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PROGRAMME QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT
Period (Quarterly Report): July- September 2016

Project Name	Support to the Federal Government of Somalia in Stabilization in Newly Recovered Areas (UNDP SOM10 Project ID 00087998)
Gateway	Gateway ID 00095366 (Gateway ID)
Start date	08-06-2015 June 8, 2015
Planned end date	December 31, 2016
Focal Person	Focal Person
	Name: Phillip Cooper
	Email: Phillip.cooper@undp.org
PSG	PSG (s): 1: Inclusive politics: Achieve a stable and peaceful Somalia through inclusive political processes
Priority	
Milestone	
Location	Federal level: South West, Jubbaland, Galmudug, Hiiraan/Middle-Shabelle
Gender Marker	2

Total Budget as per ProDoc	\$ 4,123,420
MPTF:	
Non MPTF sources:	PBF: \$ 4,123,420
	Trac: \$ 273,058
	Other:

Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
UNDP	0	US\$ 4,123,420.00	US\$ 4,338.00	US\$ 273,058.00

JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds ¹			JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
UNDP	US\$ 240,239.00	US\$1,667,517.34	US\$ 4,338.00	US\$273,058.00

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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SITUATION UPDATE

During this reporting, an extensive discussion on Wadajir Framework has taken place at the federal member states level as MOIFA recognized that the Federal Government has focused on establishment of the state, however, the priority going forward will be on supporting states to establish district councils administration. The Framework reflects the principles of engagement around community recovery and extension of state authority / accountability and move away from a military geared strategy. In doing so, it will address the establishment of State authorities. Wadajir Framework, progress on the use of the national window, revised policies and lessons learnt in relevant areas e.g. deployment / training of police. Given the fact that the Wadajir Framework does not include programmes related to policing/rule of law and limited socio-economic interventions, it does not represent the approach of the Government wholly hence the need of re-aligning the formal strategy is to provide a capstone document to support coordination with other line ministries and stakeholders including through the current PSGs setup and future NDP in which its consultations are still underway.

Several issues dominated the Federal Government of Somalia's political landscape this quarter, most notably, the 2016 political transition, which marks the end of the current government's mandate. The transition has shifted state priorities to the election process and its implementation. Due to the fact that the Federal Government of Somalia is currently in a state of flux, UNDP predicts that any changes in leadership at the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs, Federal Member States, District administration and institutional priorities could affect the process of stabilization, security and overall strategy for improving newly recovered districts.

As the federalization process has moved forward with the emergence of new Federal Member States (FMS), the formation of a Federal Member State of Hiriraan Region and Middle Shabelle Regions is still underway due to lack of agreement over clan representation location of the conference etc. However, in this third quarter, the clan elder representative had to assemble before the election to finalize the formation of Hiriraan Region and Middle Shabelle state. With this new level of governance, closer to citizens living in the concerned areas, the relationship between the state authority and the population is changing, offering new space for coordination and prioritization of state interventions at district levels.

Access to the areas targeted by the project is another important challenge for the implementation of planned activities. The inconsistent level of success of the military offensive against Al-Shabaab, with fluctuating conditions of security within and between liberated districts and, importantly, of access to the districts, means that the project often has to make ad hoc adjustments to its geographical approach. This situation complicates access, with air travel often the only option to reach certain districts for government and project staff on the ground.

Limitations due to security did not only concern the district level with incidents and threats also affecting operational capacity in Mogadishu. On July, a complex attack near Mogadishu International Airport led to UNDP national staff to work from the United Nations Common Compound (UNCC) or having to work from home for prolonged periods with resulting challenges in coordination of staff activities and program implementation. Other attacks on hotels and government institutions continued to occur in the reporting period, posing serious threats and hampering the operations of the United Nations (UN) and the project generally, while also limiting the capacity of UNDP staff to regularly meet with Federal Government counterparts. Furthermore, due to the leading up to the electoral process, Al-Shabaab continued to strike across south central Somalia and is expected to be intensified.

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

OUTCOME STATEMENT

Outcome 1: Federal, State and District-level administrations have capacity to oversee, coordinate and implement stabilization activities

SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT

Output 1.1: Output 1.1: A coordinated and functional Stabilization team is in place at Federal and district levels.



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INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ²	
		THIS QUARTER((Q3)	CUMULATIVE 2016
# of Staff at district and federal level recruited and in place to support stabilization	2 staff per district and 5 at Federal level	Total: 7 (7M: F: 0) 2 staff per district level at 2 districts 4 Staff = (M:4; F: 0) and 1 staff for three district each* 5 staff (F:1; M:4) at MoIFA (FGS) level were recruited and are operational	Total: 31 (W: 3; M:21) 2 staff per district level at 11 districts 22 Staff = (M:19; W: 3) and 1 staff for 4 district each: 4 (M: 4) * 5 staff (W:1; M:4) at MoIFA (FGS) level were recruited and are operational
Frequency of activity reports	Monthly	90% District level staff submitted reports ** 100% FL reports have been submitted	90% District level staff submitted their reports 100% FL reports received
Supervisors satisfied with % of new recruits	Targets: 50%	93%***	93%***

Source of Evidence: 1) Reports submitted by the MOIFA stabilization advisors: financial and narrative progress reports (with supporting documents); 2) UNOPS progress reports; 3) CLO/LGA reports and updates; 4) Regular technical meetings between UNDP and MoIFA S2S team (inc participants list); 6) CLOs/LGs evaluation notes from MoIFA S2S Project Manager.

