioning exercise held in Mogadishu in December 2021 where they could share the vision of their dream city.

The awareness-raising campaign 'Clerics vs COVID' designed to counter Al-Shabaab propaganda on COVID-19 was carried out throughout Somalia thanks to the active engagement of **240 WELL-KNOWN AND TRUSTED RELIGIOUS LEADERS** who **DISSEMINATED** accurate information around the pandemic through **MESSAGES OF PEACE AND SOLIDARITY**.



5,751 households, 30 retailers and two public institutions received fuel-efficient stoves, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) connections and solar systems that are **INNOVATIVE, SUSTAINABLE AND ENVIRONMENT-FRIENDLY ENERGY SOLUTIONS**.

DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

7 active donors to the MPTF (based on commitments or deposits during 2021). They were 11 in 2019 and 12 in 2020.

\$57,1M donor commitments during the reporting period with a deposit rate of 88.1%.

2021 Contributions

DONOR	Commitments (in \$)	Deposits (in \$)	Deposit rate
 SWEDEN	16,193,063	16,193,063	100
 SWITZERLAND	9,312,122	9,312,122	100
 NORWAY	8,665,749	8,665,749	100
 ITALY	6,754,812	4,772,648	70,66
 FINLAND	6,022,335	6,022,335	100
 NETHERLANDS	5,377,165	5,377,165	100
 DENMARK	4,811,307	0	0
TOTAL	57,136,307	50,343,082	88,11

Overall contributions

DONOR	Commitments (in \$)	Deposits (in \$)	Deposit Rate
 SWEDEN	168,057,637	123,473,952	73,47
 EUROPEAN UNION	79,790,868	79,083,353	99,11
 NORWAY	64,974,975	47,621,898	73,29
 SWITZERLAND	54,609,506	37,187,012	68,10
 DENMARK	44,820,025	34,896,705	77,86
 UNITED KINGDOM	36,236,007	35,976,001	99,28
 FINLAND	35,921,775	18,336,781	51,05
 GERMANY	32,807,500	32,807,500	100
 ITALY	30,746,014	28,763,850	93,55
 NETHERLANDS	22,138,491	19,932,365	90,3
 PEACEBUILDING FUND	8,572,120	8,572,120	100
 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	4,535,000	4,535,000	100
 SOMALIA	3,332,364	3,332,364	100
TOTAL	586,542,282	474,518,901	80,90

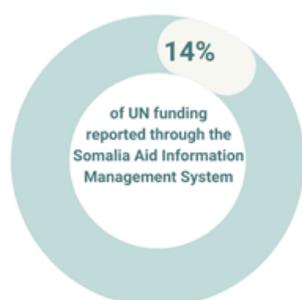
FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

Deposits to the SJF in 2021 were US\$50,343,082, a reduction from 2020 by \$21,147,950, from six active donors. The reduction in contributions can largely be explained by the transition in the portfolio and the challenges designing new joint programmes during the protracted electoral process.

\$586,542,282

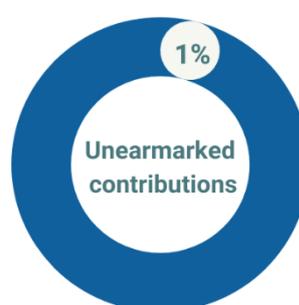
Overall capitalisation of the Fund since its inception

Looking ahead to 2022, we expect a further reduction in contributions as the reforms of the SJF continue and the new earmarking policy comes into effect, with the anticipation that contributions will increase again in 2023.



Fourteen Standard Administrative Arrangements and addendums were signed with donors in 2021: **Finland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland.**

