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PROGRAMME ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Period: 2016

Project Name	Somalia Capacity Development – Strengthening Institutional Performance (SIP)
Gateway ID	00096489
Start date	1 July 2015
Planned end date (as per last approval)	31 December 2017
Focal Person	(Name): Albert Soer
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PSG	Capacity Development (Cross cutting): The objective of the SIP Project is to enable the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the Puntland Government to fill critical capacity gaps in the civil service and to strengthen the capacity of key ministries and agencies to perform core government functions.
Priority	Priority 1: Improve capacity of central Government institutions to coordinate and lead structural reform and policy harmonization process Priority 2: Strengthen core public sector and civil service management functions in key domains Priority 3: Strengthen Cross Cutting and Sectoral Public Sector Capacities through dedicated support
Milestone	1:1: Systemic review of roles of responsibilities of different government institutions completed and updated structure of key FGS institutions developed 1:2: Basic review of administrative procedures, systems and structures completed in selected government institutions and administrative reform programme formulated and agreed 2:2: Review of the civil service legal framework and institutional structures for the management of the civil service completed
Location	Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) (Mogadishu) and Puntland (Garowe)
Gender Marker	2
Total Budget as per ProDoc	US\$ 16,895,581
MPTF:	US\$ 12,130,266
Non MPTF sources:	PBF: - n/a
	Trac: US\$ 2,385,000
	Other: - Swiss – US\$ 251,640
	Non-funded: US\$ 2,128,675



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	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1	UNDP	David Akopyan	Country Director (a.i)	

Total MPTF Funds Received				Total non-MPTF Funds Received		
PUNO	Q4 2016	Cumulative	Annual 2016	Q4 2016	Cumulative	Annual 2016
	1 Oct - 31 Dec 2016	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2016	1 Oct - 31 Dec 2016	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2016
	3,354,391.76	9,003,194.57	6,921,582.57	-	1,885,000,000	1,885,000,000
JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds ¹				JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds		
PUNO	Q4 2016	Cumulative	Annual 2016	Q4 2016	Cumulative	Annual 2016
	1 Oct - 31 Dec 2016	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2016	1 Oct - 31 Dec 2016	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2016
	998,808.78	5,774,295.80	3,728,038.00	314,530.44	1,310,355.00	1,310,355.00

SITUATION UPDATE

While overall project implementation went rather smooth and no major political, security or other type of upheavals occurred. However, mid 2016, the project experienced a period of insufficient funds due mix of factors including later than expected replenishments, leading to some delays in consultant deployment and signatory of Letters of Agreement between the project and the partners. The Aid Coordination Unit continued to coordinate successfully the various forums for coordination. The Federal Government of Somalia, under leadership of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, developed during 2016 the first (IPRSP compliant) National Development Plan in over 30 years, which was endorsed by the SRDF on 13 December 2016. As noted by the FGS Minister of MOPIC H.E. Abdi Aynte in an interview after the launch of the NDP *“the process for devising the new NDP created foundations for multi stakeholder engagements in Somalia at the national and federal member state level. Civil society groups, including women, children and youth and the private sector were all involved”*. The development of the Civil Service Law and associated implementation regulations moved forward, albeit slowly. On the project management front, two Project Board Meetings were conducted in Puntland and two Steering Committee Meetings for the FGS. The meetings managed to evaluate the progress achieved in the projects at the different time settings as well as proffer new ideas on how to move forward with the project in 2017.

QUARTERLY & ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

OUTCOME STATEMENT

The expected project outcome is strengthened systems, processes and capabilities of the Governments to deliver on New Deal Compact.

SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT

Output 1: Capacity gaps in priority institutions filled in placing staff and advisors in priority positions.

¹ **Uncertified expenditures.** Certified annual expenditures can be found in the Annual Financial Report of MPTF Office (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4S000>)



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INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ²	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2016
Number of staff (disaggregated by sex, location, institution, position) within public institutions supported by UNDP	Federal: 6	51	53
	Puntland: 10	14	20
Percentage of direct supervisors satisfied with staff and advisors	Federal 75%	100%	100%
	Puntland 75%	100%	100%
Sources of Evidence: i) Staff Lists and Payment Schedules for each and every individual employed under this facility are on file with the government and project (UNDP) for both the FGS and Puntland governments; ii) See Annex 4 with lists of staff at both the FGS and Puntland levels; iii) Third Party Monitoring reports; iv) MOPIC Director General records. Staff contracts and CTG records for contracts with relevant staff members. Third Party Monitoring reports of interviews with the relevant supervisors of the local advisors.			
Output 2: Rationalized and updated Civil Service Management policy, framework, system, processes, and guidelines developed.			
# of Civil Service Laws reviewed or amendments proposed	Federal: 1 draft	1	1
	Puntland: 1 draft	1	1
# of HR Management Frameworks submitted	Federal: 1 draft	1	1
	Puntland: 1 draft	1	1
# Number HR Management instruments rolled out	Federal: 1 draft	0	0
	Puntland: 1 draft	1	1
Sources of Evidence: i) Draft civil service laws drafted for the FGS and Puntland; iii) Copy of HR Management Framework draft document from Puntland on file with the project			
Output 3: Improved training policy, facilities and plans proposed.			
# of Civil Service Training / Capacity Development Policy submitted	Federal: 1 draft	0	0
	Puntland: 1 Completed	1	1
Training standards developed	Federal: 1 Draft	0	0
	Puntland: 1 Completed	1	1
Number of Civil Service Training Institute concepts developed	Federal: 1 Draft	0	0
	Puntland: 1 Developed	1	1
Sources of Evidence: i) Puntland Draft Civil Service Training policy document on file with the project			
Output 4: Strategic guidelines developed for internal Government coordination, good governance and strategic communication			
Guidance materials for Federal Parliamentary relation management	Federal: 1 draft	1	1
Strategic Communications guidelines	Federal: 1 draft	0	0
Service delivery (Citizens') Charter for Puntland	Puntland: 1 draft	1	1
Complaints Mechanism, Puntland	Puntland: 1 draft	1	1
Good Governance Advocacy strategy, Puntland	Puntland: 1 draft	1	1

² Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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Sources of Evidence: Reports from the Office of the President; Copy of the guidance materials; Copy of the Strategic Communications Guidelines; Complaints Mechanism verified to be in operation through interviews with beneficiaries and providers. Puntland Good Governance Advocacy Strategy draft document			
Output 5: Assessments, tools, and plans developed to mainstream gender			
Sources of Evidence: i) Draft toolkit; ii) Partnership agreements; Draft documents for tools, plans and assessments developed in FGS and Puntland; Signed Agreements with partners; Signed attendance sheets to meetings and trainings in both Puntland and the FGS.			
Output 6: Guidance to undertake Development Planning, M&E and Aid Coordination including reporting developed.			
Number of institutional coordination arrangements for development policy drafted	Federal: 1	1	3
	Puntland: 1	1	1
Number of M&E Strategies reviewed, amended, updated or developed.	Federal: 1	1	1
	Puntland: 1	1	1
Number of processes, tools and guidelines for collection and storage of data developed	Federal: 5	0	0
	Puntland: 1	1	1
# of Aid Coordination Architecture developed and institutionalized	Federal: 1	1	1
	Puntland: 1	1	1
Number of DAD/AIMS systems operational	Federal: 1	0	0
	Puntland: 1	0	0
Number of Quarterly reports on Aid Flows are generated through DAD/AIMS	Federal: 2	0	0
	Puntland: 2	0	0
Sources of Evidence: i) NDP guidance notes; ii) M&E strategy for federal level, the new Puntland five year development plan and the M&E section for the NDP; iii) ACU documentation PSG Working Group meetings			
Output 7: Project management and implementation arrangement is established ensuring appropriate project implementation			
Number of Project Board meetings are convened as scheduled	Federal: 2	2	2
	Puntland: 2	2	2
Number of Project progress reports generated periodically or monitored, reviewed and evaluated ³	Combined (Federal and Puntland): 3	1	4
Percentage of staff in the Project teams recruited.	Combined (Federal and Puntland): 90%	100%	100%
Sources of Evidence: i) Project Board meeting reports from FGS and Puntland Staff records (Contracts and Timesheets)			

NARRATIVE

Output 1: Capacity gaps in priority institutions filled in placing staff and advisors in priority positions.