Note *: During the (Q1&Q2), the number of the LGs and CLOs were 24, however 4 of them were terminated, 1 was resinged. Only 19 district staff were functioning in July. During this reporting period 7 new were recruited, hence, the total of 26 are presnet at district. Dinsor, Elbur Kutuwaray and Qoryloy have only one staff per each

Note** Percentage is based on the number of reports received and attendance record of district staff (CLO& LGA) on average 57 out 63 monthly reports were received in Q3 from 26 district staff.

Note ***: This percentage is based on the number of the reports received and attendance record of the district staff CLOs/ LGAs, i.e. on average (58 out 64 monthly and 122 out 126 attendance related records were received based on CLOs/LGs quarterlyl monitoring notes from MoIFA S2S Project Manager with satisfactory.

Output 1.2: Financial procedures for the flow of funds between the various levels of governments are implemented and allow for financial support to caretaker district administrations

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ³	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2016
# of financial procedures adopted and implemented	4 sets of financial procedures as	4 sets of financial producers as per attachment 5 of	4 sets of financial producers as per attachment 5 of PRODOC

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

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



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	per attachment 5 of PRODOC	PRODOC have been partially applied: *	have been partially applied *
Value (in \$) of resources expended by district administrations	\$10,000	11 districts expended a total of 37000 in course of this reporting period **	12 districts expended a total of \$132500 course of this reporting period **
<p><i>Source of Evidence:</i> 1; Third Party Monitor/Fiduciary monitoring report; 2) Financial reports from MOIFA</p> <p><i>Note</i> *: Financial management guidelines for Salaries & Expenses (section 3.5 of attachment 5); Payment system for Salaries (section 3.2); and, Payment system for District Administrations Expenses (section 3.3), Payment processing at the district Administration level (section 3.4). However, spot checks by the Fiduciary Monitoring Agent showed that some adjustments need to be made for full compliance with these procedures.</p> <p><i>Note</i> **: A total of 11 district expended financial support \$99,500 namely: Namely Barawe (\$2000), Warsheikh (\$2000), Jalalaqsi, (\$2000) Mahas (\$3000); Buloburte, (\$3000), Hudur, (\$3000) Wajid, (\$3000), Tiyeglow, (\$2000), Dinsoor (\$3000), Mahaday, (\$7000) and Addale district (\$7000). The district that expended the funds are the same as previous quarter – see Q2 report</p>			
Output 1.3: Coordination mechanisms for stabilization efforts are established with relevant stakeholders at national, state and district level			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR⁴	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2016
# of stakeholders participating in monthly coordination meetings	At least 10 organizations / institutions representing FGS, FMS, international organizations, NGOs and donors	25 org/institution (on 25 July), 25 org/institution (on 29 Aug) and # org/institution 23 (on 26 Sept)	Total: 152 Organization/Institutions: 22 (on 29 February), 14 (on 28 March), 19 (on 21 April) 24 (on 30 May) 25 (on 25 July) 25 (on 29 Aug) 23 (on 26 Sept)
Existence of ToRs defining the role of State authorities in government stabilization efforts (Y/N)	Y/N	YES*	YES*
<p><i>Source of Evidence:</i> Attendance list; Agenda of the Monthly Stabilization Meeting; Minutes of the monthly stabilization coordination meeting and approved TOR</p> <p><i>Note</i>*: TOR that defines the role of the state authorizes in government stabilization efforts have been approved and agreed. Also focal points for stabilization in each Federal Member states (FMS) have been nominated based on clear ToRs</p>			
SUB-OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT			
Outcome 2: An enabling environment conducive to social cohesion, trust, civic participation and development led by the community is established in accessible districts			
Output 2.1: Community representative District Peace and Stability Committees (DPSCs) are established and strengthened			

⁴ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ⁵	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2016
# of gender-fair DPSC established with approved ToRs	1 per district (out of 15 districts that the project targets)	0	Total: 11 1 per district for 11 District (out of 15 district project targeting) With total of 244 DPSCs Members (M: 213; F: 31)
# of coordination meetings between DPSCs and peace dividend providers	Minimum 1 per district	7 coordination meetings *	Total: 8 coordination meetings
<i>Source of Evidence:</i> Field verification visit;; list of District data matrix report provided by MOIFA- CLOs/LGs reports ;.			
<i>Note*</i> A total of 7 coordination meeting between DPSCs of 4 districts and peace dividend providers: (2 meeting b/w Barawe DPSCs and NIS Foundation/TIS+), (2 meeting b/w Warsheikh DPCS and SSF, DRC), (2 meeting b/w Hudur DPSC DDG and ICRC & Red Crescent) and (1 meeting between Wajid and ARD)			
Output 2.2 Civic dialogue and consultations are held to ensure community participation in the formation of new district governing structures			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ⁶	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2016
# of conferences and consultations held	10 conferences	0*	0*
# of people participating (M: W)	100 people participating (50:50)	0	0
<i>Source of Evidence: Not Applicable</i>			
<i>Note</i> *: this output has been discontinued as agreed by the Project Board; noting that all the districts that the project works with already have Interim District Administrations and therefore the foreseen need for conference e to establish IAs is no longer relevant			
Output 2.3: Interim district administration capable of addressing the community needs and enhancing citizen engagement through social contract by delivering reconciliation for all are established			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ⁷	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2016
# of consultations undertaken on interim district administration endorsement process with the DPSC	15 (1per district)	0	0
# of reconciliation initiatives undertaken per target district	3	4 (Warsheikh, Hudur, Elbur and Mahas) *	4 (Warsheikh, Hudur, Elbur and Mahas) *
<i>Source of Evidence:</i> DPSC activity report and meeting minutes conducted by district CLO and LGAs. District Reconciliation activities and DPSC meeting minutes.			
<i>Note</i> *: Total 3 meetings between district administration and DPSC to cover community engagement, disputes and district			

⁵ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.