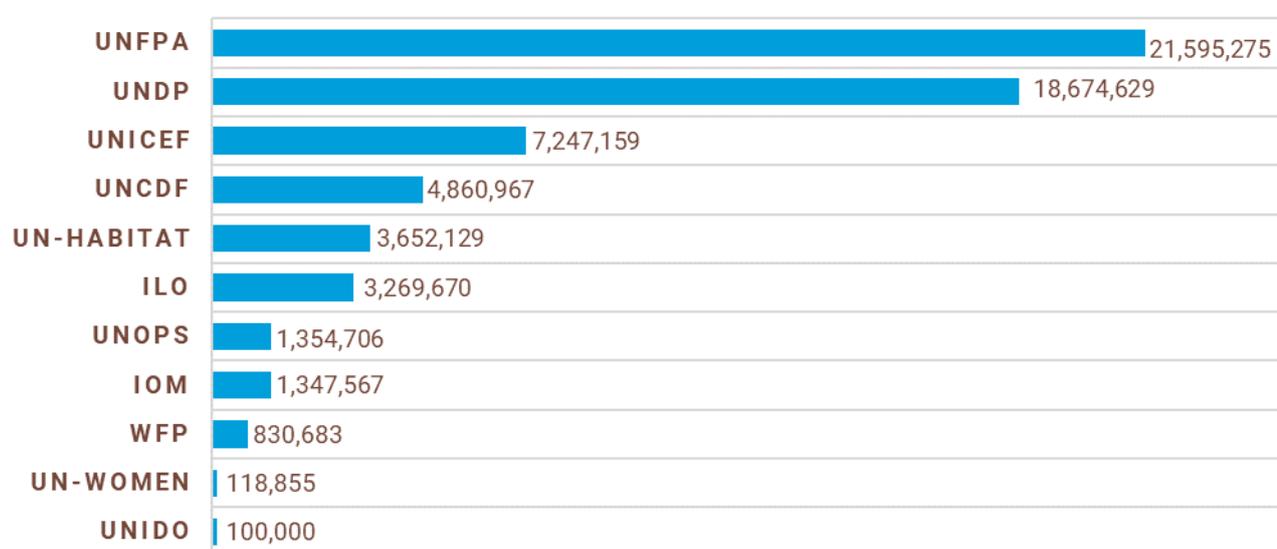
We are particularly grateful to **Norway** for expressing confidence in the reforms of the SJF by shifting some of its funding from programme-level earmarking to soft earmarking at the strategic priority level and encourage other partners to follow.



8.6% in 2019 annual report and **6%** in 2020 annual report

The 2021 annual financial report of the SJF with more detailed information will be produced by the MPTF Office and released to partners by end of May 2022. Real time financial information can be accessed on the [MPTF Gateway](#).

\$63,051,640 transferred to PUNOs* in 2021



Financial data source: MPTF Gateway on 9 March 2022 – *PUNO: Participating UN organisation



OUR ENGAGEMENT

The Partner Forum will be convened at minimum on a quarterly basis and serve as the main platform for strategic dialogue between the UN and international partners on the SJF's portfolio and its performance.

Two priorities guided the SJF secretariat's work in 2021. First, to ensure adequate funding and staffing capacity of the secretariat to better serve fund stakeholders. In February 2021, donors and the government approved the use of accrued interest generated by the Fund since inception to support the establishment of a dedicated secretariat, funded through a direct cost project. These resources will be sufficient to support the management of the SJF until approximately the end of 2023. Additional resources will be necessary to ensure that the Fund maintains adequate management capacity.

Secondly, the development of the new Investment and Resource Mobilization Strategy and revised Terms of Reference for the SJF dominated the work during the second half of 2021. An international consultant was engaged to facilitate the process, which included consultations with the government, international partners, the UN Country Team in Somalia, and the MPTF Office. The Investment and Resource Mobilization Strategy was presented to partners in December 2021. The revised Terms of Reference make changes to the governance of the SJF. They introduce the **SJF Partner Forum** to advise the Fund on pipeline development, funding priorities, and overall strategy. The Terms of Reference also foresee a **Management Group** comprised of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (DSRSG/RC/HC), the Minister of Planning, Investment and Economic Development, the Minister of Finance, and two rotating donor representatives. The Management Group is the final decision-making authority on issues of programme approval and fund allocations by the SJF.

The SJF will remain engaged with the government-led aid architecture for information-sharing and coordination purposes, as well as presenting portfolio-level results and overarching priorities. The governance arrangements of the SJF will be revised in the second half of 2022 in consultation with all stakeholders.

During 2021, four quarterly donor meetings were held (in February, June, September, and December) chaired by the DSRSG/RC/HC. Two newsletters were published in May and October. The SJF secretariat revised the reporting templates for the portfolio-level consolidated report and the programme-level reports, as well as the template for the quarterly newsletter. A new unified programme document has also been developed, which all new programmes will be required to use going forward.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1

Lead organizations

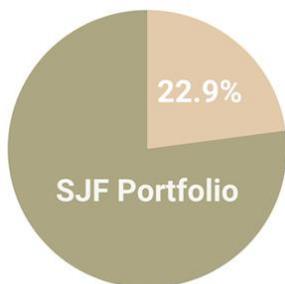
UNDP
UNSONM

Number of projects

4

Allocations

\$39.9M



Related SDGs



ELECTIONS: DIALOGUE AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Throughout 2021, the UN, together with international partners, warned that further delayed elections could undermine Somalia's progress and distract efforts to respond to an increasingly alarming humanitarian situation. To assist Somali stakeholders reaching a political agreement, the UN was active on two fronts: facilitation of high-level dialogue and provision of technical support.