Government ministries in Somalia continue to lack quality and experienced labor to handle civil service work. In this regard, the SIP project supports the FGS and Puntland governments with dedicated staff referred to as local advisors for short - term periods. 73 local advisory positions against a target of 16 were supported in 2016 in 11 Ministries in both the FGS and Puntland governments (see Annex 4). The local advisors worked on diverse issues ranging from national development planning at the FGS MOPIC level, to finalizing the drafting of the national Gender Toolkit at the MOWDAFA in Puntland.

The advisors at the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) contributed to achieving Priority 1 “*Improve capacity of central Government institutions to coordinate and lead structural reform and policy harmonization process*”



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through the drafting and finalization of the IPRSP compliant NDP. The NDP process required coordination of consultative meetings across Somalia's different regions, including diverse groups such as women and youth as well as travelling to the diaspora for outreach meetings. The local advisors were responsible for coordinating various sectors in the NDP such as Gender, Resilience, Infrastructure, Resilience, Economic Development and others. The National Development Plan, endorsed at the SRDF Steering Committee meeting in December 2016, is the first NDP since 1986. Without the necessary expertise brought in by these local advisors, the achievement would have been difficult to reach.

Furthermore, ten local advisors were deployed to the FGS Office of the President (OOP). Through the OOP Policy Unit, the local advisors worked with the Presidency on elections; federalism; maritime security; finance and national security.

In Puntland, two local advisors were supported at the Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs (MOWDAFA) to finalize a national Gender Toolkit, a first in Somalia and which is expected to assist in mainstreaming gender.

A local advisor working with the Puntland Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Bureau contributed to the finalization of three documents: a public complaints mechanism, a Three Year Strategic Plan for the PGGAB as well as an advocacy strategy on anti - corruption. In this regard, this activity under Output 1 contributed to Priority 2 of the project: *(Strengthen core public sector and civil service management functions in key domains)*. The documents produced by the PGGAB will strengthen core public sector functions through enhanced anti-corruption activities and giving direction to the government of Puntland as well as the rest of Somalia.

The Aid Coordination Unit (ACU) housed under the FGS Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) has a full staff complement of 23 in Mogadishu whose salaries are supported by the UNDP SIP project. According to a Third Party Monitoring report produced in April 2016 by the company Centre for Consultancy Research and Development Enterprise (CCORD), the ACU fulfilled four main functions by providing the necessary technical secretariat support for the SDRF coordination bodies. The bodies are the High Level Partnership Forum, the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility Steering Committee, and the Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Goals (PSG) Working Groups. The ACU provided advice to different government bodies on aid effectiveness, promoting inter-ministerial coordination and engagement in Compact implementation, strengthening dialogue between donors and government, as well as engaging regional states in the New Deal implementation process.

A Third Party Monitoring (TPM) report by the Centre for Consultancy Research and Development Enterprise (CCORD) in July 2016 notes that 66.7% of FGS government staff that was assessed was deemed excellent and 33.3% was deemed very good by their supervisors and thus satisfied the supervisors' expectations. For instance, the IT and Communications advisors at the FGS MOPIC were instrumental in ensuring that the whole government reached almost all Somalis through online discussions via social media tools such as twitter, Facebook and Instagram. Another TPM report produced in April 2016 by CCORD refers to the fact that UNDP support to the MOPIC ICT Unit as well as the local advisor produced remarkable results. The SIP support among other achievements achieved *"the creation of an e platform which is reaching out to more citizens and updating them on national development programs; Provision of ICT training to MOPIC staff and the establishment of a new ICT policy developed which has enhanced the availability and accessibility of information"*.

Output 2: Rationalized and updated Civil Service Management policy, framework, system, processes, and guidelines developed.

Civil service laws and regulations

At both the Federal Government and Puntland level, several laws and regulatory instruments exist, but overall represent an incomplete or insufficiently developed Human Resource Management Framework. The SIP activities under this output seek to contribute to (Milestone 2.2) of the project document *"Review of the civil service legal framework and institutional structures for the management of the civil service completed"*. The civil service laws in the FGS (Civil Service Law #11) and the Puntland government (Civil Service Law #5) are not fully in line anymore with modern-day expectations concerning the



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management of the civil service and require updating. Two draft laws were finalized in both the FGS and Puntland. While in Puntland, the law is ready for submission (to Cabinet and subsequently Parliament), the Federal Draft Civil Service Law still requires further work.

The Puntland Ministry of Youth Labor and Sports (MOLYS) in 2016 led the process of reviewing Civil Service Law #5. In the legislation, important elements were not addressed such as pensions, the division of roles and responsibilities between the Ministry and the Puntland Civil Service Commission, and there were no human resources guidelines to operationalize the law. The new draft legislation, which has also been translated into Somali, has this corrected and will be tabled before the Puntland Cabinet in the first quarter of 2017. The project supported the MOLYS with two local advisors who advised the Ministry on the legal history, legal drafting of statutes and the translation of the legislation to its finalization.

In order to create suitable working conditions at the Ministry, the project in the second half of 2016 supported renovations at the Puntland Ministry of Labor Youth and Sports offices and the refurbished building was handed over to the Minister and his team in October 2016. The Minister, H.E. Abdirahman, expressed gratitude to UNDP and noted that the *“support had assisted in making his team feel more comfortable being in a more conducive working environment”*.

The FGS Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA) was supported by the project throughout 2016 with an international consultant and funds to coordinate consultative and law-drafting meetings in Mogadishu. Unfortunately, during 2016, progress has been limited. Two main workshops to finalize the labor law in Nairobi had to be cancelled, as Somali officials could not attend the workshops due to various reasons (incl. visa issues). While the draft law is well advanced, the Ministry still feels uncomfortable to advance, among others because the law does not include detailed regulations for each of the individual items in the law. It is, however, highly unusual to include regulatory arrangements in the law as it would make future adaptation of practical work-process management subject to parliamentary approval. The draft legislation Civil Service Law #11 is to be finalized and subsequently presented to the FGS Cabinet in 2017.

Functional review and alignment

During the decade long civil war, most of the civil service institutions were virtually non-existent or operating at minimum levels, often insufficiently aligned. The functions of different civil service staff often overlap, some institutions are overstaffed, in some instances civil servants work without job descriptions, it is not always clear what the job-expectations are, overall leading to a situation where government’s provision of services to the people is insufficient. The project supported the government of Puntland to review the functional alignment in have its core government ministries to improve the situation.

The Functional Reviews are designed to assist the ministries in developing a sound organizational structure, agreed upon role and responsibility distribution, TORs as well as main work-process management arrangements. Based on a methodology first applied in Somaliland, the Functional Reviews in Puntland helped to sharpened than methodology and the results are now faster available and more tuned into the reality of the state governments.