⁶ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.

⁷ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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security have been held at Wajid, Warsheikh and Barawe and 1 reconciliation on clan disputes which DPSC and district administrations took part of in Mahas

Output 3 Output 3: Project effectively managed

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ⁸	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE 2016
Project Board meetings held regularly	Four Project Boards held in 2016	0	2

Source of Evidence: Meeting minutes

NARRATIVE

Output 1.1 –A coordinated and functional stabilization team is in place at federal and district levels.

As in the previous year, the project continued to support several technical staff and advisors at the federal level including the Stabilization Project Manager, Reconciliation Advisor, Stabilization Advisor, Project Monitoring and Verification Advisor and admin/finance officer. Their tasks are to coordinate and support the FGS - MoIFA in its stabilization programme activities.

At local level, the project recruited 7 new district start -4 Local Governance Advisors (LGA) (F: 0; M: 4) and 3 Community Liaison Officers (CLO) (F: 0; M: 3) to support the implementation of activities in the targeted newly recovered districts (Mahaday, Bardhere, Dinsor, and Bule-burte and Addale). While these posts help to create direct linkages between the Federal and district levels, they are also used to support and guide local administrations in the process of establishing interim administrations. The new staff members are expected to play a reporting role by providing the central MoIFA team (and their partners) with regular situational updates and analysis. Due to security reasons (high risk areas and visibility of the position), the recruitment of women for these positions were hindered by a low level of applications.

Furthermore, the project also continues to support two technical advisors were recruited through UNOPS to support the FGS Ministry of Public Works (MoPW) to initiate capacity building in developing conflict sensitive infrastructure projects at district level in newly recovered areas.

Trainings

Over the course of the quarter, the Support to Stabilization Project team from MOIFA and UNDP attended a five-day training titled “National Window Systems” from 18-22 September 2016 facilitated by the UN RCO/RMU. The purpose of the training was to increase the capacity of the national counterpart who are receiving UN MPTF funds including those who are implementing the pilot project of the UN National Window (Ministry of Finance, and Project implementation Unit- PIU at Ministry of Finance on the UN National Funding Stream, Ministry of interior and Federal Affairs- Stabilizing project). UNRCO/RMU reviewed the FGS Public Procurement + Asset Management & Disposal; Programme/Project Cycle; Monitoring & Evaluation and Reporting; Communication and visibility; Do no-harm and Risk Management. The participants shared their experiences and the lessons learned and they found the training very useful.

Additionally, MOIFA project team undertook online training on Microsoft Office 365, from August 1, and this on job training will continue until November 15, 2016 facilitated by a consultant, Tayo Group company. The purpose of this training is to increase the capacity of the project staff to perform their duties. In total, three members (F:1; M: 2) of MoIFA staff attended. The consultant reviewed on how to make online database and archiving in SharePoint. In addition to that, this training will provide an opportunity for the LGA/ CLOs to login and submit project data and activities report at district level. (See more details in Annex 3)

⁸ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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Field missions

Field visits / missions were undertaken by MOIFA team to Adaado to discuss stabilization effort in Galmudug state and how stabilization partners can engage with Galmudug (GMS) authority effectively as well as to strengthen the working relations with GMS. (see annex 2 monitoring and oversight activities). As part of coordination efforts, the Minister of interior of GMS has been invited to join the ongoing monthly stabilization meetings.

Output 1.2 – Financial procedures for the flow of funds between the various levels of governments are implemented and allow for financial support to caretaker district administrations

Following the implementation of the financial management procedures developed by the Ministry of Finance, running costs for 11 districts have been disbursed, supporting operations and the restoration of public services at the local level through coverage of costs such as district administration, utilities, stationary and fuel. The 11 districts that have received support to date were explained above.

Additionally, payment for the 27 district consultant (CLOs and LGAs) have been disbursed as well as the payment for MOIFA technical staff and advisors – details of the staff has been explained above – output 1.1

Third Party Monitor / Fiduciary Monitoring Agent

With the support of the project, the firm Moore Stephens LLP as Third Party Monitor / Fiduciary Monitoring Agent Continued to assess to what extent the project funds have been administered according to the criteria agreed to by the donor and the recipient in line with the UN Peacebuilding Fund Support Office (PBSO). During this quarter, Fiduciary Agent completed the first phase of the contract activity as detailed below:

- Following the spot checks and verification in February 2016 of the FGS management of the flow-of-funds and FGS Payment processing and in the District of Warsheikh, on July/August, Fiduciary Monitoring Agent conducted a follow up visit to Warsheikh district to examine whether the recommendations made in first monitoring report (February 2016) have been addressed and implemented. A significant progress has been noted during the follow up visit to Warsheikh district. The report indicates that out of the eight (8) prior findings, the district has implemented 4 findings/recommendations satisfactorily and 2 findings partially while the remaining two findings are still not implemented. (see attached reports –follow up visit to Warsheikh)
- Additionally, the Fiduciary monitoring agent carried out their follow up visit to Hudur District. In this visit the report identified the significant improvement made by the district, noting that out of the eight (8) prior findings related to internal control weakness for which they have given recommendations on how to theses weakness can be improved, the district has implemented 5 findings satisfactorily, 2 findings partially and the remaining one finding is not implemented yet.
- Likewise, the Moore Stephens executed its second follow up visit to Federal government to measure the progress made prior recommendation related to the management of the flow-of-funds and FGS Payment processing. During this visit (July/August) noted that findings addressed during the first visit to the Federal Government Ministries in February 2016 out of the four (4) findings related to internal control weakness, the Federal government has implemented satisfactorily only one (1) findings while the remaining three (3) findings are still not implemented (*see the details report attached*).