The UN supported the Office of the Prime Minister with the organization of the National Consultative Council (NCC) meeting where participants (*see picture*) agreed on 27 May to advance on the holding of elections and, subsequently, with the implementation of the agreement. This included the adoption of a minimum 30% quota reserved for women as well as halving their registration fees.

The UN also provided technical support to the ad-hoc electoral committees. Through its joint electoral support programme, the UN advised on electoral dispute resolution mechanisms, media access and the accreditation of observers. The UN also carried out trainings on administrative, financial and supply management of operations and on registration, polling and counting processes as well in the implementation of the electoral security plan. The UN also supported civic education activities and in the deployment of polling kits all over Somalia.

INCLUSIVE POLITICS AND RECONCILIATION

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) took initiatives that led towards the peaceful resolution of political conflicts and the strengthening of reconciliation processes.

Through its good offices and programmatic support, the UN contributed to facilitate a political agreement on the electoral framework that led to the election of all 54 members of the Upper House by the end of 2021 (see *opposite page*).

Following inclusive consultations supported by UN entities, the third version of the provisional constitution and the handover reports were finalized for further review by the 11th upcoming Parliament. UNDP and UNSOM advocated for the constitution's compliance with human rights conventions.

UN entities enabled the Independent Commission on Boundaries and Federalism (ICBF) to achieve three inter-state agreements on boundary disputes between Hirshabelle and the South-West, Puntland and Galmudug, and Galmudug and Hirshabelle, which contributed to the resolution of long-standing territorial disputes through negotiated settlements.

Like in Galkayo where two former adversaries signed a peace agreement in November 2021 to formally end a ten-year conflict, UNDP and UNSOM supported dozens of reconciliation processes aimed at deepening peace at the community level. Traditional elders are now better equipped to mitigate, mediate, and resolve conflicts after having taken part in trainings in the Banadir region and Jubbaland and Puntland states. Progress was also made towards the formalization of women's role in the national reconciliation efforts. UNDP provided technical assistance to develop a draft action plan for women's participation in the National Reconciliation Process (NRP) implementation. To further enhance women's key role, the UN supported Creative Alternatives Now (CAN), a development policy and research organization aimed at investigating on how women peacebuilder groups work, organize, influence, and shape peacebuilding and reconciliation processes. To involve as many as stakeholders in the federalism and reconciliation efforts, UNDP supported five civil society organizations (CSOs) through the launch of a civil society peace initiative, while a civil society peace panel was established in Puntland.

To defuse tensions and provide clear and sound information on sensitive issues, UN entities organized awareness sessions including a TV programme on reconciliation processes that was viewed all over the country as well as seminars on the Somalia federalism set up and opportunities in the Jubbaland and Hirshabelle states.

The Directors' General Coordination Forum (DGCF) is now fully operational to bridge communication gaps and help resolve inconsistencies and potential disagreements between line ministries at the Federal Government of Somalia and federal member states levels.

Mapping exercises to profile active or latent conflicts were completed in Banadir Regional Administration and Puntland, Jubbaland, and Galmudug federal member states.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2

Lead organizations

UNDP
UNICEF
UNIDO
UNODC
UNOPS
UNSOM
UN WOMEN

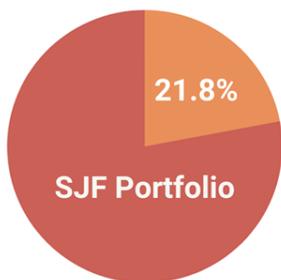


Number of projects

5

Allocations

\$38M



Related SDGs



ENGAGING COMMUNITIES TO SOLVE LAND ISSUES

While in a refugee camp in Kenya, Amina Abdi learnt that another family was living on her family land in Somalia. Thirty years after having been forced to flee the 1991-1992 civil war, she decided to return to her motherland and get back the little house built by her father prior the conflict.

She settled first, with her husband and seven children, in a camp for Internally displaced people (IDP) near her childhood house in Kismayo. There, she got the opportunity to tell her story in a communication conversations session (*see picture*) designed by the UN to engage the communities to solve security, justice and land issues.

Witnesses confirmed that the land was belonging to Amina's family and community representatives, supported by religious leaders and local elders, undertook negotiations to get the land back.

"Thanks to the people sitting in the dialogue session and community mobilization, I got my land back after it was out of my hands for nearly 30 years", said Amina.

Implemented since 2019, the Community Conversations initiative has been contributing genuinely to strengthen social cohesion and reduce divisions along clan lines.

RULE OF LAW AND SECURITY

UN entities joined forces to promote peace and tolerance and to build trust between the authorities and the population.

Mainstreaming of human rights at both state and federal levels has become more concrete along the implementation of the three-year Somali Joint Programme on Human Rights that ended in June 2021.

