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PROGRAMME QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT

Period (Quarter-Year): Q3 - 2017

Project Name	Daldhis (Build Your Country)
Gateway ID	00103709
Start date	1 January 2017
Planned end date (as per last approval)	30 June 2018
Focal Person	(Name): Paul Simkin, JPLG Senior Programme Manager
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Participating UN entities	UNDP; UNIDO; UNCDF; ILO; UNICEF; UNHABITAT
PSG/Priority/Milestone	<p>PSG 4: Economic Foundations</p> <p>Priority 2: Expand opportunities for youth employment through job creation and skills development</p> <p>Milestone 1: ERP Programmes on short-term labour intensive employment and demand driven skills development developed and implemented and begin to generate jobs</p> <p>PSG 5: Revenues and Services</p> <p>Priority 1: Increase the provision of equitable, accessible, and affordable social services by creating a regulatory environment that promotes decentralized delivery and prioritizes key investments that extend and increase access to services</p> <p>Capacity Development</p> <p>Priority 3: Strengthen Cross Cutting and Sectoral Public Sector Capacities through dedicated support</p> <p>Stabilization</p> <p>Priority 2: Support to establishment of local governance structures in newly recovered areas, linked to reconciliation</p> <p>Priority 3: Coordination of governance and delivery activities at the local level</p>
Location	Jubbaland and South West States of Somalia
Gender Marker	2

Total Budget as per ProDoc	\$5,300,000.00
MPTF:	\$5,300,000.00
Non-MPTF sources:	PBF: \$5,300,000.00
	Trac: N/A
	Other: N/A

	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1.	Office of the DSRSG/RC/HC/RR	Peter De Clercq	DSRSG/RC/HC/RR	



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
UNDP	0	\$2,686,976	N/A	N/A
UNICEF	0	\$295,811	\$50,000	\$50,000
ILO	0	\$443,716	N/A	N/A
UNCDF	0	\$295,811	N/A	N/A
UNHABITAT	0	\$468,367	N/A	N/A
UNIDO	0	\$1,109,319	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	0	\$5,300,000	\$50,000	\$50,000

JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds ¹			JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
UNDP	YES: \$15,248; ROL: \$66,317; JPLG: \$0 ²	YES: 75,071; ROL: \$69,040; JPLG: \$0	N/A	N/A
UNICEF	0	0	N/A	N/A
ILO	0	0	N/A	N/A
UNCDF	0	0	N/A	N/A
UNHABITAT	0	0	N/A	N/A
UNIDO	\$130,089	\$285,884	N/A	N/A
TOTAL	\$211,654	\$429,995	N/A	N/A

QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

1. The Jubbaland State Assembly has passed their State Local Government Law on July 27. Out of a total 75 members, 53 members of the State Assembly voted with 48 in favor, and 5 voted against;
2. South West (July 11) and Jubbaland (August 21) states officially launched the councils' formation in five districts for each state;
3. Over 1,000 people in Garbaharey and Kismayo districts (Jubbaland state) attended drama and poetry presentations aimed at sensitizing them about their civic rights and responsibilities, good governance, and community participation in peace, security and development.
4. Consultations were held with officials of Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources in Jubbaland on the implementation of a fisheries value chain enhancement project in Kismayo that will start in Q4.
5. Mobile Courts were further extended in Southwest State. This is in response to increased security and the extended presence of the Somali government. The mobile courts adjudicated a total of 64 cases (29 Criminal and 35 Civil cases) across Benadir, Jubaland, Southwest State and Hirshabelle, with cases mainly compromising theft, misappropriation, damage, family matters,

¹ **Uncertified expenditures.** Certified annual expenditures can be found in the Annual Financial Report of MPTF Office (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/45000>)

² Delays in the approval of the Local Governance Laws in South West and Jubbaland States have prevented the JPLG to implement its activities so far. The Law passed in SWS in June 2017 and was endorsed by the Cabinet in JSS in July. The District Council Formation process was launched in SWS in July. A revised activity plan will enable expenditure to increase in Q3 and Q4.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

inheritance and land disputes. A total of 5 legal aid centers, supported in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo, provided legal aid to 9,015 persons.

SITUATION UPDATE

During this reporting quarter, several political developments took place, which has on occasion/indirectly affected the project. The Federal Government of Somalia has continued to step up and tighten security against Al Shabab attacks with increased roadblocks. In response to the Somali Governments stringent security efforts, Al Shabab has diverted from carrying out militant attacks to targeted assassinations and indiscriminate car bombings across Mogadishu city.

On 27th September, a gunman killed 2 individuals in Hamarweyn District; one victim was the son of the Chairperson of the Somali Women’s Organization (Ururka Haweenka) and the other, the General Secretary of the Somali Women’s Organization. The gunman fled the scene and Al Shabab claimed responsibility. Similarly deadly, and on the same date and within the same district of Mogadishu, a car loaded with explosives killed 7 people and injured 6. Attacks in Jubaland and Southwest State were also reported this quarter. Such security threats continue to prevent the Somali people from enjoying a safe and peaceful environment.

The President of Hirshabelle, Mr Ali Abdullahi Osoble, was ousted by the Hirshabelle Parliament following a vote of no confidence. Subsequently, on 16th September 2017, Mr Mohamed Abdi Ware was elected as the new president of the State.

In a controversial move, the FGS detained and transferred Abdikarin Sheikh Muse, a top member of the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF), which opposes the Ethiopian government. The decision to handover Mr Sheikh Muse proved widely unpopular with the Somali people and exacerbated discontent against the Federal Government. A 2015 agreement between Somalia and Ethiopia designates the ONLF as a terrorist group. The speaker of the Parliament appointed a committee to investigate the issue and report back to Parliament.

