

# UNDP New Deal Support Facility: IMPLEMENTATION OVERVIEW

Q2 and Q3 2015



## INTRODUCTION

The New Deal facility is now well into its second year of operation, and there is a lot of exciting activity across a range of fronts.

This quarterly report covers both Q2 and Q3, due to a temporary hiatus caused by staff changes within UNDP/RCO; In May Christian Lotz took up a new position with UNDP in South Sudan. In late September Claire Leigh joined us, providing temporary cover for the role of Facility Coordinator ([claire.leigh@undp.org](mailto:claire.leigh@undp.org)). Claire joins us from the Overseas Development Institute, having worked with the g7+ and on the New Deal since 2011. Towards the end of the year a permanent replacement for the Coordinator position will join the team, bringing us back up to full strength.

September saw the adoption of the SDGs by the UN General Assembly, and with it the adoption of Goal 16 on Peace, Justice and Effective Institutions. For the IDPS community this marks the culmination of years of hard work, and coincides with the end of the New Deal pilot period. As we head into 2016, various processes and meetings will consider the role of the IDPS, INCAF and the New Deal in the new development landscape. We believe the Facility will continue to play a vital role in promoting and supporting implementation of the New Deal principles at the country-level well beyond 2015. Consequently, we will be liaising with our contributors in coming weeks about the possibility of arranging no cost extensions of

facility contributions, in order to allow existing work to continue and to take full advantage of the new opportunities arising out of recent events.

Over the past 6 months the Facility has supported a wide range of activities. Cross-cutting activities include work to support Ebola recovery in the three affected countries, a CSPPS conference on Civil Society participation in the New Deal, held in Helsinki in June, and a Global Workshop for UNDP Country Offices to take stock on the New Deal Implementation Facility, held in Addis Ababa in July. Summaries of these can be found below.

In pilot countries, a number of new initiatives have been supported by the Facility in Q2 and Q3. In Afghanistan, the first New Deal Assessment is in the process of being finalised. Reports on PSGs 1-3 have been concluded, with PSGs 4 and 5 currently being drafted. In CAR, the Bangui National Forum in May used the Fragility Matrix - developed with support from the Facility - as a key input, and the Forum's recommendations included implementation of the New Deal principles, including calling for the development of a full Fragility Assessment and Compact. In DRC, the New National Strategic Plan for Development 2017-21 is being developed, and UNDP has provided technical support to a dedicated chapter on fragility.

There has been a scoping mission to Guinea, leading to an agreement to develop a Fragility Assessment and Aid Coordination

Mapping following October's elections. Sierra Leone has requested support for the development of an Ebola Recovery Trust Fund, and related support to DACO, and this work is underway.

In Somalia the SDRF has started to fund programmes under the PSG pillars. The New Deal Facility has continued to provide vital support to the Aid Coordination Unit (ACU) to oversee implementation of the Somali Compact, including conducting an aid mapping exercise. Facility allocations have also supported the engagement of CSOs and the Regions in Compact implementation. Finally the Facility is supporting work to develop a monitoring framework for tracking the PSGs, aid flows and the New Deal Compact partnership principles. Further work to strengthen the ACU is planned over 2016.

In Timor-Leste a Second Phase Fragility Assessment was validated in September, and the Facility has made a new allocation to the UNDP Country Office there to support a range of other New Deal Activities going forward, including support to the g7+ Secretariat.

Togo has officially requested a mission to sensitise the government to the New Deal and plan a fragility assessment. We also understand there is growing interest in engaging with the New Deal in Haiti, Yemen and Ivory Coast, all of which present exciting opportunities to work in new countries in Q4 and 2016, and UNDP stands ready to provide support.

Demand for the support of the facility has accelerated over 2015, meaning a number of ongoing and new Facility allocations have been made to pilot countries which we hope can be rolled forward into 2016, and these are summarised at the end of this report.

## **Helsinki Inclusivity Conference, 16-18 June 2015**

In June UNDP co-hosted a global conference on "Civil Society, Inclusivity and the New Deal", together with the Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding, Finn Church Aid and the Finland Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Helsinki, Finland. Around 50 participants from Civil Society in g7+ countries, g7+ governments, g7+ and IDPS Secretariat, UNDP Country Offices, academia and INCAF partner attended the conference. The conference was aimed at taking stock of country-level experiences in Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan and Afghanistan of CSO participation in New Deal implementation at the country level. The conference discussed broader issues of inclusivity, CSO engagement and discussed the role of CSOs in building awareness around the New Deal and for providing analysis of conflict and fragility; and bringing technical expertise to IDPS processes and discussions. Moreover, the conference provided a platform to discuss UNDP's role in reaching out to and engaging local communities and civil society in fragile situations, including through the New Deal support facility.

UNDP covered the travel costs for participants from Civil Society, Government and UN from Sierra Leone, Somalia, Afghanistan and South Sudan. UNDP further covered the costs of a consultant to support the development of a background paper on CSO engagement in the four focus countries.