Through consultations, interviews and drafting workshops, UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UNSOM strengthened Somalia's engagement with the international human rights mechanisms. The third cycle Universal Periodic Review report was finalized and submitted on 15 February 2021 to the UN Human Rights Council.

UNDP, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and UNSOM supported the security and justice sectors in providing training, assistance and advice to police officers, including on securing the electoral process, correction officers as well as personnel working in security institutions such as the Ministry of Internal Security or the Ministry of Defence.

They also built, refurbished, and equipped prisons in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Beledweyne, the Police Station in Bulle Burte District and a police training facility in Baidoa for instance. As a result, security and rule of law institutions are more operational, which facilitates Somali's access to police and justice.

UNDP, UNICEF, UNSOM, UN Women and UNICEF kept on supporting access to justice at the community level through the Community Conversations Initiative. 6,375 community members, including 3,373 women, took part in discussions aimed at identifying local solutions to shared security, justice, and land issues. *(see opposite page)*

UNDP and UNSOM initiated the awareness-raising campaign 'Clerics vs COVID' designed to counter Al-Shabaab propaganda on COVID-19. They engaged, trained, and encouraged 240 well-known and trusted religious leaders to disseminate accurate information around the pandemic through messages of peace and solidarity. The campaign, run together with Somali authorities, contributed to debunking harmful misinformation and sharing lifesaving health information.

The capacities and facilities of 16 key security institutions supported by the UN across the country have increased by 47% since 2019.

Overcrowding in prisons was reduced following the construction and reconstruction of prison facilities across Somalia, allowing prisoners to serve their sentences in a more secure and conducive environment, which complies with international standards.

The regular stipend payment (\$80 per month) to 1,600 police officers contributed to boost their morale and reduce desertions.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3

Lead organizations

FAO

ILO

UNDP

UNEP

UNIDO

Number of projects

2

Allocations

\$11.3M



Related SDGs



COMBINING PRODUCTIVITY AND GREEN ENERGY

Hassan Mohamed (*see picture*), owner of the Kaah Agro Company, runs a flourishing business. Papayas, mangos, lemons, tomatoes, and bananas grow on 25 hectares of land watered by a green and clean irrigation system. Hassan’s earnings enable him to support his family but also to plan future investments and even create jobs.

This promising enterprise has been made possible after Hassan benefited from training and counselling services provided by the newly established Enterprise Development Unit (EDU) in Beledweyne, which is supported by UNIDO.

The extensive assessment of Kaah Agro Company’s operations found that its operational costs were too high, particularly due to the use of a diesel generator. EDU counsellors advised Hassan to install a new solar powered pump irrigation system and provided solutions to acquire the new equipment through the UNDP funded Credit Facility.

“The EDU and the Credit Facility allowed me to fulfil my dream of expanding my operations”, said Hassan.

The new irrigation system combined with improved enterprise management reduced operating costs by 55% and contributes to decrease greenhouse gas emissions.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

UN entities carried out activities, in close cooperation with Somali authorities, to develop economic opportunities, particularly for women and youth, while respecting the environment.

Priority was given by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Labor Organization (ILO) and UNIDO to strengthen the governance entities that support productive sectors and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) development.

UN entities trained local teams at the newly established enterprise development unit (EDU) in Beledweyne that subsequently trained and provided business counselling services to dozens of entrepreneurs. As a result, 48 enterprises were either set up or expanded, thus providing a job to 88 persons (*see opposite page*).

UNIDO worked on the establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZ), following the endorsement by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of a strategy paper on the opportunities available to the Federal Government of Somalia to stimulate economic activities through the establishment of SEZ mechanisms. Also, the review of the existing legislation started in October 2021, as it was envisaged to re-establish labour courts in Somalia.

Economic development and diversification included the promotion of energy security and more resilient livelihoods through a gradual reduction in the unsustainable production, trade and use of charcoal. Thus, several awareness campaigns on environmental conservation and promotion of alternative energy solutions to charcoal use were held throughout Somalia reaching out to over two million people including government entities and federal member states officials.

FAO, UNDP, and UNEP supported innovative, sustainable, and environment-friendly energy solutions by providing access to 5,751 households, 30 retailers and two public institutions, a maternity and an orphan college in Garowe, to fuel-efficient stoves, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) connections and solar systems.

Women's strong commitment and ownership proved to be key to the successful transition from charcoal to sustainable energy options.

Somalia moved closer to its World Trade Organization (WTO) accession by submitting required documents drafted with technical support from UN entities.