In 2014 and 2015, nine government ministries in Puntland (*Ministry of Health; Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation; Ministry of Security and DDR; Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs; Ministry of Labor Youth and Sports; Civil Service Commission; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Interior, Local Government and Rural Development*) have had functional reviews carried out by internationally renowned civil service experts. Reports have been tabled and discussed with the Ministries. Recommendations from the reviews have been adopted and in some instances where civil servants underwent reexamination to evaluate whether they are fit for purpose and in other instances some positions were abolished. IN some ministries, departments were abolished and in others new departments were established to allow better implementation of the Ministry’s mandate.

In 2016, the reviews were finalized for the Ministries of Women Development and Family Affairs and the Ministry of Health and both were validated by the senior management of the ministries. Among other key issues noted in the reports were that



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the “the MOWDAFA lacks quantity and quality of key technical staff in the central apparatus and the regions. Numerous positions are either vacant or held by volunteers and that institutional memory has to be safeguarded by setting-up strong documentation and archives systems and functions”. As for the Health Ministry, the report noted that, “The ministry de facto has a rather flat organizational structure which deserves proper clustering of functions and management/ organizational layers with a balanced hierarchy as a long-term development goal”. The report recommended “Strong central management of the countrywide health staff: HRMIS Quality Standards, development Standards to be implemented the need for civil servants’ salaries to be on government budgets. The Ministries proceeded with implementation of the recommendations.

In August 2016, UNDP carried out an assessment of some of the institutions that had implemented a Functional Review. In one interview, the DG of Ministry of Securities and DDR observed that: “The functional review exercise has helped our ministry in many ways which includes but are not limited to, reduced administration cost, manageable and accountable civil servants”. In another interview, the M&E director of MoPIC Puntland noted that: “Previously I used to do whatever I thought necessary but now I have a duty statement and I know what my role is, there is no task I do which is outside of my duty unless the management told me to do so”. Some institutions such as the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation have managed to streamline some positions and even abolished some as per the recommendations laid out in the Functional review reports.

The different institutions are in various stages of implementing the recommendations of the reviews, leading to organizational refinement, in some cases re-advertisement of specific functions, realignment of staff and introduction of more efficient work-processes.

Output 3: Improved training policy, facilities and plans proposed.

The training systems for civil service servants in Somalia remain weak or no institutionalized, while there are no specific capacity development policies or dedicated Civil Service Training Institutes (CSI) in Puntland and on Federal level. This output contributes to Priority 2 (*Strengthen core public sector and civil service management functions in key domains*). The Puntland MOLYS through the support of an international consultant and one local advisor finalized the Civil Service Institute concept note, proposing to establish an institution that will handle civil service training for all government agencies to create uniformity and competence for civils servants as well as enhancing service delivery. The MOLYS also submitted a set of training standards that outline the training courses such as finance management; procurement for government; the use of government finance systems; human resources management and other civil service related courses. The documents will be presented to the Puntland Cabinet for approval in the first quarter of 2017.

There were no activities linked to this output in the FGS in the reporting period.

Output 4: Strategic guidelines developed for internal Government coordination, good governance and strategic communication

While the Office of the Prime Minister maintains relations with Parliament, the efficiency and effectiveness of these relations can be improved. Strategic communications are underdeveloped and good governance guidance is mostly absent. While the intention during the reporting was to support the Office of the Prime Minister with dedicated staff and advisory services to strengthen these functions, due among others to various change of staff, these activities could not be realised.

In Puntland, the project supported the Puntland Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Bureau with an international consultant and one local advisor to draft and finalize three policy papers: the Service Delivery Charter for Puntland, a public complaints mechanism as well as a Good Governance and Advocacy Strategy document. The PGGAB equally finalized its Three Year Strategic Plan, which is aligned to the Puntland revised Development Plan. Stimulating enhanced public participation on good governance and anticorruption issues in Puntland, extensive consultations were conducted with different stakeholders



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and publics such as youth, women and even government institutions in the third quarter. The policy papers will be presented to the Puntland Cabinet for endorsement in the first quarter of 2017.

The Puntland Good Governance and Anti-Corruption Bureau was equally supported to engage with the Kenya Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission to gain more experience and knowledge, as well as training on anticorruption matters in November 2016. In an interview with UNDP after the South – South Cooperation training in Kenya, the PGGAB, Director General observed that, *“the amount of information and expertise I received from the Kenya EACC will definitely change the lives and fortunes of all Somalis not just in Puntland as I will ensure that the best practices on anti-corruption will be spread to other regional states through outreach programs”*.

The support contributes to Priority 3 (*Strengthen Cross Cutting and Sectoral Public Sector Capacities through dedicated support*) through the strengthening of cross cutting and public sector capacitation of the PGGAB

Output 5: Assessments, tools, and plans developed to mainstream gender

In Somalia, gender-mainstreaming capacities are insufficient to warrant sufficient attention to gender in government policies, strategies and operational processes. The SIP project supports the Puntland’s Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs (MOWDAFA) and Federal Ministry of Gender and Human Rights on gender mainstreaming. They supported twelve institutions (FGS 7 and Puntland 5) in institutional capacity building, among others training 38 staff members from key government institutions on gender mainstreaming in the FGS. An international expert supported by the project trained ten staff members from Puntland’s Ministry of Women Development and Family Affairs (MOWDAFA) on gender mainstreaming in the civil service. In an interview with the Third Party Monitoring company CCORD, one of the MOWDAFA staff members noted after one staff training session that *“she now had more information on gender mainstreaming and would work to empower other civil servants to ensure that their polices especially in recruitment procedures would be more gender sensitive”*.

Output 6: Guidance to undertake Development Planning, M&E and Aid Coordination including reporting developed.

While ad hoc arrangements for development planning standards and M&E existed in Somalia they were at varying levels of operationality. The Aid coordination structures exist, but require further strengthening. The activities under this output contributed to Priority 1 (*Improve capacity of central Government institutions to coordinate and lead structural reform and policy harmonization process*).

Development Planning

The project provided (complimented with additional support through the NAO/NDP project funded by the European Union) substantial support to the planning process of the first National Development Plan in over 30 years. The project provided financial means to organize consultation meetings, technical expertise, review capacity etc to assist the FGS Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation in its leadership role to draft the NDP.

The process to develop the Somalia National Development Plan (2017 – 2019) was launched late 2015, and the plan was developed in a highly consultative and inclusive fashion with numerous consultation meetings and discussion, among others through social media. The SDRF Steering Committee endorsed the plan on 13 December 2016. Although serious efforts were undertaken to ensure country wide buy-in into the NDP, at the last moment Jubaland State decided not to endorse the plan. Further discussions concerning the inclusion of Federal Member State development priorities into the continuing planning efforts will be undertaken in 2017. The NDP mainstreams the SDGs and it is intended to be IPRSP compliant. Somalia, for the first time since 1986, now has a NDP to guide development in Somalia, following up and replacing the New Deal Compact. The NDP will be used to plan for Somalia’s development starting from 2017.

H.E. Abdi Aynte, Minister of MOPIC, noted that *“This is a major milestone for Somalia and its development agenda, The NDP is the strongest signal yet that Somalia has now entered a development stage after decades of state collapse and a shattered*



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economy. The historic nature of achieving this momentous task, notwithstanding very limited state capacity, cannot be understated.”