Overall, as this project is piloting some new procedures and interventions, UNDP is pleased to see these significant improvements highlighted by the report during the second follow up visits to the districts – Warsheikh and Hudur.

Given the continuation of the project activities, the Third Party Monitor/ Fiduciary Agent services will be required to continue assessment and to what extent project funds have been administered according to the criteria agreed to by the



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donor and the recipient in line with the UN Peacebuilding Fund Support Office (PBSO). During this course, UNDP Third Party Monitor/ Fiduciary Agent agreed to extend the contract by five months. It relates to four (4) additional districts to be visited under this amendment with return visits to district that will be first visited in the month, first month and second month, respectively to measure progress made. The extension period will be to the end of the year 2016.

Output 1.3 – Coordination mechanisms for stabilization efforts are established with relevant stakeholders at national, state and district level

Stabilization Coordination Meetings:

The project continued support - engagement of stabilization and coordination mechanisms among different federal levels – Federal Government Somalia; Federal Member States - (Jubaland, Southwest, Galmudug and Hirshabelle), UN, International Agencies, to promote communication about FGS/FMS benchmarks around government’s stabilization strategy has enabled MoIFA to organize stabilization meetings. During this quarter, Ministry of Interior and Federal affairs (MoIFA) organized three stabilization coordination meetings from July to September 2016. Where, members from the FGS, UN and International Agencies provide briefing updates of overall stabilization efforts in newly recovered areas. Additionally, this platform gave an opportunity for the FMS to engage and communicate with other stabilization actors and raise issues and concerns to the partners involved to the stabilization initiatives in their respective states.

Hence, in July coordination meeting was arranged in an effort to form stabilization working group to supplement the monthly stabilization meeting by addressing broader policy and deal with specific issues related to overall stabilization efforts that were raised during the monthly stabilization meetings. The working group will ensure partners play a key role in supporting the FGS and interim regional states in relation to stabilization intervention: support policy development, coordination and implementation to deliver of the programs. Further the working group will make sure coherent around specific stabilization activities at federal and sub-federal levels with particular emphasis to the overall FGS stabilization including support to develop sub federal coordination mechanism. Moving forward with formation of the stabilization working group, MOIFA project team have commenced drafting terms of reference (ToR) for stabilization working group. On average 24 attended monthly stabilization meetings representing institution from FGS and UN/INGOs /Donors – see the chart below for disaggregated list of monthly stabilization meetings

Stabilization Coordination Meetings			
Date	Total Participating Organizations /Institutions	UN/INGO/ Donor Agencies	Government Institutions
25 th July 2016	25	14	11
29 th August 2016	25	14	11
26 th Sep 2016	23	13	10
Total	73	41	32
Average	24 Government institution/ UN/INGO attended		

Alongside, the monthly stabilization coordination meeting, MoIFA continued to promote the cohesion communication among the members of the federal member states, during this course the following consultative meeting took place:

- *Baidoa Inter-Ministerial Consultative Meeting:* On 3-7 August, The FGS Ministry of interior and Federal Affairs together with representatives from regional states- Puntland, Jubaland, South West and Galmudug and representatives from Banaadir, Hiiraan and Middle Shabelle were in attendance. 36 people (25 men and 11



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women) took part in the discussion, including state ministry representatives. The gathering concluded a serious consultation between federal government and federal member states to finalize National Wadajir Framework for local governance formation. During the meeting, the previously agreed ToR has been adjusted. Given the current political dynamics in the region, setting up a council formation committee to support the coordination and communication between the central government and federal states was put aside. Furthermore, a ToR for this council was drafted.

Output 2.1– Community representative district peace and stability committees (DPSCs) are established and strengthened

As part of the strengthening of the established District Peace and Stability committees (DPSCs) in newly recovered districts, in September 2016 the project has contracted Somali Youth Development Network (SOYDEN) as a national implementing partner. SOYDEN will carry out pre-assessment to evaluate the selection criteria and qualifications of existing DPSCs in the targeted districts (4 district out of 11 districts with some form of a DPSC) to ensure adequate composition and representation so that they constitute an inclusive body essential to the success of stabilization and reconciliation efforts, and ultimately to good governance. Subsequently the SOYDEN will conducting training of the DPSCs in selected priority districts (Hudur, Barawe in SW State; Jalalaqsi in Hiraaan; and, Warsheikh in Hirsh belle State). The progress of these activities will be reported in the next quarter – Q4 (2016).