200 women from Marko districts moved from dependency to self-reliance and commercially orientated entities after having taken part in a training on cooperative governance, good agricultural practices, integrated production and pest management, post-harvest management and modern agribusiness.

With the construction of two nursery tree structures and the training of nursery operators, FAO assisted communities to grow tree seedlings as an alternative livelihood to harmful charcoal production and to promote reforestation in Somalia

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4

Lead organizations

ILO

UNCDF

UNFPA

UN-Habitat

UNICEF

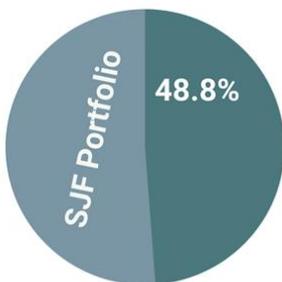
WFP

Number of projects

3

Allocations

\$85.2M



Related SDGs



BERBERA: LOCAL GOVERNANCE AT THE SERVICE OF CHILDREN

World Children’s Day 2021 had a special flavour for 10,000 children attending 47 schools in Berbera. On this special day, students celebrated not only the anniversary of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child but also the UNICEF Child-Friendly Cities and Local Governments Inspired Award granted three days earlier to their city for its expanded access to quality healthcare and education for children.

Supported by the UN Joint Programme on Local Governance, the city of Berbera is implementing the Service Delivery Model (SDM). Abdishakur Cidin, Berbera Mayor, explains the principle of the model: “Finances that are taken from the district return to the district.” As a result, the budget allocated to the provision of basic services reached \$1,3 million in 2021 from \$40,000 in 2014.

New classrooms have been built or refurbished, electricity and running water are provided, and the teachers get their salaries on a regular basis. These outstanding improvements led to a 38% increase in school enrolment between 2014 and 2020, a positive trend confirmed by one of the students (see picture).

“The number of students in the classroom has increased and the quality and beauty of the schools have improved.”

The Mayor of Berbera has new projects to “respond to the needs of the people”: the construction of a playground as well as a park.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

While almost half of the Somalis needs humanitarian aid, UN entities worked together to consolidate and advance development that will improve people's lives in a sustainable way. They facilitated the access to schools and health centres. For instance, more than 500 000 women had at least one antenatal care visit in one of the 23 emergency obstetric care centres supported by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

ILO, the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), UNDP, the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and UNICEF kept on developing the Service Delivery Model (SDM), which is implemented at the local government level. In Somaliland, now 95,447 students attend classes in 415 primary schools while 83 health centres enable 190,000 people, mostly women and children, to enjoy proper care.

Local governments were encouraged and trained to adopt service-oriented local governance, which includes collecting taxes, building schools and other infrastructure, paying the salaries of education and health workers, with the aim of providing good basic services to all.

WFP and UNICEF laid the foundation for a social protection system and, since 2020, 6,000 people in the urban area of the Banadir region have been receiving cash transfer amounting \$35 each month. 67% of the recipients have declared that this support has stabilized the food consumption of their household.

One key concern of the UN entities and their partners was to engage and involve as many Somalis as possible, including children, in participatory processes on local governance. During consultations on urban planning in Garowe, 95 km of new roads were demarcated, and new residential areas identified and allocated for the future development of the city. In eight districts of Somaliland, over 18,340 citizens took part in the development of the 2022 district annual workplans.

The first ever visioning exercise was held in Mogadishu in December 2021. Two-hundred and ten children from 10 to 18 took part in four consultations ahead of the event. They could share their vision of a dream city that would be “peaceful with more streetlights, a city where we can walk freely at night, with playgrounds to play in, schools to learn in (...)”.

In close coordination with local communities and religious leaders, 4,573,366 people gained access to gender-based violence (GBV) services and information through media, community dialogues and awareness generation, capacity enhancement initiatives, cash and voucher assistance and provision of dignity and material items.

Thousands of people, including 4,340 in Putland, took part in civic education awareness activities designed to explain local governments and citizens' respective roles in local governance.

The budget allocated in 2021 to the Service Delivery Model kept on increasing in Puntland and Somaliland (+27% compared to 2020), which demonstrates the subnational entities' commitment to provide basic services to their citizens in a fiscally constrained and fragile context.

CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES

PROMOTING GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT



Gender equality and women empowerment is critical to the success of the reconciliation processes in Somalia and a key tenet of the UN's support through the SJF. A case study by UNDP on inclusive peace concluded that women's peacebuilding work is under-resourced and non-formalized highlighting the need to extend more support.

A new Women, Peace and Protection Programme, implemented by UNDP, UN Women and UNSOM with funding from the UN Peacebuilding Fund and the Somalia Joint Fund was endorsed through the Gender Equality, Human Rights and Inclusion Working Group, which continued to convene regularly despite the disruption to the aid architecture.