In Puntland, the Government under the leadership of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation was supported to review and update the State Five Year Development Plan. A strong effort was made to align the Puntland Development Plan to the new National Development Plan. The updated plan (2017 – 2019) was presented and endorsed in December 2016.

Monitoring & Evaluation, and SGD mainstreaming

Both the National NDP and the Puntland Development Plan include strong M&E frameworks and mainstream the SDGs. Building upon an overall M&E strategy developed (with SIP support) in 2015, the MOPIC was supported to establish a dedicated M&E unit and ensure an appropriate M&E framework would underlie the NDP. Detailed M&E arrangements have been developed in draft form, and through the proposed coordination arrangements in the NDP (the Pillar Working Groups) the further design of the M&E arrangement directly linked to the NDP will be taken forward.

In Puntland, The MOPIC has designed a database where they are currently capturing all data on development activities being implemented in the regional state. Where information used to be haphazardly collected making it difficult to analyze, now it is being stored in one place making it easier for the government to access and measure its performance.

Aid Coordination

The project provides since its inception substantial support to the Aid Coordination Unit (OPM) with staff, operational funds as well as technical advice. The ACU operates appropriately and organizes the HLPF meetings, SRDF Steering Committees and support the various Working Groups. The ACU equally implemented a series of outreach activities to raise awareness of the New Deal, Aid Effectiveness, Aid management arrangements etc. The TPM monitoring report in April 2016 by CCORD reports that 43 meetings for all the 5 PSG groups including the SDRF including the Capacity Development group were coordinated by the ACU in 2016. It is fair to say that since its inception the ACU has done a great job to make sure the coordination architecture was operational and continued to do so during 2016.

While the overall system of aid coordination operates well, a challenge remains to ensure appropriate inclusion of the Federal Member States. In order to address this issue, the project with the MOPIC and ACU implemented a consultancy to come to terms what would be required to ensure Federal Member State inclusion in the overall aid management architecture. A series of consultative meetings in all the federal member states were held in the third quarter and a draft set of proposals were formulated. This will be integrated in the new project to be developed in the first half of 2017, where UNDP and the UN Resident Coordinating Office will join efforts to provide a consolidated and coherent support to the overall aid management and coordination architecture, aligned to the new NDP.

The Puntland government continued to make headway in strengthening the structures of the Puntland Development Forum to coordinate aid management in the state. This is the first example of a state level coordination structure, established with the support of the SIP, and is an inspiration for the arrangements that are to be made in the new Federal Member States.

The Aid Management data is presently collected through dedicated annual surveys. While the resulting reports do provide solid information on annual basis, they are insufficient to provide continuous guidance and insight on aid provided to Somalia. Based on a joint World Bank – SUNP (SIP) assessment of the requirements for nationally implemented Aid Information Management systems (AIMS), the SIP takes it forward to design and establish such a system. During 2016 further discussions with the different partners were held, and although it took some time to reach agreement, towards the end of 2016, these agreements were reached and the procurement arrangements are presently under development. The design and installation of the new Aid Information Management systems is scheduled to be completed in 2017.



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In order to improve the working conditions and to reduce the operational costs (diesel) UNDP also supported the installation of a generator and a solar power system at the FGS MOPIC that works in a hybrid arrangement to provide power at a much-reduced cost in the fourth quarter.

Output 7: Project management and implementation arrangement is established ensuring appropriate project implementation

In 2016, 4 project board meetings were held with project partners in both the FGS and Puntland. Two meetings were convened in the FGS, one on 9 February 2016 and another on 21 October 2016. The meetings were chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister H.E. Mohammed Arteh, and were attended by senior government officials from the Office of the Prime Minister, representatives of the World Bank and Danish Embassy as well as the UNDP Country Director and Capacity Development Programme Manager. The project presented two agenda items. First, the Steering Committee received and deliberated on the annual project report. Overall, members were satisfied with the progress made by project. Secondly, the committee received and considered one amendment to the Project Document. In this amendment, members approved a request by the project to add support to the Policy Units of the Office of the President and the Office of the Prime Minister. In Puntland the first project board meeting was held on 28 March 16. Quarterly Project Board Meeting chaired by the Head of Area Office and the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation as co-chairs. The achievements of October - Dec 2015 were agreed and appreciated. The meeting also endorsed the 2016 Project Annual Work Plan. The second meeting was held on 21 November 2016 in Garowe. Among some of the issues discussed, were concerns around the funding situation and that LOAs needed to signed on time. The different government partners were also appreciative of the technical and funding support they had received from UNDP. The State Minister noted that he wanted 2017 to be a year of “*implementation*” since most of the documents had been finalized and were awaiting Cabinet approval.

While two board meetings were held in both Puntland and the federal level, they are not sufficient to warrant a strong coordination of the project and of the project with other initiatives in the capacity development arena. With a new government expected to be in place around April 2017, efforts will be taken forward to ensure quarterly board meetings.

During 2016, the project suffered a cash flow problem that impacted the delivery. The shortfall was related to later than expected disbursements as well as faster than expected expenditure. Over the summer, the issues were addressed and solved.

Other Key Achievements

- Enhanced gender-mainstreaming programming by the project supporting Puntland’s MOWDAFA and FGS MOWDHR as well as supporting the recruitment of at least one Female Graduate Intern (FGI) per LOA signed with a government partner. In 2016, the FGS MOPIC had five (5) FGIs.
- Increased public civic participation through consultative meetings with youth and women across the whole of Somalia during the development of the NDP. Increased use of social media by the MOPIC Minister and his team encouraged more discussions from the diaspora contributing to a collation of more views from across all sectors of Somalia’s populations at home and abroad.

Challenges (incl: Delays or Deviations) and Lessons Learnt:

Government Partners with High Risk Assessments: The signing of an LOA between UNDP and the FGS Ministry of Women Affairs was delayed because of unliquidated funds from a previous project with the UNDP GEWE Unit. **Lesson learnt:** Discussions with government partners deemed to have a significant risk related to past outstanding financial issues with UNDP need to be settled before new LOAs can be signed. The same government partners also need to declare such issues upfront so that it does not come as a surprise to the UNDP unit. That said, where possible UNDP should positively engage the partners in question and look to assist them resolve the outstanding matters in the best way possible. For example, the project has thus far recommended to the Puntland MOLYS to carry out a self-assessment of sorts so that they can give UNDP a report of



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their standing using the HACT assessment standards, otherwise it will be difficult for such an institution to receive new funding support from UNDP because of past-unliquidated funds.

Delayed release of project funds by donors meant that LOAs were only signed towards the end of September 2016, which meant that project implementation was delayed. For example, the TPM report released in June 2016 by CCORD, the monitoring company observed that *“the SIP budget for 2016 does not cover the real functioning costs of the FGS Aid Coordination Unit and it is their recommendation that some reallocation of funds and reconfiguration of duties within the ACU be done”*. **Lesson learnt:** At the signing of major donor agreements with UNDP that include project funds, there is need to synchronize fund disbursements with project implementation schedules.

Delayed World Bank CIM project: UNDP had anticipated that by 2016 the CIM project would have been well under way and most key civil servants positions salaries would have been filled and salaries paid for in both the FGS and Puntland. However, this has not been the case. UNDP continues to fund albeit for very short - term contracts for key local advisors at least to keep processes under civil service reform; the national development plan review process in Puntland and numerous other important initiatives running. **Lesson learnt:** UNDP has to maintain an open policy for funding short - term local advisors until the CIM project is fully underway. There is need to liaise more with the World Bank and convince them to communicate more with other partners so that contingency measures can be put in place.