Moreover, MoIFA played a central role in encouraging all peace dividend partners to utilize the DPSCs (in the absence of district councils) to be an integral part of local community projects prioritization and identification process. The DPSCs play a crucial role engaging with the development partners to monitor progress and improve a quality of the community projects to ensure community benefit realization with basic services delivered. For example, during this reporting period, the DPSCs in Barawe district continue to work in close collaboration with representatives from NIS Foundation, TIS+ to discuss ongoing community projects in their district such as street lights, building districts offices and so forth. Similarly, DPSC in Warsheikh have met with representatives from Somali Stability Fund (SSF) and DRC. Also, in Waajid district the DPSC were working closely with several partners include African Relief and Development (ARD), DDG and ICRC which are all involved in district level activities.

Output 2.2 – Civic dialogue and consultations are held to ensure community participation in the formation of new district governing structure

District Reconciliation initiatives

During this reporting period, five districts initiated their own reconciliation process to address various issues, including sub-clan disputes, power sharing, clan grievances and pastoral territorial disputes. Among the districts that have implemented reconciliation activities are: Barawe, Hudur, Mahas, Elbur and Warshiekh. These particular activities contribute directly to the project objectives with respect to reconciliation, peace and the rule of law.

As the DPSCs serve as advisory bodies to the local administrations. Thus, they assist and facilitate for district transition process, from care-taker to interim and from interim to permanent administration. They also act as an early warning and dispute resolution mechanism by detecting conflicts and moving quickly to address before leading to violent confrontation in the community. Hence, the DPSCs in those districts have shown commitment in resolving pre-existing issues between their respective communities. For instance, the DPSCs in Elbur District took part in the resolution of a long-standing between 2 local sub-clans.

Other Key Achievements

- Eleven (11) district administrations received financial support for their running costs, based on the criteria that the districts have a interim administration in place with commissioners and deputy commissioners as well as an



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account established for the district with signing authority from at least two individuals (usually commissioner and deputy commissioner or district finance officer).

- The National Window is operational, which means UN MPTF / UN PBSO funding is transferred to the Government Central Bank and funds are managed utilizing the Government PFM system.
- A Third Party Monitor/ Fiduciary Monitoring Agent has been contracted and are operational to provide fiduciary monitoring services on the implementation of this National Window S2S project funds.
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- Support to government led community reconciliation have been provided by the DPSC leading to / inDistricts communities to live in peaceful coexistence and share the available resources in districts

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

There have been several key challenges to project delivery and the achievement of project outputs during this reporting period. Including security and access issues to the target areas of project operations and political challenges.

Access Issue

Security challenges in the newly recovered areas, access issues continue to be one of the key challenges to project delivery due to the limited safe access routes. Air transport is usually the response to this challenge. The project continued to maintain negotiations with competent UN authorities in the provision of UN/AMISOM facilitated air transport to areas where no public transport is available. For instance, Barawe, Buloburte, and Mahaas are all inaccessible in one way or another. However, it is deceptive that organizing UN air transport to certain remote areas might be equally difficult as it requires security clearance from the UN security team based on continuous ground assessment. This reality impacted the project team's capacity to deploy and conduct regular monitoring trips on the field.

Security issue

Al-Shabaab continued to strike across newly recovered areas and is expected to intensify its attacks in the period leading up to the electoral process. During this reporting period in Raddhure district, the AS taken over in July after AMISOM troops from Ethiopia vacated the district without notifying the district authority nor the public. This move was a significant setback to the efforts of the district to win back the hearts and minds of the people by ensuring that the local government will never betray them. It is such examples that blocked efforts to oversee the project activities and can have a negative impact on project's planned activities.

Additionally, limitations due to security did not only concern at the district level with incidents and threats but also affected operational capacity in Mogadishu. Al-Shabab carried out several complex attacks on July and August. Moreover, the ongoing security threat information alerts interrupts work for fear of the unknown. UNDP security team restricted the movement of the national staff between UN Compound at the protected Mogadishu International Airport (MIA) offices, impacting a significant number of days are lost as national staff have to work from home and canceling the formal meeting with counterparts outside protected zones. As a result, this reduces operations and coordination of staff activities and program implementation

Political challenges

Another challenge in this quarter was the interference by Federal Member States with respect to the process of hiring district staff - Local Governance Advisors (LGAs) and Community Liaison Officers (CLOs). The interference was basically an attempt to sway the process towards individual candidates favored by the FMS. In such cases, the project team at MoIFA upheld the integrity of the interview process by ensuring the qualifications and merits of the candidates as required by the process and the job descriptions.



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At district level, changes of district commissioners by Federal Member States (FMS) without proper coordination with the Federal Government remains a serious issue and threatens the process of stabilization at the district level. Additionally, undefined roles and responsibility of the different levels of government (i.e. Federal Government, Federal Member States, and Regional Administrations) adds an additional complexity to the stabilization process. For instance, FMS or Regional Authority exercise their authority in a way that make it difficult to provide planned support to the target districts. In addition, the FGS/MOIFA could enhance their coordination mechanisms with FMS Governments on the implementation of the project so to avoid similar complications.

Lessons learned

Areas periodization

As a result of the security situation, the project applied the lessons learned in the past quarters to address the challenges at the district level. For instance, while amending the contract for the TPM, the project approached the districts with parameters that prioritize districts based on safety and risk factors to get the monitoring activities implemented. Moreover, the political nature of stabilization requires solid coordination between project partners. The strong relations have proven to be effective in managing the challenges and to ensuring a collective and constructive engagement in the process of a project implementation.