On 26 September, the Galmudug President was impeached by the Galmudug parliament following his visit to the UAE during which he expressed support to the Saudi led Coalition in the Gulf crisis. His position was in clear contradiction with the FGS’s policy to remain neutral in the crisis. His impeachment was perceived as a result of the FGS’s intervention in the affairs of Galmudug State and as sanction for taking a different stand. It triggered a more general political crisis between the FG and the FMS, which further delayed progress the justice and corrections model.

In the constitutional review process, the Federal government has stepped up through increasing national consultations and raising public awareness in order to engage all Somalis and ensure a legitimate inclusive constitutional writing process.

Sukumar Mishra, UNDP Project Manager, joined the programme in September as the newest member of the YES team. Through IOM/MIDA programme, an Assistant Programme Coordinator was identified who will join the programme in October.

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

OUTCOME STATEMENT

The overall outcome of this project the same as the overall vision of the Priority Plan which is to contribute to peace and stability in Somalia through the establishment of strong state-citizen links, based on community resilience and recovery efforts that are supported by responsive state institutions, to achieve the dual aim of providing peace dividends and strengthen trust in the political transition.

SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT

Government structures and institutions at Federal, regional, district and community level are strengthened, more accountable and transparent and better able to listen and respond to the various needs of the population of South and Central Somalia.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Output 1.1: Policy and legislation of the Federal Member States is developed to enable the decentralization of governance and service delivery at the district level			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ³	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2017
# of decentralization or local governance related policies that are developed or drafted and gender sensitive Baseline: - 0 - No Decentralization Policy - Legal review process has not started - Relevant regulations are not in place	2	1 ⁴	2
# of decentralization or local governance related legislation/ sector specific policies, including fiscal decentralization developed (or drafted) and gender sensitive Baseline: 0	4	1	6
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 1.2: Coordination is strengthened in support of decentralization by Federal Member States Administration			
# of coordination and oversight meetings organized Baseline:0	6	3	9
# gender sensitive policies, guidelines and policies issues for effective coordination and oversight of the activities. Baseline: 0	2 policies drafted (FGS - SWS and FGS – JBL)	0	0
# of formal mechanisms of coordination that exist at Federal and states level Baseline:0	2 (FGS - SWS and FGS – JBL)	2	2
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 1.3: Strengthened capacity to develop standardized local government systems and structures in Jubbaland/South West State			
# of districts that have systems in place to increase revenue generation (eg property taxes, business licensing etc) Baseline: 0	8 (South West and Jubbaland)	0	0
# of monitoring visits completed by state governments staff to district level governance bodies Baseline: 0	Target: 8 (1* 4 quarters*state governments of SW and JB - 1*4*2). It is minimum required number of visits.	0	0
1: No. of Mobile Training Units established.	Target: TBD		

³ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.

⁴ Discussions on distribution of roles in connection to decentralization and/or local governance is continued between FGS and new states (SWA, JA)



SOMALIA UN MPTF

2: No. of trainings delivered by the Mobile Training Units. 3: No. of target participants trained by the Mobile Training Units. Baseline: 0.		2: 40	40
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
SUB-OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT			
Communities in newly recovered areas of South and Central Somalia generate the demand for, and benefit from, local governance, security, justice and socioeconomic solutions.			
Output 2.1: Strengthened civic engagement and dialogue with local government/authorities			
# of CSO and NGOs that are part of the dialogue with local government/ authorities. Baseline: 0 (Initial screening should show how many potential CSO can be covered).	at least 50% of those present in South West State and Jubbaland	0	0
# of socioeconomic issues constructively discussed in the dialogues with local government/ authorities (Suggested - employment, health, education, social infrastructure, youth and etc) Baseline: 0	TBD.	0	0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.2: Increased access to public and judicial services in Kismayo, Garbaharey, Dollow, and Afmadow districts of Jubbaland State / Baidoa and Afogye districts of South West State			
# of local and central government personnel trained in at least one PEM module Baseline: 0	TBD as per training plans	0	0
# of district council members trained in civic education, public management, procurement. Baseline: 0	TBD as per training plans	0	0
Number of cases fully adjudicated by the mobile courts (disaggregated by criminal (rape and SGBV and other) and civil cases (e.g. women's socio-economic rights and other), and dismissals and convictions, and district) (and sex) / age)	Baseline: 1,231 cases adjudicated in 2016 Target: increase in adjudication by 25%	FL: 64 cases (29 Criminal and 35 Civil cases) adjudicated by Mobile Courts in Benadir, Jubaland, Southwest State and Hirshabelle. The adjudications were mainly on cases of theft, misappropriation, damage, family matters, inheritance and land disputes.	(Mobile Court team in Southwest State heard and solved 2 civil cases concerning land disputes. Mobile court team in Jubbaland adjudicated 10 cases; 6 criminal and 4 civil cases.)



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Number of legal aid centres/providers supported (disaggregated by type and district) Baseline: 0	Baseline: 1 legal aid providers supported in Jubbaland and 1 in South West State Target: 2 centres	1 legal aid centers supported in Baidoa and 1 in Kismayo with 9 lawyers (F: 2, M: 7), 19 paralegals (F: 14, M: 5) and 10 interns (F: 7, M: 3).	FL: 5 legal aid centers supported in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo with 9 lawyers (F:2, M: 7), 19 paralegals (F: 14, M: 5) and 10 interns (F: 7, M: 3).
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.3: Strengthened enabling environment through Youth Engagement / Employment / PPP dialogue - LED			
# of districts that implement their LDF budgets as per their workplan and eligible for increase in LDF funding Baseline: 0	8	0	0
# of districts that have developed participatory AWP which include priority/activities where women are a primary beneficiary using JPLG tools. Baseline: 0	8	0	0

NARRATIVE

OUTCOME 1: Government structures and institutions at Federal, regional, district and community level are strengthened, more accountable and transparent and better able to listen and respond to the various needs of the population of South and Central Somalia.