Language and communication Challenges: The official language of the government is Somali, and as such, not all Somali government officials are able to use English as a medium of communication poses challenges especially when dealing with Somalis who cannot fully express themselves in English. In addition, the government has issued a decree requiring the translation of all official documents into Somali. This requirement will increase project implementation costs, due to the need for translation services into Somalia and vice versa. **Lesson learnt:** There is need to set up a central Unit in one of the government institutions dedicated to translating official documents for key government ministries so that there are no delays or onerous demands on regular civil servants or local advisors who might take their time or not do the job properly.

Logistical challenges for international meetings: Challenges were experienced for the second time when FGS Ministry of Labor officials tried to get Kenyan visas to attend the validation workshop for the Civil Service Law #11 meeting. **Lesson learnt:** Given the increasing difficulty of Somali participants getting Kenyan entry visas, it is recommended that before logistical preparations for holding the workshop are completed, the Somali participants ought to apply and obtain entry visas before concluding arrangements. Alternatively, other venues in the region without stringent entry requirements should be explored.

Peacebuilding impact (for Joint Programmes receiving PBF funding only – briefly describe impact – achieved and/or intended – of activities that have been undertaken on peacebuilding and stability, with supporting evidence if/when available and relevant; include in particular assessment of theory of change – and the extent to which it is being validated or challenged – and assessment of gender related impact) (1-2 paragraphs)

The development of core of government functions is essential to build the state machinery. Building the state, executive, machinery is essential for the government system to deliver services to the citizens, while it is predominantly through the service delivery that the government will gain the trust, confidence and legitimacy of the citizens as the governing body in the country. The strengthening of government systems is thus a prime toll to build peace providing an alternative to predatory arrangements warring factions are imposing on the citizens.

The development process of the National Development Plan is a good example of a nation-wide process to prioritise developmental action. Comparing to other countries, the process to design the NDP was highly inclusive with numerous meetings, workshops, consultations, shared draft versions and media debate. This contributed to alignment within the overall federal system concerning development priorities, but also the process through which these priorities could be discussed, decided upon and subsequently addressed. This is contributing to building systemic core government functions. At the same time, it become obvious that coordination and consultation does not automatically lead to agreement. At several instances



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during the process, misunderstandings arose and rather fundamental disagreements emerged. The message towards the end of 2016 by the Jubaland State announcing that it was withdrawing from the NDP process was significant. This situation highlights that although consultations were there, and there seems to be little disagreement on the overall developmental priorities, these consultations when focusing on ‘technical’ development issues do not necessarily resolve underlying political issues. In this case the issues touched upon the fundamental arrangements within a federal state; the role and responsibility distribution between the federal and federal member state level.

Catalytic effects

The consultative arrangements initiated through the NDP process demonstrated that deep consultation on federal ‘projects’ is possible and manageable. This sparked a series of discussions in other areas of work that the project is involved in to arrangement much more frequent and closer coordination between the federal and federal member state institutions. This includes civil service management, Anti-Corruption arrangements, aid coordination, and of course upcoming implementation arrangements for the NDP.

Gender

The SIP project supported activities on increased women’s participation in the drafting of the Somalia NDP. For instance, on 5 June 2016, the FGS MOPIC, in collaboration with the Ministry of Women & Human Rights Development, with the support of UNDP and the New Deal Facility, organized the meeting at the Jazeera Hotel in Mogadishu to collect views from women’s organizations on aid effectiveness and national development planning. Her Excellency, Zahra Mohamed Samatar, the Minister, noted that, “this initiative alone mirrors a progressive change in relation to equal participation of women in national plans and processes”. The meeting brought together 62 participants representing women’s groups of the federal states of Puntland, Galmudug, Hiraaan/Middle Shabelle, South-West Somalia and Jubaland, as well as of the region of Banadir, government officers from key ministries of the Federal Government of Somalia and UNDP. 67% of the participants were women.

A national Gender Toolkit was finalized and workshops held with government institutions in Puntland on gender mainstreaming. The Gender toolkit is proposed to be utilized as a reference point for all Federal Member states to inform the government on how to implement gender mainstreaming in the civil service, economic activities and other key national priorities. More consultations will be conducted in 2017 in the FGS to test the toolkit.

The project incorporated a directive a UNDP directive that every LOA signed with a partner has to be supported by a Female Graduate Intern and this has the effect of increasing the chances of female Somalia graduates in getting professional experience. The project supported 8 FGIs in 2016 in both the FGS and Puntland. One success story from Puntland is that Ifrah Abdullahi, A Female Graduate Intern who was engaged in 2016 by the Puntland MOPIC went through a competitive process led by the World Bank in November 2016 and is now serving as the Head of Finance at the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation. Ifrah noted that “*the internship offered her a great opportunity to prepare for a better career and she is grateful to UNDP for the initiative*”.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ⁴	Total no. of Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
	5	2
	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues

⁴ Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.



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Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues (as of end of 2016) ⁵	62	15
<p>✓ Website use: The FGS MOPIC uses the following website for all its updates and it has recently been revamped: http://www.mopic.gov.so/ and the Puntland MOPIC uses the following: mopicplgov.net</p> <p>Social Media Use:</p> <p>✓ For all information about the NDP in Somalia – the MOPIC has a twitter account, which is constantly updated with pictures from meetings, press releases and any other details. The twitter handle is: @MoPIC_Somalia. And the Puntland MOPIC is @MopicP</p> <p>✓ The Minister of MOPIC constantly uses the following hashtag on twitter to engage citizens at home and abroad when carrying out public outreach programs: #NDPSomalia and #QorshahaQaranka. A search on twitter using the two hashtag in Somali and English will reveal the level of information and detail about the work on the NDP supported by the project.</p> <p>Pictures: The project in collaboration with the different government partners collects pictures from meetings, workshops, trainings, banners etc. To ensure visibility of the UN and cooperating partners, the pictures taken have to have the UN logo and logos from the different donors. A collage of pictures is available in Annex 5 of this report.</p>		
<p>The project has submitted its finalized Annual Work Plan for 2017 to UNDP management for approval. The planned budget for 2017 is set at USD 6,094,621. The major highlights for 2017 include:</p> <p>With the CIM being operational, the SIP will further reduce the number of embedded staff it supports through its budget. The CIM will increasingly take over the advisory functions supported through the SIP.</p> <p>The finalization of the two civil service laws in both the FGS and Puntland, and bringing them to Cabinet and subsequently parliament approval are high priorities. The final output being the enactment of the two pieces of legislation.</p> <p>The Federal Government of Somalia will be supported with the development of a detailed proposal for establishing a Civil Service Training Institute and national training arrangements for civil service staff. The Puntland government will be supported with the implementation of their plans to establish a civil service training institute through project facilitation with other agencies that may support.</p> <p>More trainings as well as more activities on gender mainstreaming in the civil service will be conducted at both the FGS and Puntland level. The SIP project intends to support the MOWHRD of the Federal Government of Somalia with the development and implementation of tools and systems to ensure that gender is mainstreamed in (new and amended) legislation and policies.</p> <p>Increased support will be given to the strengthening of the Puntland Good Governance Anti-Corruption Bureau to enhance the citizen’s charter and public complaints mechanism. The project will support the Federal and Puntland government to develop and implement an approach to strengthen the engagement with non-state actors and civil society actors.</p>		

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



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In 2017, the project will pay specific attention to strengthening the 'use of national systems' predominantly through the management arrangements of the Letters of Agreement (LOA), which will be further aligned with the national systems.