MOIFA/MOIs - priority districts

As part of the outcomes from FGS and FMS discussions and as it was also outlined in the Wadajir Framework; some districts were identified and prioritized for district council formation. Six districts were identified in each Federal Member State for phase one as follows:

1. Jubbaland: Kismaayo, Galbahaareey, Doolow, Beledxaawo, Afmadow, Ceelwaaq
2. Galmudug: Hobyo, Caabuwaaq, Cadaado, Gaalkacyo, Balanbale, Ceelbuur
3. South West State: Marka, Afgooye, Bardaale, Baydhaba, Ceelbarde, Xudur
4. Hirshabele: Jowhar, Warsheikh, Bulo-Burte, Baladweyne.
5. Banadir: Xamarweyne, Abdiaziz, Wadajir, Hodan

Thus as the current project document was based the 25 priority districts on specific Joint AMISOM/SNF forces operations, it will be necessary to add those districts not included in the current project document as priority districts in the S2S revised project document so that it will be aligned to the FGS' Wadajir framework and international partners' programmatic development agenda.

Intervention of Recruitment Process

During the recruitment process of the new staff (7 in total) at district level, provoked unnecessary interference as well as pressure by politicians at the Federal Member States and regional stakeholders. The project team has never wavered on implementing the process to achieve fair and transparent recruitment process. Any vacant positions will be filled one at a time, this will allow to reduce any political pressures

Need for increased coordination mechanisms with TPM/ for monitoring activities

The Third Party Monitor has been assessed whether and to what extent project funds have been administered according to the criteria agreed to by the donor and the recipient in line with the UN Peacebuilding Fund Support Office (PBSO). Moreover, the TPM has identified possible gaps and with that offered recommendations for improvement to address the weaknesses. The activities covered included: spot checks, document review, monitoring Federal Government and four districts over a six-months period which includes monitoring of flow of funds and FGS payment processing; verification of payments to consultants and experts; and verification in the field. It was realized that after the field visit reports, debriefing



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time was not enough and comments from MOIFA has not been incorporated into the final version of the reports. MOIFA and TPM have agreed to improve and put in place for correction mechanisms to be used in the next phase of the TPM monitoring visit activities. This will increase impact and project effectiveness for key areas of intervention.

Peacebuilding impact

A key factor in contributing to stabilization of newly recovered communities is to build confidence and trust in public institutions through broad-based and inclusive consultative processes; that promote re-building citizen-state relations. The FGS developed its stabilization strategy which is interrelated to state-building and the reestablishment of a social contract; responding to the immediate need to deliver tangible and visible peace dividends to all Somali citizens. Though the Government Stabilization Strategy is currently being updated, it has four critical strands covering security, reconciliation, basic service delivery and the establishment of government authority by setting up interim administrations at district and state level. These strands are closely aligned with priorities under the Compact's five Peace and State-building Goals (PSGs).

Additionally, the government developed the Wadajir Framework (WF), the Framework incorporates the various aspects of the government's stabilization strategy, like community social healing reconciliation and support of peace committee nevertheless it goes further by providing a sequence and additional steps for the establishment of functioning permanent local government councils and administrations. Re-aligning the interventions of the PBF-funded S2S project, as a lead of governance and stability efforts, and it will increase additional sustainability to the project's contribution to peace and state-building. Specific peacebuilding efforts supported by the project in the third quarter of 2016 include:

- The current PBF-supported project contributed to enable access for the governments to immediately engage with the local communities in the newly recovered areas and support the outreach and dialogue process that will bring the community together to establish a system to enable disputes to be resolved through a recognized mechanism and resources to be shared equitably. In doing so, it envisaged to establish tools and procedures that contribute in practice to the shaping and legitimization of a functioning federal Somali state, ultimately laying the ground for peace through state-building.
- The project also continues support to caretaking / interim administration to build their presence capacity and visibility by covering the running costs of 12 district administrations, enabling representatives of the State to operate in these newly recovered areas
- Additionally, the project continues to support of Community-liaison Officers(CLOs) and Local Governance Advisors (LGAs) from the area in support of the caretaking administrations this further contributes to building the operational and technical capacity of the local administrations. For example, during this period, the project supported on July the requirement and the deployment of new additional CLOs/LGAs staff member (7) of district: Addale, Bardhere, Bullo Burte, Diinsor and Mahaday.
- The project broke new ground with the implementation of financial procedures for the delivery of its activities and support to stabilization efforts in the framework of the National Window funding stream. S2S serves as a pilot project for the trial of this new modality against real life conditions. This milestone achievement will make it easier to continue payments between various levels of governance in Somalia under this and other projects as well as direct budget support, effectively contributing to peace and state-building by establishing the groundwork for a financially functional federal system.