A full conference report will be circulated shortly. Country background papers are currently being finalized in Sierra Leone, Somalia, Afghanistan and South Sudan and will be available in Q4, 2015. UNDP is currently working with the Civil Society Platform for Peacebuilding and Statebuilding

and focal points at the country-level to organize national CSO and inclusivity workshops, including in Somalia and Afghanistan.

## **Global Workshop in Addis Ababa, 1-2 July 2015**

In July UNDP's New Deal facility, together with UNDP's Regional Service Centre for Africa, hosted the global workshop "UNDP Engagement with the New Deal: Taking Stock and Accelerating Implementation" in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The workshop brought together 55 participants, including colleagues from 18 UNDP Country Offices, UNDP technical colleagues from HQ and relevant Regional Bureaus, as well as representatives from the g7+, International Dialogue, Civil Society and Governments, and key UN and academic partners, to take stock of UNDP's role in supporting the implementation of the New Deal.

The workshop took place in the context of a restructured UNDP and UNDP's new Strategic Plan, as well as key global policy and review processes, the independent reviews of UN peace operations and the UN Peacebuilding architecture, the Post 2015 process and Financing for Development, as well as the independent review of the New Deal Framework itself. The workshop focused on exchanging best practices among UNDP Country Offices and partners on how to support national Government and Civil Society partners in implementing the New Deal, best utilize the donors funds available through the New Deal facility and concluded by identifying elements of UNDP's strategic approach at the global and country-level to engage with this framework, especially in the context of Sustainable Development Goal 16. A full conference report has been prepared and will be circulated shortly.

## **Ebola Recovery and the New Deal**

2014 was an extremely challenging year for Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone, due to the Ebola outbreak, but 2015 has started in a positive way with Ebola transmission now decreasing significantly in the three countries.

The Ebola crisis has further weakened the already fragile institutions and governance apparatus in the three countries. This will translate into long-term impact on the development situation of the countries, as well as the region. A concerted effort by the three countries, coordinated by the Mano River Union (MRU), and with support from the international community, will be crucial to ensure a return to the previous level of development progress, peacebuilding and statebuilding.

The main challenge in 2015 will be to return to the development track as soon as possible based on the national development plans of the three countries, and building on lessons learned from the Ebola crisis. There has been agreement from the beginning of this process at the highest levels that it should be based on the New Deal.

During the International Dialogue on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding Steering Group (IDPS) meeting in October 2014, the co-chairs of the International Dialogue first requested work on the linkages between the New Deal and the Ebola. At the meeting between the Heads of State of the three affected countries on the 15th of February 2015, it was decided to establish one regional recovery strategy and a recovery program based on the principles of the New Deal. Subsequently, at the High Level Conference in Brussels on 3rd March, the statement from the conference again underlined the need to work on the basis of the New Deal.

In response to this, the g7+ chair, Minister of Finance in Sierra Leone, Kaifala Marah, proposed to establish a New Deal platform for Ebola recovery to ensure the focus on it in the implementation of the Ebola recovery support.

On its side, UNDP has been leading work on the Ebola Recovery Assessment at the request of the UN Secretary General. The New Deal support facility has engaged with UNDP's Ebola response team to facilitate the use of New Deal principles in the Assessment work and subsequent implementation of recovery support.

We have also worked to ensure that the existing fragility assessments in Liberia and Sierra Leone, as well as the Mutual accountability framework in Sierra Leone and the work done to assess the use of country systems in Liberia were used in the drafting of the Ebola Recovery Assessment and in the follow-up process.

Furthermore, we have worked to support the establishment of a platform to coordinate the work on New Deal and Ebola, which would include the three country focal points of the g7+, the g7+ secretariat, the IDPS, multilateral and bilateral donors, National CSO representatives and the CSO platform.

In 2015, the New Deal facility has supported the following specific activities:

- Inputs to the ERA process and reports by UNDP to highlight and explain the relevance of the New Deal principles.
- Deployment of a consultant to work with the UNDP Sierra Leone country office and the Ministry of Finance of Sierra Leone to ensure that the Peacebuilding component of the national ERA report is based on New Deal principles and approaches.

- Funding of participation to the workshop on New Deal and Ebola co-organized with the IDPS Secretariat in Paris on February 27th with participation of the 3 focal points of the affected countries as well as participants from civil society, bilateral donors and other partners. The workshop discussed and identified relevant approaches to implement the New Deal in the recovery process.
- Deployment of a senior consultant and expert in costing and programming specifically for the Health sector to support a technical meeting of the Manu River Union (MRU) on 8-9 April in Monrovia and the development of a Costing Matrix for the regional strategy.
- An international consultant was deployed as Regional Advisor to the Minister of Finance of Sierra Leone based in Freetown.
- In September another Senior Consultant went to Freetown and created a workplan to establish a 'National Ebola Trust Fund' for disbursement of funding pledged during the Ebola conference. An Aid coordination expert consultant will be travelling to Sierra Leone in October to assess the capacity of the Development Assistance Coordination Office (DACO) and harmonise the Trust Fund mechanisms with the existing aid coordination system, providing a plan to ensure the system is improved and capacity needs are addressed.