Output 1.1: Policy and legislation of the Federal Member States is developed to enable the decentralization of governance and service delivery at the district level

Local Government Legislation is key to statebuilding and a primary legislative tool to establish local governments as well as to assign its functions. While Puntland and Somaliland revise the Local Government Laws aiming at harmonizing with the decentralization policies and other legislation, Jubbaland, South West, Galmudug and Hirshabele are at the earlier stages of adopting and developing their Local Government Laws.

Jubbaland State launched its Local Government Law and the District Councils formation process, which followed similar process in South West State. The Cabinet approved the law and submitted it to the State Assembly, which approved on July 26, 2017. It became the first law approved by the Jubbaland State Assembly and it is in line with the FMS and Federal legislation (law # 116).

Galmudug and Hirshabbele States started legal consultations for drafting Local Government laws in collaboration with MoIFAR as well as other FMSs. Both states plan conducting a series of forums with the stakeholders to gather relevant information, assuring smooth and efficient legislation processes.



Pic.1. Jubbaland President addressing during LG Law launch. JP ©



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Output 1.2: Coordination is strengthened in support of decentralization by Federal Member States Administration

Decentralization dialogue forums are key to achieving a comprehensive policy and legal framework for the Federal Member States.

UNDP: 75 participants (M:70; F:5) including State Ministries, regional authorities, district commissioners and deputies attended Hirshable Decentralization Dialogue Forum (September 11-12) where they were introduced the fundamental concept of decentralization and its global popularity as the mean to bring effective, efficient and participatory government; as well as political devolution and its demand in the Somali context. The forum participants discussed knowledge gained in Somaliland and Puntland on implementation of decentralization policies.

On September 27-28, the Ministry of Interior of South West State facilitated a two-days Decentralization Dialogue Forum (September 27-28) to obtain an enhanced and shared understanding of decentralisation in Somali context. The SWS Government discussed the way forward for the decentralization process; including development of decentralization policy, legislations and procedures, including division of functions among districts governments, state and federal. 45 participants (F:7; M:38) from line Ministries, Parliament, Civil society and Diinsoor and Bardale districts commissioners. The forum emphasised the need to capacitate future local governments to deliver equitable and accountable public service at the local level.

Jubbaland Ministry of Interior organized a Decentralization Dialogue Forum (July 24-25), with 40 participants (F:4; M: 36) including director generals and technical advisors from all key ministries involved in the decentralized services delivery. The dialogue focused on creating an understanding of the concept of decentralization and how it impacts service delivery. The forum ended with a commitment to continue reviewing specific topics, including the concept and practicalities of decentralization and its forms; specifically, the shared roles of local governments and state ministries in decentralized service delivery. Concluding the forum, the participants confirmed understanding of decentralized service delivery, its implementation methodologies and foreseen opportunities as well as challenges.

In Jubbaland and South West States, the programme updated agreements with the governments to incorporate activities to support municipal finance. These activities include development of local government financial management manual and framework for property taxation. The financial management manual for Jubbaland and South West will help new district councils to establish sound financial practices, i.e. local revenue generation, expenditure control, internal audit and financial reporting.

Output 1.3: Strengthened capacity to develop standardized local government systems and structures in Jubbaland/South West State

UNDP:

Establishing the structure of the local government administrations in preparation for the district council formation and the subsequent recruitment for the local administrations have been prioritized by Jubbaland and South West State. Detailed organogram and functions for departments have been drafted and the consultations commenced.

Jubbaland conducted consultation to draft a local government structure, with Mol organizing a workshop (September 13-14) to collect opinions that can be included to a drafted structure and corresponding draft ToRs of a district's LG departments. The draft structure and ToRs were developed with support of JPLG and presented for discussion among the workshop's participants (M: 18; F: 2) representing key ministries responsible for delivery of decentralized services (e.g. education, water, health, public work, planning and finance).

In South West State, the draft structure for local government structure and ToR for districts of "A" and "B" grade have been developed through consultative process within the Ministry of Interior.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

Participatory Planning and Public Expenditure Management (PEM) is a primary tool for Local Government to operate in a transparent and accountable manner. The procedures are now under development in Jubbaland and South West State- establishing uniform systems across the whole of Somalia.

On September 13, the South West State MoI issued a decree mandating districts' governments to adopt the PEM guidelines. This important step forwards adoption of a harmonized and standardized governance participatory planning system in a comprehensive policy framework for local governments.

JPLG has continued to support State-to-State / peer-to-peer learning exchanges, which are central to accelerating the process towards a uniform local governance system throughout Somalia as well as building a federal model for local government collaboration.

On 6-9 September, high level delegation of MoIs from all FMSs, including Southwest and Jubbaland, and the Federal Parliament led by MoIFAR visited Puntland. During the trip, the delegation members had an opportunity to learn neighbor's experience by focusing on practical examples of local governance tools, including participatory planning, procurement, public finance management and human resource management. Peer-2-peer approach allowed to learn how Puntland MoI monitor local governments and its support to the local governments. The delegates also visited the Puntland Association of Local Governments to study how the local governments are working together; and the Ministry of Finance to understand fiscal transfer from a state to a local government, as well as conditions associated with a public financial management. The highlights of the mission were visits to local governments (Gardo and Garowe) to learn how the administration prepares its district annual workplans and budgets using the participatory Planning Public Expenditure Management cycle. The participants saw a number of the infrastructure projects executed by the local government and supported by JPLG.

MoIFAR continues developing Local Government Institute engaging FMS and BRA. A recent visit to the Uganda Management Institute and a number of inter-state consultations resulted in the Somalia National Local Government Capacity Development Policy and a joint action plan for rolling out the LGI to FMS.