In cooperation with other UNDP projects and jointly with the World Bank, the project will support the implementation of a review of the present state of affairs concerning role and responsibility distribution between the Federal government, the Federal Member states and the municipalities. It is expected that the project will support, during 2017, an executive focused national coordination arrangement to address the role and responsibility distribution concerning 'core of government' functions.

In close coordination with the StEFS (UNDP State Formation project, also in the Capacity Development Programme) the federal member states will be supported to finalise their state strategic plans. With the start of the implementation of new Somalia NDP, more work will be centered on strengthening the monitoring and evaluation system for results measurement. The project equally will support the statistics office in MOPIC responsible for the strengthening of the system for administratively collected data and the coordination of the national surveys.

Looking forward, a more elaborate aid management system will be set up. In the first half of 2017, in line with the NDP and the required amendments to the coordination architecture and to provide improved options for Federal Member State inclusion and participation, the SIP project together with the RCO (UN Resident Coordinator's Office), the MOPIC and the ACU will develop a new project that will provide a comprehensive, coherent and well-coordinated support to the overall aid coordination architecture. Based on the agreed upon division of labour between the FGS MOPIC and the ACU, the project will support both federal entities in implementing a coherent aid management and coordination infrastructure. Specific attention will be given to the participation of the Federal Member States in the Aid Coordination architecture. In Puntland, the establishment of the Puntland Development Forum was supported in 2016, and will continue in 2017 with the hope that the system can be replicated in other regional administrations.



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ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk ⁶	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Financial		
Risk assessment as per Pro Doc	Limited capacity of partners to comply with appropriate finance and procurement policies and procedures in managing, tracking and reporting on expenditures.	HACT Assessments are carried out on each and every partner and UNDP Finance procedures are observed for all transactions. Trainings for partner staff members are also implemented
Risk reporting for Jan – December	NTR⁷	NTR ALL: Mogadishu and Puntland: The project is under the financial control of an International Project Management Specialist in charge of the day to day financial accounting for the two projects.
Operational		
Risk assessment as per Pro Doc	Delay in recruitment of project management and international and national full time technical staff	Recruitment will be planned well in advance, and engaging HR contractors will be explored to ensure timely deployment of required staff- both national and international. All the staff required for the entire project will be assessed in advance, and a special recruitment drive will be conducted to attract better and required talents, and deployed.
Risk reporting for January to September 2016:	<p>All: Mogadishu and Puntland: Suspension of services by CTG which meant that no new contracts could be signed for either local or international consultants in the first quarter of 2016.</p> <p>ii) FGS: Logistical problems: such as visa approvals for meetings to be held in Kenya prove to be challenging in certain instances. For example, the SIP project tried to organize a Civil service law review meeting in Nairobi, Kenya, in the second and third quarters. However all the 8 Somali nationals and one project staff member were denied visas which led to the cancellation of the meeting.</p>	<p>All: Mogadishu and Puntland: This had not been anticipated and in reality it should have been. Efforts were made at senior management level to reinstate the services after all outstanding issues between UNDP and CTG have been resolved. In the meantime the projects continued with extensions for the existing contracts.</p> <p>ii) FGS: Logistical problems: In future, several options will be put on the table for consideration such that if one especially the Nairobi one fails the meetings can be transferred to a regional country such as Ethiopia and Uganda subject to resource availability and other logistical arrangements.</p>
Organizational		

⁶ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.

⁷ NTR – Nothing to report



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Risk assessment as per Pro Doc	Lack of agreement on coordination and cooperation arrangements	The Steering Committee and the Component Boards will address emerging issues and evolving circumstances and may proceed with amendments to project work plans or operating processes to allow an appropriate response.
Risk reporting for January to December 2016:	NTR	While the Board Meetings were held, it is intended to increase the frequency to 4 times per year.
Political		
Risk assessment as per Pro Doc	Change of Ministers and Senior staff in the Ministries.	Recent history has shown that on Federal level the government changes regularly and the impact is high, although changes since early 2016 have been very limited. The situation in Puntland is more stable. Broad involvement of senior staff in the Ministries improves understanding, agreements and reduces the dependency of the project on a limited number of staff.
Risk reporting for January to December 2016:	NTR	NTR
Regulatory		
Risk assessment as per Pro Doc	Absence of clear regulatory frameworks	Establishment of sound networks on the different levels of implementation and oversight to ensure appropriate flows of information and review of relevance and 'best fit' of the project with on the ground realities
Risk reporting for January to December 2016:	NTR	NTR
Security		
Risk assessment as per Pro Doc	Serious deterioration of the security situation.	The situation is closely monitored, and instructions by DSS are followed.
Risk reporting for January to December 2016:	Mogadishu remained precarious in terms of security especially with the launching of elections period. This had the potential of disrupting planned meetings where there are security restrictions on the movement of international staff outside the MIA and Somalis find it difficult to enter the protected MIA.	More meetings are planned for in pre vetted hotels as well as the MIA. FGS: The project has tried in certain instance to host meetings for government officials at the protected Mogadishu International Airport to ensure their participation as well as other international stakeholders.



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	<p>There were no major security incidents related to the Project’s activities in both Mogadishu and Garowe.</p> <p>Impeding security situation in Mogadishu: Work on the civil service law reform and other processes has been delayed at times because of the intermittent security situation. There are a number of times when meetings have been scheduled only to be cancelled because of security threats. Other mitigation measures that have been adopted in the course of the reporting have not worked to satisfaction. For example, an attempt to host meetings with government officials at the protected MIA have at times been abandoned after government officials from Somalia have been denied entry or subjected to searches that reportedly say are intrusive. Thus a dilemma created is that in Mogadishu oftentimes Somali government officials cannot visit the MIA where the UN is based and international staff from the UN is also at times unable to leave the MIA to attend scheduled meetings at the government offices.</p> <p>Puntland: The heightened security situation in mid-March 2016 when Al Shabaab militants made an incursion into Puntland caused alarm which caused the closure of Conoco Air strip as a precautionary measure and the lifting of the security level from PC2 to PC1.</p>	<p>A new proposal to host meetings outside Somalia is becoming a more favorable option with Kenya not being the only option in the East Africa region.</p> <p>Puntland: Adherence to UN security advice and employing flexible working arrangements, including remote support of IPs to implement project activities through LOAs. The security level for Puntland has since been reviewed to PC2 which means that programming can continue without interference albeit taking all necessary precautions as dictated by UNDSS.</p>
Strategic		
Risk assessment as per Pro Doc	<p>Absence of qualified consultants to implement the assignments</p>	<p>UNDP uses its rosters for the present assignment as well as a recruitment company. The combined resources make it unlikely that suitable consultants cannot be located. The internal UNDP recruitment mechanisms will be deployed and external recruitment capacity will be engaged to mitigate this risk further.</p> <p>Close communication and involvement of the partners in the process will avoid misunderstanding and undue expectations.</p>