Catalytic effect *(were there catalytic effects from the project in the period reported, including additional funding commitments or unleashing/unblocking of any peace relevant processes (1000 characters max)?*

The Support to Stabilization project is the first to directly support stabilization efforts by the Government of Somalia. It is



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also the first to make use of the National Window and its financial procedures, providing evidence for its use by other projects and donors. During the reported period, FGS has organized several meetings including donor facilitating partner meeting to move on the implementation phase of the National Framework for Local Governance (Wadajir Framework), which incorporates and expands the elements of the stabilization strategy and supporting district council formation. Donors such as USAID, the UK and SSF already support or expressed interest in supporting the components of the Wadajir Framework, including those related to stabilization. Another multi-agency project led by RCO/ CRESTEA/A that incorporates S2S practice, is to enhance peace-building capacity of government, UN and other partners through support to the Peace-building Priority Plan. These efforts by the UN are to be considered in parallel with the ongoing reflection by the RCO and UNSOM on ways to streamline and connect the potential of all UN actors in support of stabilization efforts in Somalia. Such reflection and expected new UN-wide strategy came about as a result of internal discussions on ways to expand and sustain the stabilization efforts initiated by S2S

Communications & Visibility

Visibility tools used by the project during this quarter include:

- *Website:* 7- August, a consultative meeting regarding Wadajir Framework implementation has been condoned in Badaio, priority districts that show very strong alignment with Government Wadajir Framework have been outlined. <http://www.radiomuqdisho.net/wasiirka-arrimaha-gudaha-oo-soo-xiray-shirka-dowladaha-hoose-ee-lagu-qabtay-baydhabo-sawirro/>
- *Website* July 8, New staff recruitment for stabilization support project at district level was advertised through online media outlets <http://goobjoog.com/ogeysiis-jago-banan-kaaliyaha-dib-u-heshiisiinta-iyo-maamulka-degaanka-ee-barnaamijka-xasilinta/>

Looking ahead

In the quarter the stabilization project is expected to support the following outputs listed below:

Output 1.2: Financial procedures for the flow of funds between the various levels of governments are implemented and allow for financial support to caretaker district administrations

- Continue support for the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs to transfer of financial support to CA/IA at District Level: Provision of Running Costs for CA/IA (16 district)
- Provide technical assistance support and logistical support for the ongoing stabilization efforts under the governments' struttred

Output 1.3: Coordination mechanisms for stabilization efforts are established with relevant stakeholders at national, state and district level

- Continue support to MOIFA to organize monthly stabilization coordination meetings and other relevant meeting towards stabilization efforts with other stockholder

Output 2.1 Community representative District Peace and Stability Committees (DPSCs) are established and strengthened

- Support CSOs- SOYDEN to execute the assessment and training of District Peace and Stability Committees (DPSCs)

Output 2.2 Civic dialogue and consultations are held to ensure community participation in the formation of new district governing structures



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- Support to broadcast radio messages/talk shows and civic education to increase public awareness on the activities of the interim administration in the districts while also encouraging public participation in stabilization activities and newly established governance structures.

Output 2.3: Interim district administration capable of addressing the community needs and enhancing citizen engagement through social contract by delivering reconciliation for all are established

The project will support community based social reconciliation and trauma healing through a trust building approach called Quraca Nabadda (QN) – Peace Tree based on the Trauma Informed Community Empowerment (TICE) Framework⁹, in selected priority district (Hudru, Barawe, Warsheikh and Jalalqsi) and continued to identify potential IPs to reach other targeting areas.

⁹ Trauma-Informed Community Empowerment” is a capacity building framework for strengthening community-based, trauma-informed systems in low-resource settings. TICE was designed for working with communities impacted by trauma due to war, conflict, or other forms of violence, and where mental health supports are lacking. It has been developed by Global Trauma Project and endorsed and recommended under the Wadajir Framework or National Framework for Local Governance launched by the President of Somalia on 19 March 2016.



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ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

This section can be used to update or use the risk logs developed during the project development stage and provide any mitigation measures being undertaken by the project.

Type of Risk ¹⁰	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Security/logistics	<p>Security of access to targeted areas remains an issue with certain districts circled and blockaded by Al-Shabaab and/or under direct threat. For example, a planned visit for our TMP to Jalalaqsi on April had to be cancelled due to unstable security condition</p> <p>Terrorist attack/ threats force UN / UNDP to significantly reduce its staff movement</p>	<p>The project remained with negotiation with competent UN authorities the provision of UN/AMISOM facilitated air transport to areas where no public transport is available but minimum security conditions exist to allow for such transport. The project closely coordinates with UN Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and its counterparts and partners, where possible, in teams to implement and monitor activities.</p> <p>To deal with challenges of access to target areas due to poor security and logistic, the project has prioritized areas with known secure access and existing public air transport.</p> <p>UNDP security team restricted the travelling to the project targeting areas as well as the movement of national staff between MIA and UNCC which hampering the operation of the project generally whole also limiting capacity of the UNDP staff to regularly meet with Federal Government counterparts</p>
Access for getting reporting for	<p>Access to field report and field mission for the targeting district remain challenge due to high security risks associated with AS. Security issues have delayed efforts to get report in timely manner.</p>	<p>The project has/ will liaise with UNDSS and its counterparts and partners, where possible, in teams to implement and monitor activities. The project also will set a means to get report on time on time</p>
Political	<p>With the recent creation of Federal Member States, coordination between FGS and this new level might be problematic</p>	<p>The project will closely coordinate with the FGS (MOIFA) and FM States (MOIs) on their agreed joint meeting on quarterly basis to ensure the management of stabilization efforts.</p>
Social and Environmental Screening	<p>Duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project</p>	<p>The possibility government officials not have enough capacity experience in their mandate to deployment and training and well as basic functionality in district (equipment, buildings, transport, etc.). The project is providing capacity building development activities to</p>