The new programme will form a centrepiece in the UN's work on promoting gender equality and women empowerment in Somalia.

Programmes in the SJF's portfolio were actively supporting women's access to justice, women's role in policymaking and leadership positions, and strengthening preventative measures against sexual and gender-based violence, including through **support to the National Action Plan on Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict and the Somali Women's Charter**. UNFPA's support to the passage of the **Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) bill** is expected to contribute to reinforcing the legislative framework for the protection of women and girls against GBV. Work on **alternative dispute resolution (ADR)** mechanisms and non-violent communication contributed to deeper connection between women leaders and male elders and enabled the elders to better understand women's concern while solving disputes. The **Community Conversations Initiative** encouraged participants to challenge deep-seated biases and gender power dynamics. Recognizing that the religious space in Somalia is a heavily male-dominated domain and that religious leaders are exclusively male, efforts to ensure the inclusion of women and female perspectives, experiences, and knowledge into the work **with the religious community** were promoted.

The electoral process dominated the year. With funding from SJF, the UN advocated to ensure the achievement of the **30 percent quota for women's parliamentary representation**, to reduce candidate and complaint fees for women candidates and voters and promoted the establishment of **Women's Situation Desks** in all Joint Operations Centres to coordinate security responses to complaints and reports of violence against women delegates and candidates. UNFPA's support to the **call centre in Mogadishu** contributed to bringing attention and action to the rights violations of women candidates in elections.

UNIDO recruited a **Women Economic Empowerment Advisor** to support gender issues at the federal Ministry of Commerce and Industry. In Beledweyne, the Productive Sectors Development Programme (PSDP) delivered training to 51 women-led potential or existing companies and prepared a **database of women-owned enterprises** in the region. In South-West State, the same programme focused on the role of women in the fisheries value chain. Similarly, in Jubaland, the work of the Sustainable Charcoal Reduction and Alternative Livelihoods Programme (PROSCAL) on tree nurseries and diversification of livelihoods promoted **women's participation in preventing deforestation**.

CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES

SAFEGUARDING HUMAN RIGHTS



Human rights formed a substantial component of UN-led trainings for the security sector, including the corrections sector.

The basic training of prison officers entailed human rights content that seeks to inform prison staff on how to treat prisoners with dignity and respect in line with international human rights standards.

Standard Operating Procedures for the prison service incorporated human rights and protection of vulnerable groups in the prison population.

Human rights-based approaches underpinned the UN's engagement in Somalia, aiming to improve equal access to justice for all and protection of those in positions of vulnerability, cognizant of the barriers that hinder the full and effective participation in society of some on an equal basis with others. This includes not only access, but also effective justice that incorporates both procedural and substantive justice.

The Joint Justice Programme supported the institutional capacity of attorney-general offices to **promote access to justice for victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)** and addressed protection challenges relating to women and girls. Through its country programme, UNFPA promoted a **SGBV survivor-centred approach** which prioritises respect for the rights and wishes of the survivor and puts the needs of the survivor at the centre of the service provision.

The UN leveraged its convening power to **amplify the voices of marginalized communities** and ensure representation in dialogue on violent extremism. Throughout the work in support of the National Strategy and Action Plan on Preventing and Countering of Violent Extremism (P/CVE), the UN guaranteed the inclusion of a variety of actors and viewpoints that are essential to the goal of developing grassroots infrastructure for peace and foster mutual understanding between stakeholders.

Under the Joint Human Rights Programme, key strands of activities focused on **advancing the codification, operationalization, and implementation of the human rights and protection commitments on the rights of women, children, and persons with disabilities**. As part of its support to the constitutional review process, the UN contributed to promoting human rights and protection of vulnerable groups by supporting inclusive consultations gathering all societal groups and that the constitution is fully aligned with international human rights standards.

The profile of human rights, gender and inclusion was raised through the **establishment of a dedicated working group** upon the request of development partners concerned for little progress in gender mainstreaming across the Somalia's National Development Plan.

CROSS-CUTTING PRIORITIES

The new Investment and Resource Mobilization Strategy for the SJF introduces six cross-cutting themes that joint programmes will be required to factor into their design and report against.

They include: **1) gender equality and women empowerment; 2) leave no one behind; 3) social contract and legitimacy; 4) capacity sharing and exit strategies; 5) prevention of corruption; 6) environment and climate security.**

These themes reflect cross-cutting priorities captured in the UN Cooperation Framework and represent both key underlying causes of fragility in

Somalia as well as tools to strengthen the UN's support to achieving the goals in the National Development Plan.