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Risk reporting for January to December 2016:	NTR	ALL: Mogadishu and Puntland: The main strategy is to retain consultants who have executed their initial assignments effectively. This is to ensure continuity in the implementation of project activities with the added value of avoiding the long learning curve that often comes with new consultants
Social and Environmental Risks (SESR)		
SESR Screening completed in 2016	Duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project	The partners receive hands-on support and training to implement their obligations.
Risk reporting for July to September 2016:	NTR	NTR
SESR Screening completed in 2016	Risk 2: Rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights	While understanding that rights can be claimed there, the procedural environment to do so is underdeveloped. The project supports the partners to develop that procedural environment
Risk reporting for July to September 2016:	NTR	NTR
SESR Screening completed in 2016	Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls	The project is actively promoting equal treatment of women. The policy and procedural environment the project is promoting normally should help in this. However, active and passive resistance delays implementation and 'urgency' in development action pushes towards neglect of issues not deemed the most important, which includes gender.
Risk reporting for July to September 2016:	NTR	NTR



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ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
[I.e. Programme oversight field monitoring visit]	9 March 2016	A meeting was held between the FGS Minister of Labor and Social Affairs and his team as well as the SIP Project Manager and his team led by the International Consultant on Civil Service law Review. The meeting was to update the Minister on the progress made with the review of Civil Service Law #11 and to discuss ways to expedite the process.	FGS: Discussions at the meeting were cordial and the Minister was briefed on the progress with the legislation. It was noted that the draft legislation now awaited translation and that an Annotated Schedule of Regulations supporting the Law would be drafted at a workshop Nairobi attended by the Committee which had been working on the draft.
	10 June 2016	A meeting was held in Nairobi, Kenya between the Puntland Minister of MOLYS as well as the SIP Project Manager and the M&E officer to discuss various issues related to the project and MOLYS.	Puntland: The Minister was briefed on the state of funding and the unanticipated delays. Discussions also centered around the civil service law #5 reform exercise; the proposed Civil Service Institute as well as the Training Policy. Albert Soer, the UNDP Program Manager made suggestions with regards to carrying out another assessment on the financial standard and systems used in MOLYS. A further recommendation was on exploring the establishment of a Civil Service Reform Forum akin to the Puntland Development Forum to discuss issues such as the functional review and general civil service management. ⁸
	21 -25 August 2016	Operations Manager of SIP traveled to Garowe and met with Puntland MOPIC; MOLYS, MOWDAFA, CSC and the GGAB staff.	MOLYS: Handover of building to MOLYS needs to be carried out. A request for two consultants was made as the partner does not have an LOA with SIP. GGAB: There is need for a capacity assessment to be carried out for the institution. MOPIC: Discussions were held on the newly signed LOA and how it would be implemented, funds managed and reporting carried out. Visibility of projects implemented by the partners needs to be enhanced. There is need for more trainings on HACT principles, FACE Form, Risk Management for the IPs. There is need for increased TPM

⁸ Minutes of this meeting are on file with the project



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[I.e. Project Board Meeting]	9 February 2016	FGS Steering Committee meeting in Mogadishu. The meeting was chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister H.E. Mohammed Arteh and attended by the Office of the Prime Minister, representatives of the World Bank and Danish Embassy as well as the UNDP Country Director and Capacity Development Programme Manager.	FGS: The Steering Committee received and deliberated on the annual project report. Overall, members were satisfied with the progress made by project. The committee received and considered one amendment to the Project Document to add support to the Policy Units of the Office of the President and the Office of the Prime Minister.
	28 March 2016	Puntland Project Board Meeting chaired by the Head of Area Office and the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation as co-chairs.	Puntland: The achievements for October -Dec 2015 were agreed and appreciated. The meeting also endorsed the 2016 Project Annual Work Plan.
	18 October 2016	Second Project Steering Committee meeting in Mogadishu. The meeting was chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister H.E. Mohammed Arteh, and attended by senior government officials from the Office of the Prime Minister, representatives of the World Bank, EU, DFID, USAID, Danish Embassy as well as SIP UNDP officials among other stakeholders.	The meeting noted issues around lack of funding citing the fact disbursed funds were not meeting pledges made earlier by funding partners. One recommendation that was made was the need to monitor and deter corrupt activities in the recruitment of civil servants under the CIM which seemed to have become a major issue. Recommendations were also made that steering committee meetings be held every quarter with all members attending. The meeting also called for the 2017 Work Plans to be made ready on time for a swift and smooth implementation in 2017.
	21 November 2016	Puntland project board meeting in Garowe. The second meeting was co- chaired by the Head of Office for UNDP Mr. Sayed Sahibzada and the State Minister of Planning H.E. A.I Awale noted among other issues that 2016 had been a year of preparing the ground work and paper work through legislation and regulations.	The call for 2017 was to ensure that more implementation would be carried out. The partners also notes that they would like to have LOAs signed on time to ensure that all activities were implemented on time. UNDP's Capacity Development Manager, Mr. Albert Soer noted concerns around funding, late disbursements from funding partners but assured the partners that 2017 looked much better and projects would be implemented without too many operational challenges.
[I.e. DIM Audit]		[Should take place annually above certain financial thresholds; organized by CO.]	
[I.e. Independent Evaluation]		[Should take place as per project document.]	



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[I.e. Engineering site visit.]	May 2016	A site visit was conducted at the Ministry of Labor Youth and Sports in Garowe, Puntland to assess the renovations carried out on the office buildings ⁹ .	Puntland: The site visit was conducted by the UNDP Resident Engineers who assessed the work and issued a certificate of completion and satisfaction. The building is now being used by the MOLYS.
[I.e. Stakeholder Review Consultation]	14 May 2016	Project Review Meeting for Puntland: This is a meeting that brings together the UNDP Senior Management Team as well as the highest level government officials of the country to discuss the past year's activities, challenges, successes and map a way forward.	Puntland: Presentation was made by the Program Manager to the Puntland government led by its Vice President on the projects run by the Capacity Development Program in 2015 and part of 2016. Future projections were made and challenges were also discussed. Some of the recommendations coming out the meeting were that there is need for more resources to be dedicated to Puntland and that more Somali nationals need to be elevated into senior positions at the UN level.
Third Party Monitoring Exercise¹⁰	January 2016 ¹¹ (report release date)	An evaluation exercise was carried out by a private company contracted by UNDP to verify activities supported by the project in late December 2015. The company IBTCI conducted a verification on the FGS Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation local Technical Advisor on Statistics.	FGS: The findings are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scope of work for the Statistician was clear and the expertise was noted as welcome by MOPIC staff members who work in the Statistics Unit. • The Statistician was judged as knowledgeable and well experienced by his peers and he provided useful trainings for their work Notable achievements were noted in areas of data collection and data analysis in the Unit
	January 2016 (report release date)	An evaluation exercise was carried out by a private company IBTCI contracted by DfID to verify activities supported by the project in Puntland for the Civil Service Institute. The CSI conducted a two day Merit based Civil Service Recruitment and Asset Management training for its members in Garowe.	Puntland: The evaluation noted that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The venue the (Civil Service Institute Headquarters) selected for the training in Garowe had been appropriate for the participants. • The participants found that the training had been relevant to their need as government employees. • The interviewees also noted that the foreign facilitator was knowledgeable but expressed views that a Somali speaking facilitator would have been more preferable. Overall the participants were satisfied by the interactive engagements in the training.

⁹ Certificates and relevant documentation as well as pictures are on file with the project.