A high-profile delegation from FMSs, including Jubbaland and South West State, visited Uganda Management Institute (UMI) on July 9-17 to learn its training programme, delivery and quality assurance mechanisms, management and operational systems, performance of three regional training centers and the role and the function of the Governing Board. The delegates learned how civil servants are trained across the country and gathered important lessons which can be customized to the Somali context. This was the first mission undertaken by Somali government since the establishing of LGI started in 2014. As result of the mission, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between two institutions is under preparation. MoU will help UMI to provide technical support to LGI in developing its capacity for training of local governments to enhance administration and service delivery.



Pic 2. UMI mission delegates, Uganda, Kampala. JP ©

Following the Uganda mission, the Somali National Local Government Capacity Development Policy is drafted to provide the framework of supporting local administration and service delivery in Somalia. Finalization of the draft policy, training curriculum and quality assurance framework is expected in Q4 2017 and provides a strong foundation for future coherent local governance support.

JPLG continued supporting district council formation (DCF), including strengthening of coordination capacity of the Ministries of Interior in South West and Jubbaland.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

South West State reached an impressive milestone with the formation of Hudur District Council in September. The council formation has been progressing in Barawa with the conflict mapping assessment. A series of such assessments will follow in Baidoa, Elberde and Bardale in October. While JPLG finances DCF process in Baidoa and Barawe, the programme provides support to Mol to coordinate, manage and oversee DCF in all five target districts. In Jubbaland JPLG supports DCF process in Garbaharay and Kismayo. Following the launch of LG Law, Jubbaland Mol has selected an implementing partner who will support the ministry to carry out the district council formation process. The conflict assessments in two capital districts are scheduled for Q4 2017. As well as in South West State, JPLG provides much needed human capacity to Mol to manage the DCF processes.

Integration of national experts known as direct capacity injection is an important contribution of the programme to local administration and various ministries perform their mandate in delivering public services.

JPLG responds to capacity gaps by providing technical experts and young graduates to key ministries and district administrations across Somalia and Somaliland. Governments and third-party monitoring agents recognized that the model of strengthening institutions through deployment of national experts and young graduates significantly improved capacities of government partners in delivering the programme. Newly formed Mols in Hirshabelle and Galmudug found this type of support as essential. The Ministries of Interior in Hirshabelle and Galmudug recruited five consultants (including a governance advisor and a legal consultant) and three young graduates. The just recruited legal consultant for Galmudug led finalization of the Local Governance law in South West. Performing similar task in Galmudug, he will aim at harmonizing a law within the federal and other states legislation of Somalia. These initial steps will enable these two states to advance the local governance agenda in the coming months and draw on the experiences of others while doing so.

OUTCOME 2: Communities in newly recovered areas of South and Central Somalia generate the demand for, and benefit from, local governance, security, justice and socioeconomic solutions.

Output 2.1: Strengthened civic engagement and dialogue with local government/authorities

KAAH Relief and Development, pursued their civic education activities in Kismayo and Garbaharey districts this quarter. They facilitated four community and government interface meetings aimed at raising awareness about civic rights, local government responsibilities for service delivery and citizens' obligations to participate in their own development. 200 community members participated in the meetings, including women, youth, community elders and CSO representatives. During the meetings, youth participants were vocal about how the country's 4.5 system of power-sharing has fueled disunity among them. They also raised the issue of youth marginalization from local decision-making, despite the fact that they represent the majority of the population. While they expressed some frustration over their low level of representation in political forums, the female participants were also optimistic that this can change through an investment in women and girls' education and enforcement of quotas that reserve 30% of seats in government for women. One representative of a women's group attending the community meetings in Kismayo recited the following poem about women's marginalization:

*Do I deserve this? I do not, which I will say!
Men folk are not thankful at all
You breathe in this universe because of me, woman.
Nine months in my womb for no charge.
Breastfed you another two years and cared for you.
You grow, looking down on me.
Do I deserve it? I do not, which I will say!
We are equal in front of God, we belong to the same genies,
But you look down on me. I do not deserve it!
Together, we bring up children; together, we form a family,
Together, we form society; together, we form a nation.
At what point do I perform less? I do not deserve a lesser treatment!*



SOMALIA UN MPTF

*Why do you look down on me?
I do not deserve this at all!*

Fatuma Mohamed Ali

In addition to the community meetings, KAAH organized a series of drama and poetry presentations to further sensitize community members about rights and responsibilities, good governance, community participation on peace, security and development. Over 1,000 people attended the sessions in Garbaharey and Kismayo. 80 school children from 8 schools across the two districts also received training on local governance and civic engagement themes. KAAH also introduced civic education messages on social media and on radio to sensitize women and youth in particular on their civic rights and responsibilities.

With support from Intermedia Development Consultants (iDC), the programme supported a series of consultations with state authorities on their civic education strategies. Meetings were held with MoIFAR officials and authorities in Puntland and South West State to understand their priorities in terms of civic education themes and modalities, implementing partners, etc. These consultations will culminate in the drafting of state-owned civic education strategies that can be taken forward in the future.

As a complement to these civic education efforts, JPLG has secured funding for a small community scorecard pilot, aimed at generating citizen feedback and stimulating dialogue with local authorities in Baidoa and Kismayo districts. Through a series of radio programmes and SMS messages, citizens will be able to share their perspectives on local governments' actions and priorities. These will be analyzed and will form the basis for radio programmes through which district officials can respond to citizen feedback and dialogue directly with listeners. Key questions have been developed and vetted with local authorities. The radio spots will be launched in early October.

Output 2.2: Increased access to public and judicial services in Kismayo, Garbaharey, Dollow, and Afmadow districts of Jubbaland State / and Baidoa, Afgoye districts of South West State

UNDP: Mobile Courts were further extended to newly formed Federal Member States Hirshabelle and Southwest State. This is in response to increased security and the extended presence of the Somali government. The mobile courts adjudicated a total of 64 cases (29 Criminal and 35 Civil cases) across Benadir, Jubaland, Southwest State and Hirshabelle, with cases mainly comprising theft, misappropriation, damage, family matters, inheritance and land disputes.