The 2021 annual report is the first opportunity for joint programmes to report on these themes, as well as how the joint programmes operate within the **humanitarian-development-peace nexus**.

Some programmes that ended during 2021 used the previous reporting template for their final reports and therefore did not include information on all these themes.

In addition to safeguarding human rights and gender equality and women empowerment, below are some examples on how joint programmes reported on cross-cutting issues:

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

Interventions for female prisoners under the Joint Corrections Programme recognized the unique issues faced by the prisoners, such as little or no participation in rehabilitation programmes when compared to their male counterparts, as well as other issues related to female sanitation and hygiene.

PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION

Cash transfers were made directly from WFP via Hormud mobile money service provider to the participants' SIM card. WFP undertook regular monitoring by directly contacting the participants.

SOCIAL CONTRACT AND LEGITIMACY

Support to the Banadir Regional Administration helped improve the social contract with citizens where government was actively seen as a service provider. Each step of the safety net, from identification to verification and follow up, was implemented by the government.

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE SECURITY

The District Climate Adaptation plans of the Joint Programme for Local Governance and Service Delivery (JPLG) were developed for five districts in Puntland to promote climate change resilience and enhance the capacity of local governments in risk mitigation measures.

HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENT PEACE NEXUS

Through its interventions, the Reconciliation and Federalism project consistently helped to tackle the peace and development dimensions of the nexus. The project's support to political and social reconciliations contributed to preventing humanitarian crises and created a peaceful environment for development to take place in targeted areas.

CAPACITY SHARING AND EXIT STRATEGY

In total 269 trainings sessions took place in 2021 that benefited to 12,739 persons, including police officers, community facilitators, women leaders, civil society representatives and officials from various ministries.

RISK MANAGEMENT

The Risk Management Unit (RMU) of the UN in Somalia played a key role in strengthening the UN's ability to deliver in Somalia. Its support remained particularly important in the context of the SJF to ensure the UN's joint programmes benefited from collective risk management approaches and incorporated these into design and implementation modalities.

In 2021, the RMU supported the following key activities at a fund-level:

Deliver on the UN's commitment to comply with the 2019 Public Financial Management Act

The 2019 Public Financial Management (PFM) Act of the Federal Government of Somalia requires donor funds to be disbursed through country systems. Since late 2020, the RMU engaged on behalf of the UN with the Financial Governance Committee, the Ministry of Finance, and the Office of the Auditor-General to lead the process of the UN's compliance with the Act.

2021 was a critical year in undertaking due diligence actions in close collaboration with agencies compliant with the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA) and other UN entities that disburse funds through country systems.

As a result, the macro assessment of the PFM Act and the Supreme Audit Institution of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) along with its implementation plan on the key findings of the assessment were developed.

The RMU also coordinated the UN forecast of funds to be disbursed through the FGS Treasury Single Account in 2022, which was submitted for appropriation. RMU will closely monitor, facilitate and advise the process.

Risk assessment and due diligence

In 2021, the RMU assisted SJF participating UN organisations (PUNOs) through undertaking fact-based partner risk assessments, conducting due diligence activities, and field monitoring.

The RMU commenced research on fraud prevention at the request of the Risk Management, Accountability and Quality Assurance (RMAQA) Group of the UN in Somalia. Data collection for this research is ongoing and includes internal and external research such as academic papers, reports, and interviews with senior management, programme managers, operations staff, and auditors and investigators of UN entities.

Our coordinated risk

management approach was exemplified by the joint assurance and due diligence activities undertaken by PUNOs, such as joint financial spot-checks, capacity assessments, audits, and investigations on common partners, as well as enhanced information sharing through the RMAQA monthly meetings

Capacity injection

The RMU-managed Capacity Injection Reporting Tool (CIRT) enabled data sharing across development partners – the UN, donors and international finance Institutions. Two data analysis reports were generated, and one workshop took place in 2021. The year-end report on capacity injection confirms that 1,362 positions were supported in 127 Government institutions, with 13 potentially overlapping contracts which are being verified by the RMU. This matter drew the attention of the UN senior management and a Capacity Injection Protocol has been developed to ensure the UN's coordinated compliance with existing government policies and procedures, establish oversight and governance mechanisms to strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of capacity injection as an interim measure in delivering support, and enhance the sustainability of capacities within the government structures in Somalia.

LOOKING FORWARD

The **2022-2025 investment and resource mobilization strategy** has been designed to guide the work of the UN Somalia Joint Fund (UN SJF), previously known as the Somalia Multi- Partner Trust Fund (Somalia MPTF).

The focus in 2022 will be to operationalise the strategy administratively and programmatically.

The new strategy includes a summary of commitments with timelines and eight measures of success that will allow us to monitor progress and our partners to hold us accountable against the goals.