¹⁰ The report used in assessing the project partners is on file with UNDP

¹¹ The IBTCI Third Party Monitoring is on file with the project and can be made available upon request



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	<p>09 – 15 April 2016</p>	<p>An evaluation exercise was carried out by TPM company CCORD on the activities implemented by the FGS MOPIC.</p>	<p>FGS: The Third Party Monitoring (TPM) report makes reference to the fact that UNDP support to the MOPIC ICT Unit as well as the local advisor has produced remarkable results which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The creation of an e platform which is reaching out to more citizens and updating them on national development programs • Provision of ICT training to MOPIC staff • The establishment of a new ICT policy developed which has enhanced the availability and accessibility of information <p>The Monitoring and Evaluation Advisor for MOPIC reported that among other achievements and as a result of UNDP support he had “built Project Information System in VBA on an Access Database to store all necessary information needed through different forms which later on can be generated reports bases on any possible criteria e.g. by sector, by date, by project, by region”.</p> <p>The Statistics Advisor reported that among other achievements in the reporting period he had “Organized and compiled Jan - April 2016 CPI data and reviewed the Statistical Act”. The Advisor noted in his report that in their plans for the third quarter the Statistics department was looking forward to – “Setting up a CPI data collection system, Data collection training and Preparing draft Sustainable Development Goals implementation and localization process”.</p>
	<p>19 April 2016</p>	<p>An evaluation exercise was carried out by TPM company CCORD on the activities implemented by the FGS Aid Coordination Unit.</p>	<p>FGS: The findings are: The TPM exercise verified if all the meetings scheduled by the ACU had been conducted. The report established that all the meetings except for one had been conducted. From the report it is made clear that the ACU has a good mechanism of keeping records of meetings, attendance sheets for all meetings etc. which makes it an institution with good knowledge management systems.</p> <p>Recommendations: The budget allocations within the CD-SIP project are insufficient to continue financing the ACU in its present form. While some re-allocation and reconfiguring of duties within ACU and the MOPIC</p>



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			may help to reduce costs, additional resource mobilization will be required to ensure full functionality of the Aid Coordination Unit.
	July 2016	TPM Report by CCORD	The report notes that 29 local advisors were interviewed for the SIP project covering the Federal Government of Somalia MOPIC, ACU, OPM offices. It was noted that generally the supervisors were satisfied with the work carried out by the consultants. It is only in MOIFA where the report notes discrepancies and recommended that the consultant tries to speed up the process of carrying out their required tasks.



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ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants		Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F			
1.	FGS: Ministry of Planning and Int. Cooperation		21 February	9	3	2 nd Monitoring Round of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation	Mogadishu	UNDP Aid Coordination Specialist
2.	FGS: Ministry of Planning and Int. Cooperation		March 2016	10	2	Initial Training for national staff on National Development Planning in the FGS	Mogadishu	Dr. Hashim Al Ali (UNDP International NDP Consultant)
3.	FGS: MOPIC	Ministries: Livestock; Agriculture; Fisheries Constitution; Women and human rights; Health; Post and Telecommunications; Transport; Water and Energy; Foreign Affairs; Interior; Public Works; Labor; Defense ; Justice; Ports and Marine Transport; OPM	February 2016	70	40	Training for all line Ministry in the FGS staff on the NDP and other related activities such as data collection, the structure of the NDP etc.	Mogadishu	Dr. Hashim Al Ali (UNDP International NDP Consultant)
4.	FGS: MOPIC		21 March 2016	19	2	Sectoral Focal Points (MOPIC Staff) Meeting for the National Development Plan		Dr. Hashim Al Ali (UNDP International NDP Consultant)
5.	FGS: MOPIC	MOPIC (ISWA; Galmudug; Puntland and Jubaland)	18 May	17	3	M& E Workshop	Mogadishu	Bushra Hassan (M&E Specialist UNDP)
6.	FGS: MOPIC			9	3	Practicing M&E activities and Monitoring MOPIC Achievements	Mogadishu	MOPIC
7.	FGS: MOPIC			7	1	Electronic Document Management and Archiving System Training	Mogadishu	MOPIC ICT



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#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants		Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F			
8.	FGS: MOPIC	MOIFA; OOP	May 2016	6	2	Training for Ministry staff on UNDP Finance and Administration procedures	Mogadishu	Sujitha Sekharan (UNDP Operations Manager for CD Program)
9.	Puntland: Ministry of Planning and Int. Cooperation	All six Sector Working group members composed of Governance; Security; Justice; Social; Livelihoods and Infrastructure Sectors	June 2016	15	2	Training for government officials on fundamentals of Monitoring and Evaluation in the NDP	Garowe	Alan Johnston (UNDP International NDP Consultant)
10.	PL: MOPIC		22 August 2016	5	2	Training on LOA management	Garowe	Operations Manager SIP project
11.	PL MOPIC		11 OCT 2016	10	5	Risk Management Training	Garowe	MOPIC Puntland Finance Manager
12.	PL MOPIC		19 NOV 2016	9	2	Database Management Training	Garowe	Siad Yusuf (Database Developer)
13.	PI Civil Service Commission		27 NOV – 1 DEC 2016	12	7	Human Resources Skills Training	Garowe	Mohamed Ahmed Ali (Consultant)
14.	FGS MOWHRD		11-12 DEC 2016	28	12	Training on Work process management	Mogadishu	Dr. Abdiqani DG of MOWHRD; Gaas Hasan Roble; Fowzia Hussein; Hafsa Ali and Abdirizak Ahmed (Consultants)
	Total:			225	76			



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ANNEX 4: TABLE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF ADVISORY POSITIONS SUPPORTED PER GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION IN 2016

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA		PUNTLAND GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA	
MINISTRY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS SUPPORTED	MINISTRY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS SUPPORTED
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT	10	PUNTLAND GOOD GOVERNANCE AND ANTI CORRUPTION BUREAU	2
MOPIC	14	MOPIC	8
MOIFA	1	MINISTRY OF WOMEN DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY AFFAIRS	2
MOWHRD	4	MINISTRY OF LABOR YOUTH AND SPORTS	7
MINISTRY OF FINANCE	1	CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION	1
AID COORDINATION UNIT	23	TOTAL	20
TOTAL	53		



SOMALIA UN MPTF

ANNEX 5: PICTURES

<p>6 Feb, Kismayo: FGS MOPIC's Deputy Minister. H.E Abdulahi Sheikh opens the Jubaland National Development consultations.</p>	<p>6 Jan, Mogadishu: H.E. Abdi Aynte, FGS MOPIC Minister launches the SDGs in Somalia.</p>	<p>29 May 2016, Garowe: Sign board showing all donors who supported the renovations at the MOLYS offices.</p>
<p>26 April - Mogadishu: H.E Aynte engages Somalis on twitter about the National Development Plan using the hashtag #NDPSomalia.</p>	<p>30 April – Mogadishu: H.E Deputy Minister of MOPIC, Ali flanked by Perm. Sec. Mr. Abdi Dirshe at the monthly DGs meeting.</p>	<p>8 Feb, Kismayo: Participants working in groups to discuss their contributions to the NDP process.</p>



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2 June- Garowe: MOPIC DG, UNDP officials and Sector Working Group members from various ministries review the second national development plan



6 August, Garowe: FGS ACU staff and UNDP officers engage with Puntland Civil Society Forum on aid coordination.



4 Nov, Nairobi: At the end of the South – South cooperation meeting with PGGAB and Kenya EACC.



31 Dec 2016, Garowe: UN staff and Puntland government V - President at the launch of the revised Puntland Development Plan.



29 AUGUST 2016, MOGADISHU: MOPIC MINISTER AND HIS DEPUTY MEET WITH SENIOR STAFF FOR THE WEEKLY STAFF MEETING.



29 June 2016, Mogadishu: UN Senior management with FGS leadership on the launch of the first draft of the Somalia NDP.