In South Central, a total of 5 legal aid centers, supported in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo, provided legal aid to 9,015 persons (F: 6424, M: 2,741):

- 757 benefited from legal assistance including representation (322 F; 435 M) in 455 criminal cases and 302 civil cases in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa,
- 293 GBV cases (273 F; 20 M) were supported with legal representation, counseling and advice. The majority of these cases are physical and emotional abuse, denial of resources, sexual assault and 8 rape cases. Around 30% of the cases took place in drought-affected communities.
- 6,891 beneficiaries were reached through awareness campaigns (5204 F and 1687) in Mogadishu, Kismayo and Baidoa
- 451 cases (348 F; 103 M) were resolved through mediation processes by Paralegals. These cases are mainly related to family disputes.

Output 2.3: Strengthened enabling environment through Youth Engagement / Employment / PPP dialogue - LED

UNDP: In Baidoa, South West Administration, the cash for work programme improves the livelihoods of the drought-affected IDP communities. 984 short-term jobs creation activity, initiated in Q2 and concluded in Q3, also resulted in supporting sanitation and living



SOMALIA UN MPTF

environment of 51 new IDP camps in Baidoa district by collecting garbage from drought-affected IDP settlements to designated garbage collection centers.

UNIDO: In Kismayo, UNIDO's vocational training technical assistance focused on trades based training fields. Skills training programmes helped to build up local assets and/or improve vocational training delivery platforms that UNIDO operates in Kismayo. In Baidoa, UNIDO's programme activities focused on procurement of locally relevant training equipment and beneficiary toolkits, rehabilitation assessments for training halls, recruitment of a new operational assistant, and undertaking strategy setting discussions with local ministerial counterparts and other Daldhis stakeholders.

Other Key Achievements

- It is clear that joint systems and methodologies are improving cooperation among and between government entities and we are seeing harmonized legal frameworks emerging as a result of dialogue and cooperation under the federal model.
- The gender review of the programme has been completed this quarter and provides strong recommendations for the next phase and highlights needs for improvement both within the UN and in Somalia.

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

Coordination:

- The absence of governmental FMS level coordination structures in Jubbaland and South West State has hampered effective oversight of the Ministry of Interiors and the Federal Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation. Informal mechanisms that were present in both Member States in Q3 have now been formalized. In Q4, the Jubbaland and South West Ministries of Interior will hold their first stabilization and local governance meetings in their respective capitals.
- Implementing UN agencies are not able to provide accurate financial reports on a quarterly basis which makes the monitoring of the delivery of activities difficult.
- Implementing UN agencies and government line ministries are supportive of the need to work through an area based approach. However, a lack of consensus between the FGS and FMS line ministries on the priority districts to work in is hampering the planning and implementation process. Discussions are ongoing at the FMS and FGS stabilization coordination forums to solve this issue.

Implementation:

- The political upheavals and changing policies at the federal level have delayed the implementation of activities. Reshuffles and political transitions impacts the project implementation as with each change new government officials require time to adjust to their new portfolios which also includes the need for orientation and technical trainings. The need for financing for this type of reoccurring training is sometimes not included in within project budgets and this subsequently increases risks that newly elected or appointed government official will not be up to the task of meeting their mandates. This scenario also places further strain on the project resources (human and financial). Along with sufficient budget for training, ensuring that there is a critical mass of technical staff and support to the institutions with the right level of skills and knowledge is an important mitigating action that improves the smooth transition and sustains partnerships; and lowers the risks of regression in government performance.
- In Jubbaland State, MoI has had challenges in overseeing civic education activities in Garbaharey district due to the poor security situation in this and many other areas of Jubbaland. This has hampered free inter-district movement of Government personnel.
- At federal level, the capacity of the national counterparts to implement development programs is limited, characterising one of the key Justice pillars main challenges and is more evident working in emerging federal member states including Jubaland



SOMALIA UN MPTF

and South West States. To address this, programme management training focusing on technical and operational aspects are planned for key staff from each line ministry. The absence of Southwest State's Minister of Justice has negatively affected the initiation of activities.

- Despite constant efforts by JLROP to the training directorates of the member states to include equal numbers of male and female participants in each training, this has been virtually impossible because about 90% of the prosecutors and police in each state are male.
- Two activities – social rehabilitation and community productive infrastructure were expected to start during September, but will now start in Q4. For infrastructure, delays were due to formation of the community action plans where district development councils will prioritize key projects to be implemented. Active involvement of local authorities and youth/residents, including women, in planning and implementation of activities enhances solidarity and ownership for sustainability of activities. Community actions plans are prepared through JPLG and Midnimo projects and UNDP uses that process to select priority infrastructures to be constructed/rehabilitated.

Peacebuilding impact

Daldhis is focused on promoting peace and stability through strengthening citizens confidence in public institutions promoting inclusive consultative processes. The programme has also supported state-building by creating common planning and vision for a uniform local government structure.

In the context of the Wadajir Framework, Daldhis has supported building relations between the different levels of government in line with the federal arrangements. The current Daldhis programme support to Jubbaland and South West to draft local government legislation through a process of holding a series of consultations with key stakeholders including government and public/civil society and FMS and FGS. This process was designed to not only produce LG laws, but to contribute to building peaceful relations between Federal and State governments and among State governments. The process, that considered all relevant legislation at all levels of government gather relevant information, assuring smooth and efficient legislation drafting and reviewing processes, has allowed the formation of the district council to commence; and thus, contributed to the democratization of Somalia. The FGS and FMS governments have committed to forming locally representative district councils as result of that commitment and the strategic and systematic approach deployed by Daldhis, the District of Hudur will be the first but not the last district with legitimate council members.

Daldhis seeks to ensure that newly formed district councils are selected on the basis of peacebuilding principles (eg, respect for local clan representation) and to produce truly representative bodies accordingly. In doing so, it envisaged the establishment of District Council training procedures and guidelines, which in practice contribute to the shaping and legitimacy of an operational council, ultimately launching the ground for peace, Building of the State.