LOOKING FORWARD

BY PETER NORDSTROM,
SENIOR TRUST FUND MANAGER, UN SOMALIA JOINT FUND

With the new Investment and Resource Mobilization Strategy and the revised Terms of Reference for the SJF, we have laid the foundation for a reinvigorated and strategically placed country-level pooled fund in Somalia. Our consultations highlighted that stakeholders recognise the value of pooled funding in Somalia and value the role of the SJF in facilitating closer coordination and cooperation within the UN and between the UN and its national and international partners.

The focus in 2022 will be to operationalise the strategy administratively and programmatically. The new strategy includes a summary of commitments with timelines and eight measures of success that will allow us to monitor progress and our partners to hold us accountable against the goals.

Programmatically, the SJF is undergoing a natural transition in its portfolio with eight of its programmes having ended in 2021 and another six programmes ending in 2022. This presents an opportunity to design a programme pipeline that reflects the new Investment and Resource Mobilization Strategy's requirements of thorough analysis, programmatic standards, monitoring and evaluation, flexibility, and to ensure new joint programmes incorporate into their design the six cross-cutting themes:

- 1) gender equality and women empowerment;
- 2) leave no one behind;
- 3) social contract and legitimacy;
- 4) capacity sharing and exit strategies;
- 5) prevention of corruption; and
- 6) environment and climate security.

The new programme pipeline will be fully aligned with the Cooperation Framework as the SJF's main programmatic reference point and the UN's overarching support package to Somalia's National Development Plan.

Administratively, the SJF will continue to strengthen its capacity to support the delivery of joint programmes.

The Fund secretariat was joined in November by a UN Volunteer Portfolio Associate. The recruitment of the critical position of Operations Specialist has concluded and will provide significant added capacity to the secretariat's work and the services we provide to stakeholders. A Programme Analyst will be recruited with tentative starting date in August or September, funded through the Sweden's Junior Professional Officer programme. The Programme Analyst will strengthen our capacity to support programme design, monitoring and evaluation, data analysis, reporting, and ensuring that our regular dialogue with the fund stakeholders is informed by the results achieved across the SJF portfolio.

Financially, the ability of the SJF to provide the UN in Somalia with the support required to fully leverage synergies and complementarities within the portfolio will require continued funding from our partners. The new earmarking policy is critical in this regard, and we rely on our partners to move to more flexible funding arrangements for the SJF.

We look forward to continued engagement with our partners through the SJF Partner Forum, the SJF Management Group, programme steering committees, and the government-led architecture.

PORTFOLIO

17 PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY 15 UN ENTITIES

INCLUSIVE POLITICS AND RECONCILIATION

Reconciliation and Federalism**
Constitutional Review*
Parliament Support*
Electoral Support**

RULE OF LAW AND SECURITY

Joint Justice Programme*
Joint Corrections Programme**
Joint Police Programme**
Joint Security Sector Governance*
Operationalizing Somali National Strategy and Action Plan on Preventing and Countering of Violent Extremism (P/CVE)*
Joint Human Rights Programme*

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable Charcoal Reduction & Alternative Livelihoods (PROSCAL)
Productive Sectors Development Programme (PSDP)

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Joint Programme for Local Governance and Service Delivery (JPLG)
UNFPA Country Programme
Social Protection*
Saameynta - Scaling Up Solutions to Displacement in Somalia***

GENDER, HUMAN RIGHTS AND INCLUSION

N/A

MANAGEMENT AND CROSS-CUTTING

Aid management and coordination*
Enablers

Ended in 2021 | **Ending in 2022 | *Approved in 2021 but started implementation in 2022*



ACRONYMS

ADR	Alternative dispute resolution
CAN	Creative Alternatives Now
CIRT	Capacity Injection Reporting Tool
CSO	Civil society organization
DGCF	Directors' General Coordination Forum
DSRSG/RC/HC	Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator
EDU	Enterprise Development Unit
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
GBV	Gender-based violence
ICBF	Independent Commission on Boundaries and Federalism
IDP	Internally displaced people
ILO	International Labor Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MPTF	Multi-Partner Trust Fund
NCC	National Consultative Council
NRP	National Reconciliation Process
PCVE	Preventing and Countering of Violent Extremism
PFM	Public Financial Management
PUNO	Participating UN Organisation
RMAQA	Risk Management, Accountability and Quality Assurance
RMU	Risk Management Unit
SDM	Service Delivery Model
SEZ	Special Economic Zone
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SJF	Somalia Joint Fund
SME	Small and medium enterprise
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCF	UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework for Somalia
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSOM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
WFP	World Food Programme
WTO	World Trade Organization



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