¹⁰ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



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		<p>all duty bearers at federal and district level and are leading the stabilization and governance structure in the district to contribute to the project's goal and to enhance operational and technical capacity of the duty bearers, this includes the support of training the district interim administration, recruitment of technical advisors at federal lever I and local governance advisors to the districts to ensure that the government has the necessary expertise and capacity which can contribute to the reconciliation and the peacebuilding process.</p>
	<p>Rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights</p>	<p>The project supported public awareness on good governance and civic education, role and responsibilities of the caretaker Administration through the media campaigns to increase public awareness and calling for citizens to actively participate in the processes of building inclusive local administrations</p> <p>Awareness of community on formation of Interim Local District Administration</p> <p>Reconciliation and ongoing public awareness and Conduct civic dialogue within the community</p> <p>The coordination of stabilization meeting where representatives from the FMS, civil society and stabilization stockholders come together to discuss issues that will eventually result in agreement to govern how stabilization efforts be executed in targeted areas</p>
	<p>Risk that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?</p>	<p>The project has a specific component to ensure a meaningful participation of women in processes leading to the establishment of caretaker administrations. In compliance with national commitments undertaken within New Deal Compact, it will be ensured that women form a minimum of 30% of District Peace and Stability Committees, interim and permanent local administrations. To the extend women's representation is encouraged in training and workshop</p>



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ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Third-Party Monitoring/ Fiduciary Agent	August 2016	Verification in the Field: follow up visit to Federal Government Financial Management	<p><u>Federal Government procedures follow up</u> Federal Government procedures follow up visit, the four (4) findings related to internal control weakness, that TPM given recommendation on how these weaknesses can improved. During the first visit in February noted During our follow up visit in July/August:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Federal government has implemented satisfactorily one (1) finding • While the remaining three 3 findings are still not implemented <p><u>The following key recommendation were addressed during the fallow up visit</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PBF should have a “unique expenditure head” in the FGS budget. • Fund requests should clearly note the FGS budget line(s). • A Designated Account should be created in the Government Single Treasury Account, as articulated in the project agreement, to avoid the risk of project funds being mixed with other government revenues. • The Ministry of Finance involvement in the various steps of payment processing does not fully comply with the details of the procedures provided in the PBF National Window financial procedures. • Financial procedures be applied. If there is practical difficulty in the application of these procedures, there should be a written justifications or the procedures should be revised
Third-Party Monitoring/ Fiduciary Agent	24-27 July 2016	Verification in the Field: Follow up visit to Hudur Districts to t assess progress made	<p>Hudur District Expenditure verification follow up visit, a significant improvement has been identified in regard to the eight (8) findings related to internal control weakness in March which TPM given recommendations on how these weaknesses be improved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted, five (5) out the eight (8) recommended findings have been implemented satisfactorily (Casting error, Inadequate supporting documentation, lack of segregation of duties, Lack



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			<p>of cashbook and bank reconciliation)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two (2) findings partially implemented made but there are still issues (Weakness in asset management and Monthly expenditure reporting). • One (1) finding is not implemented yet, as (Failure to stamp support documents with “PAID
<p>Third-Party Monitoring/ Fiduciary Agent</p>	<p>10 July 2016</p>	<p>Verification in the field: follow up visit to Warsheikh</p>	<p>4 out 8 recommended findings in march 2016 has been implemented () and 2 findings partially implemented ()</p> <p>Warsheikh District Expenditure verification follow up visit, during the this visit a significant improvement has been identified in regard to the eight (8) findings related to internal control weakness in March which TPM given recommendations on how these weaknesses be improved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noted, four (4) out the eight (8) recommended findings have been implemented satisfactorily (Expenditure not in the activities budgeted for the project; Lack of segregation of duties; Lack of cashbook and bank reconciliation; Excessive use of cash) • Two (2) findings partially implemented made but there are still issues (Weakness in asset management and Weaknesses noted in Petty cash management). • Two (2) finding is not implemented yet, as (Lack of monthly expenditure reporting and Inadequate supporting documentation; <p>Additionally, observations and recommendations regarding financial procedural management by the local authority: The areas of expenditure must more accurately reflect the expenditure types included in the PBF National Window Financial Procedures document.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record keeping system should be improved and all he records have to be kept in physical files • Adequate supporting documents should be maintained to support



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			<p>all costs declared in the expenditure list.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Petty cash and cheque of books should be kept in safe box • District management should ensure that the fixed assets register is properly prepared and maintained. • District Management should ensure all supporting documents are stamped PAID <p>Other recommended improvements to monthly expenditures reports to be in line with the project budget, MoIFA develops standardized monthly expenditure reports in line with the budget which each District is required to submit to the Ministry, instead of expenditure lists.</p>
MOIFA project coordination team state monitoring visit	1- 5 th July 2016	The monitoring visit was untaken by MOIFA to Adaado to discuss stabilization effort in Galmudug state how stabilization partners can engage with GM authority affectively.	The team realized there is a lack of genuine engagement from both GM state and stabilization actors. Subsequently, the minister of interior of GM was invited personally to join following monthly stabilization meeting to address stabilization partners and also hold side meetings with key partners to discuss their own needs and priorities. MOIFA team also promised to visit GM state on a regular basis and encourage stabilization partners to scale up and increase their stabilization activities toward GM

ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA



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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			
1.	Ministries (MoIFA) and UNDPD S2S team		18-22 September 2016	2	1	National Window training	Mogadishu, MIA	UN RCO/RMU - Merita Merita, Liam and Aleksandra
2.	Ministries (MoIFA)		August	2	1	Microsoft Office 365,	Skype/Online	Tayo Group company- private company
	Total			4	2			