The project also enhanced the inter-state collaboration on local governance, whereby FMSs learn from each other as peace-builders, enhancing decentralizing service, promoters of social cohesion and community participation on local governance related issue. During the reporting period, the Daldhis project supported the Garowe this peer-to-peer mission was the first of its kind in that it succeeded in bringing together all FGS MOIs and the FGS representatives in Garowe. The participants at the mission pledged to promote local governance issues, formation of district councils to contribute the peace-building process.

UNIDO technical assistance has been oriented towards providing project beneficiaries with marketable skills, from training halls that are safe and effectively resourced, producing public assets that increases Youth ownership of these productive or restorative assets. UNIDO training programmes provide Youth with a descent training wage and for dynamic trainees we provide income-generating toolkits so that training graduates can either return to their workshops or start up an economic activity. The Organization has also sought to build the capacity of local counterparts to be active in the design, development, implementation and control of initiatives aimed at promoting youth employment in fragile operational settings.

Catalytic effects



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Supporting inter-state collaboration on local governance provides useful coordination and collaboration between FGS and between FMSs. During this period, the FGS-MOFAIR organized a mission to Puntland to improve the federation and strengthen collaboration between the federal member states and the FGS in the local governance program.

During the reporting period, FGS organized several meetings to engage in the implementation of the National Framework of Local Governance (Wadajir Framework), which integrates and expands elements of local governance that support district council. Donors such as USAID, PBF, EU and SSF already support, or have expressed interest in supporting, the components of the Wadajir framework. This has included those efforts related to the formation of permanent municipal councilors. In addition to supporting the government’s coordination efforts around local governance, the programme has promoted coordination and information sharing among projects, by supporting State Level Coordination meeting on Local Governance and Stabilization. Finnish Church Aid (FCA), Support-to-Stabilization (S2S) and Somalia Stability Fund (SSF) all support aspects of district council formation the Daldhis program have continued to strengthen the cooperation those agencies with the aim to identify synergizes and avoid duplication of efforts.

Other efforts by CRESTEA / A in collaboration with the UN Daldhis and other UN programs - the joint rule of law and security prepare a response to the Hudur district, which is expected to be the first district in form an inclusive municipal councilor.

As a result of UNIDO programming in the South West State, the organization held discussions with the Ministry of Industry (FGS) and the SWS President on setting strategic priorities for UNIDO in critically important sectors in the South West State.

Gender

The gender review of the joint programme was completed in Q2, and its’ findings and recommendations has been an important part of the ongoing process of strengthening the focus of gender equality in the JPLG III programme document.

There is a continued challenge of equal representation of men and women in workshops and dialogue forums. However, the programme continues to promote gender equality and participation in its capacity development interventions in local governance during this quarter. Through these efforts and the improved application and implementation of human resource policies that promote women equality the programme continues to contribute to creating more inclusive district government offices.

Despite coordinated efforts, and political commitments at the highest level the new District Council of Xuddur does not have any female members. There is a need for a coordinated approach to tackle this in the months to come.

This reporting period UNIDO did not train any women unlike the 18% of trainees trained the previous reporting period. However, training equipment in garment production, food catering training kitchen rehabilitation plans were finalized, and training syllabus and procurement documents for revenue producing plans in soap making were completed. In the next reporting period, UNIDO will have trainings that will be oriented towards women in the following training fields: computer and business applications, food safety and preparation, meat cutting and skins and hides removal, soap making, and garment production.

In UNDP implemented activities during the reported quarter, out of total 1,440 short-term jobs created, 1,100 women got employment in Somaliland, South West Administration and Puntland. Besides, out of 62 members trained in water management committees in three villages, 20 members are women, who are in decision-making bodies for their water resource management.

Rule of Law activities undertaken during the reporting period have a focus on gender equality and women’s empowerment particularly on women’s access to justice. Gender aspect is mainstreamed in all activities through increasing the participation of the women in all training and community policing. Also, police project activities are specifically designed to improve the skill set of the police when addressing and handling SGBV cases. Gender was mainstreamed into all Rule of Law Police project activities. Women compromised 17% of all activities carried out this quarter, and make up 62% of new Police officers assigned to community policing units as well as 30% of new community policing youth volunteers.

	Total no. of Joint Programme Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
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Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ⁵	6	0
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues ⁶	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	12 (ILO)	5 (ILO)
	22 (UNDP)	10 (UNDP)
	8 (UNCDF)	2 (UNCDF)
	4 (UNICEF)	4 (UNICEF)
	21 (UN Habitat)	13 (UN Habitat)
	3 (UNIDO)	3 (UNIDO)
	1 (PBF Secretariat)	1 (PBF Secretariat)
	9 (PMU)	9 (PMU)
Human Rights		
<p>The project mainstreams HRBA through strengthening the duty-bearer’s structures/ systems/ approaches to delivering of basic services to the right-holders. Working at the local government level to improve accountable and transparent government processes to enable the local government to play their part in delivering services to the communities within the Federal structure of Somalia.</p> <p>The project promotes participatory planning local government processes and encourages inclusion of all groups in community consultations. Systems for participatory planning and public expenditure management for local governments are being developed for Jubbaland and South West States. Accountability and transparency is ensured through strengthening community consultation and engagement in local government planning and budgeting processes. Village representatives will be invited to take part in selecting the projects to be funded and implemented by the local government as well as verify that previous project is implemented according to plan. The community monitoring groups will have representation of women is a criterion and strives to have a broad representation of various groups in the community.</p> <p>The projects support in the provision of legal awareness raising and mobile courts contributes to human rights and peace-building by educating the public about the formal justice system and bringing justice services closer to the people. Additionally, the provision of legal aid through free legal representation to vulnerable people such as IDP’s, minorities, disadvantaged and women fulfills the human rights of citizens in receiving fair representation and fair judgements.</p> <p>Daldhis promotes human rights through the following strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to strengthen engagement between rights holders and duty-bearers; • Strengthening alliances for social change in the communities; • Increase incentives for duty-bearers to strengthen performance in the provision of services; and, • Continue to strengthen the social accountability mechanisms 		
Has the Joint Programme included a protection risk assessment in its context analysis, including on gender issues, and taken measures to mitigate these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated or new risks created?	Result (Yes/No)	
	No ⁷	
	Result (No.)	

⁵ Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.

⁶ 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.

⁷ The protection risk assessment is conducted under the Midnimo programme – this project will make use of it.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.	2
No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result (No.)
	2
Other	
Does the Joint Programmes have a national cost-sharing component (i.e. funds and/or other resources provided by the FGS and/or FMS (including in-kind contributions)? (if 'Yes', describe below).	Results (Yes/No)
	No
Have FMS(s) been engaged in one or more of the following: design, planning, implementation, coordination and/or monitoring of the Joint Programme.	Results (Yes/No)
	Yes
Describe nature of cost sharing: the JPLG component of the programme will introduce legislation at the member state and district levels to enable revenue generation through local taxes on businesses. This revenue will be used to co-fund projects identified in the District Development Plans in the long run.	
Support to Drought Response	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNDP short term Cash For Work activities reported in Q2 were completed including payment processing during Q3. 	
Communications & Visibility	
UNDP:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sept 24th 2017- Somali Police training teams hold 1st training for police commanders in #Adaado & #Baidoa via UN joint #ruleoflaw prog, w/ @JapanGov support https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/911902861331718144 July 30th 2017- Fed. Member States justice experts meet in #Puntland to speed up #MobileCourt roll out as part of #RuleOfLaw project http://bit.ly/2hbTXuj https://twitter.com/UNDPSomalia/status/891618740537896960 Representatives from all FMSs attended benchmarking mission to UMI (July 9-17) to gain first-hand experience on how civil service training and development is carried out in the country http://www.so.undp.org/content/somalia/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/07/24/high-level-somali-delegation-visit-uganda-as-part-of-somali-civil-service-build-up.html. Event: August 21 Launching LG law and district council formation in Jubbaland: http://www.so.undp.org/content/somalia/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/08/21/jubbaland-launches-local-governance-law-begins-district-council-formation-process.html 	
UNIDO:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNIDO actively manages the @UNIDOSomalia Twitter site to not only provide transparency on our programming outputs but to also highlight the financial support of the UN Peacebuilding Fund. 	
Looking ahead	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Peacebuilding Fund's second Project Steering Committee meeting will take place in the first half of November 2017 to review progress achieved over the last half year, discuss implementation challenges and agree on milestones for the next six months. 	



SOMALIA UN MPTF

- Representatives from FM states and the FGS will, through collaborative consultation, finalize the National Local Government Capacity Development Policy; that will include a standardized curriculum for the local governments, and provide core Local Government policies/regulation/modules and quality assurance framework that will be hosted within the LGI.
- Under the leadership of MOIs state level coordination meeting on LG and Stabilization will take place in South West and Jubaland with all practitioners and other stakeholders in these two states.
- Continue support to advance district council formation and strengthen collaboration among actors involved in local governance, including PBF actors, will be reinforced in the next quarter.
- In the coming quarter, UNDP is going to implement the dried fish value chain activities in Kismayo. For this, three fish drying centers have been identified in Kismayo of Jubaland. UNDP is in the process of implementing two planned activities on: (a) skills development of youth at risk on social rehabilitation, mentoring and entrepreneurship; and (b) short-term jobs creation and rehabilitation of infrastructure under cash for work, in Baidoa and Kismayo districts.
- In Q4, UNDP will seek agreement from the FGS and FMS authorities, through wider consultation, on the legal aid delivery model for Somalia. The discussions are underway and the FGS wants to establish a regulatory mechanism for a workable, functional, affordable and sustainable legal aid model.
- All PUNOs, will continue to work in collaboration with the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs and Reconciliation as well as the Ministries of Interior in South West State and Jubaland State to plan the expansion of activities to the three other districts outside the FMS capitals in each state. In South West State, the next priority district is Xudur. In Jubaland, the next priority district is Afmadow.
- During September – December period, UNDP implement social rehabilitation, economic reintegration and business skills training activities against the Community Action Plans that have been developed by the Midnimo project for Kismayo and Baidoa and by AECOM for Afmadow. These will be implemented over a seven-month period.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk ⁸	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Political/Operational (YES prodoc)	Duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Programme.	Relevant government ministries and institutions will acquire institutional and technical capacity development on methods of collection, analysis and storage of labour market and skills data. The national statistics centre (Minister of Planning and International Cooperation) along with the Ministry statistical units, will be strengthened with technical assistance from a technical expert who will be seconded to the line ministries. This assistance will improve labour market information analysis processes and institutional capacity at the national and regional level. The Programme will also train ministries and institutions for better collection and analysis of data relevant to developing appropriate skills training programmes for youth employment.
Security (YES prodoc)	That AMISOM Close Protection Units are Not Available or Unwilling to Support Missions	Coordinate closely with UN Security Focal points.
Political (YES prodoc)	Changes in the Ministries due to recent elections and Cabinet reshuffles generate frictions and may delay implementation of activities as new stakeholders enter consultations.	The project teams will work with UNSOM regional heads of office and planning officers to maintain a consistent and constant dialogue with authorities, leveraging the SWS/Jubbaland President’s office if need be, to ensure business continuity through administration changes.
Operational risks (JPLG Prodoc)	<p>Prodoc: In south and central Somalia, the legal basis for local governance remains unclear.</p> <p>Update:</p> <p>The programme facilitates dialogue between the Federal and States governments on local governance and decentralization legislation. The current political processes allow to forecast that LG legal reforms will continue in 2017 creating strong foundation for LG at the states’ and district level.</p>	<p>JPLG is supporting drafting of options papers for relationships between Federal level the emerging states and their local governments. These are now being used to review local governance laws.</p> <p>The formation of Federal Member States, and their improved abilities to work is changing the political context. This is further complimented by the approval by all the Wadajir framework and close partnerships between the Ministers of Interior from all states (except Somaliland and to a lesser degree Puntland). It is against this backdrop that JPLG has agreed to play a more active role in creating a more enabling environment, working with Ministries of Interior and starting to assist in district council formation.</p>

⁸ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



SOMALIA UN MPTF

<p>Political risks (JPLG Prodoc)</p>	<p>Prodoc: The adoption of the new Constitution and the establishment of a new government in Mogadishu, and upcoming local elections may lead to increased political uncertainty.</p> <p>Update: Elections scheduled for Somaliland has been postponed until October, 2017. Upcoming Cabinets reshuffle in South West and Galmudug may disrupt programme interventions in new federal member states due to increased political uncertainty.</p>	<p>Project teams are monitoring political developments and adjusting the implementation schedule accordingly.</p> <p>JPLG has committed to conducting regular and systematic monitoring to inform programming, and will identify opportunities, threats and challenges. Appropriate risk mitigation measures are discussed with other international actors, including JPLG donors, embassies, the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office and the UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS).</p> <p>JPLG is also looking to develop common operational basis in Mogadishu, Baidoa and Kismayo to enable more coherent service delivery from UN agencies. New service delivery models are also being discussed.</p>
<p>Operational risks (JPLG Prodoc)</p>	<p>The lack of political will and institutional commitment among government partners in all zones may result in failure to follow through on agreements, jeopardizing progress towards achieving JPLG goals and milestones.</p> <p>The Federal Government are not a primary target partner for JPLG and yet have an essential role to ensure enabling policy, legislation and environments are created. The reduced support to federal systems does to a degree undermine JPLG’s influence.</p>	<p>JPLG staff will have opportunities to monitor and report on these risks through their constant interactions with government officials in central ministries and local authorities.</p> <p>As preventive measures, JPLG seeks to build strong commitment at the highest levels of government, and strong ownership of Programme activities among government staff, elected representatives, and other institutional stakeholders. This will be achieved by maintaining frequent communications to ensure they are fully informed of Programme activities and closely involved in the planning and design of them.</p> <p>This is clearly demonstrated by the steering committee meetings and the functionality of the Inter Ministerial Committees on Local Governance in Somaliland and Puntland.</p> <p>JPLG has also worked with partners to create a Strategic Steering Committee meeting to help guide and protect the work and its implementation. Demand is high and there is a concern that needs cannot be fully met in the current Somali context. Additionally, the governments of the north are fearful that expansion in the south will be detrimental to their needs.</p> <p>These challenges where possible can be overcome by working with others closely (e.g. World Bank) and regular liaison.</p> <p>Work at a policy level in the new states of Somalia has been done in a coordinated manner building on the strong links the Ministries of Interior have built under the Wadajir framework.</p>



SOMALIA UN MPTF

ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Mission to Kismayo by Justice Specialist	9-10 July 2017	The purpose of the mission was to find out challenges the partners are facing in launching mobile courts and to expedite implementation of activities in the LoA. Meetings with Minister of Justice, DG Justice, DG for Constitutional Affairs, Deputy Chief Judge of Lower Juba, Prosecutor and mobile courts judges team.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement was reached to start mobile courts missions on 17 July.
Mission to Baidoa to support the establishment of mobile courts. National Justice Specialist.	17 – 24 August 2017	Training and support to stakeholders in South West to commence mobile courts and participation in legal aid awareness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue training and support to the mobile court teams on mobile court missions. Legal aid Lawyers should be part of the mobile court team and legal awareness sessions in IDP camps. Mobile court teams not to go outside Baidoa to unsafe places and to focus on IDP camps until the government administration is extended to the areas outside Baidoa town.
Monitoring of Kismayo civic education activities by UNICEF staff.	10-13 July	Monitoring of awareness-raising activities in Kismayo, targeting the public and local government staff (community meetings, interface with local government) Meetings with MoI and district staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need to engage more with MoIFAR. The project has built strong relations with authorities at Jubbaland state level but there is a need for more oversight from MoIFAR. The MoIFAR communications consultant has now been tasked to conduct monitoring of the civic education activities.
Joint RUNO + PBF Secretariat mission to Baidoa	October 3 rd 2017	Participated in the first stabilization and local governance meeting of South West State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All RUNOs should attend the FMS and FGS stabilization and local governance meetings regularly.



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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	Total			
2.	MoIFAR, Mol FMS Public works, Districts, UN- JPLG		9-17 July	14	1	15	Benchmarking to UMI	UMI, Kampala	Uganda Management institute
3.		School children	2-10 September	47	33	80	Civic education training and debates for school children	Kismayo and Garbaharey	KAAH
4.		Secondary school graduates	22-23 September	21	9	30	Secondary graduates training on Local Governance and citizens interactions on Facebook and Twitter	Kismayo and Garbaharey	KAAH
5.		Youth Volunteers & Police officer in		49	19	68	Community Policing Introduction training to youth volunteers and police officers in Baidoa South West State of Somalia	Baidoa	UNDP, SWSS and AMISOM



SOMALIA UN MPTF

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
		South West Sate							
6.		Youth	July	6		6	Block Making	Baidoa	UNIDO
7.		Youth	Aug/Sep t	8		8	Construction	Kismayo	UNIDO
8.		Youth	Sept	5		5	Blacksmithing for Agriculture	Kismayo	UNIDO
9.		Youth	Sept	10		10	Commercial Painting	Kismayo	UNIDO
Totals:				185	124	309			