UNDP is hopeful that the improvement in the Ebola situation will enable further engagement in the region and further energize New Deal implementation activities. The July conference may mark the transition from the response phase to the recovery phase and create the basis for new activities and renewed momentum.

Among the possible New Deal related activities to be carried out in the rest of 2015 could be:

- Updated fragility assessment in Liberia and Sierra Leone as input to revised PRSPs;
- Conducting a fragility assessment in Guinea;
- Revising the MAF in Sierra Leone and preparing the ground for MAFs in Liberia and Guinea;
- Further analysis of the use of country systems in Liberia and new analysis in Sierra Leone and Guinea;
- Improvement of transparency and aid management systems in the three countries.
- Guinea has made a request for support to establish its own National Trust Fund for Ebola recovery, but due to the fact that elections took place in October any mission or related activity has been postponed until November 2015.

## **DELIVERABLE A: COUNTRY ACTIVITIES**

### **Afghanistan**



Afghanistan has actively implemented the New Deal since 2011 through a New Deal coordinating structure led by the Ministry of Finance. The Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework (TMAF) agreed in 2012 builds on New Deal TRUST and FOCUS principles, and the Government's aid management policy initiated in 2012 and revised in 2015 builds on the TRUST principles. UNDP allocated USD 300,000 in 2013 to support this process and conduct a fragility study titled *Afghanistan's Pathways toward Resilience and Stability*.

The deteriorating security situation in Afghanistan and the delayed political transition caused significant delays in the inception of the project in 2014, but the Study has been nearly completed, through a team of national and international consultations in Q2 & Q3, 2015. In Q3, 2015 UNDP made an additional financial allocation from the New Deal facility in the amount of \$300,000 to support the New Deal mapping exercise and strengthen regional and civil society outreach in the process, as well as fund a series of launch events and briefings (dates tbc due to security situation).

In Q2, 2015, work continued on the development of a conceptual and practical New Deal framework aligned with the local Afghan context, and on a draft research methodology for a New Deal study. International consultants were recruited in Q2, with funds of the New Deal facility to support a group of national consultants, already in place under the leadership of the Aid Management Directorate of the Ministry of Finance, to complete the necessary preparatory work, a roadmap for New Deal implementation and a PSG literature review to elevate the New Deal process to Senior and whole-of-Government level discussions.

The literature review builds upon a broad range of available sources and previous work such as reports, analysis and assessments done on the five PSG's (peacebuilding and statebuilding goals). As part of the preparatory work, the team also reviewed key documents related to the New Deal Studies conducted in other g7+ pilot countries. Furthermore, the team has undertaken an inclusive stakeholder analysis for a fragility assessment, identifying key and potential institutions and their level of leverage, importance and role in the assessment for each individual PSG. Every effort has been made to make the assessment as inclusive as

possible. Extensive consultations with relevant government agencies, Afghanistan's international development partners (donor community) and civil society organizations (CSOs) began in June and will continue as the assessment proceeds further. Draft assessment chapters on at least 3 PSGs (Inclusive Politics, Security, and Justice) were completed by the end of the third quarter. Initial analysis and consultations for PSGs 4 & 5 (Economic Foundations and Revenues and Services) have been conducted. Draft chapters will be completed following a review of the initial work by the international consultant (PSGs 4 & 5) the recruitment for whom has now been finalized. The study will consider implementation of the TRUST principles as well as the FOCUS and PSG parts of the New Deal, including the use of country systems. UNDP Afghanistan stands ready to develop a full project to provide sustainable, scaled-up support to the New Deal process in Afghanistan.

UNDP Afghanistan has offered to provide support to the Government of Afghanistan in hosting the g7+ Ministerial meeting, which will have now postponed from November 2015 to spring 2016.

#### UNDP's contributions and impact in Afghanistan

- UNDP allocated USD 300,000 in 2013 to support the New Deal process in Afghanistan and conduct a New Deal study. This was launched in Q3, 2014.
- In Q1, 2015, UNDP recruited a team of national and international consultants to support the New Deal literature review and study.

- In Q2, 2015 the Assessment started and is expected to be completed in Q4 of the year and endorsed by the end of the year, pending security developments.
- In Q3, 2015 UNDP's New Deal facility made an additional allocation in the amount of \$300,000 to complete the process and support New Deal launch events, and outreach to the regions and civil society (planned for Q4, 2015 and early 2016).
- UNDP is reaching out to bilateral donors in Kabul to explore other opportunities to strengthen implementation of the New Deal.

## Central African Republic



In Q4 of 2014, a UNDP mission to Bangui helped identify preliminary New Deal activities that could be undertaken quickly. An agreement was established with the Government, key donors and civil society representatives in Bangui to begin consultations around a light fragility matrix. The matrix summarizes key fragility factors, urgent priorities and gaps, and is considered a living document. An allocation of USD 160,200 was provided from UNDP's support facility at the end of 2014 to support these initial activities, and a senior international consultant was deployed in December 2014 for an initial period of three months.

Towards the end of Q1, it became clear that the fragility matrix would be presented as a key document to the upcoming Bangui Forum and would help provide the basis for the transitional process. The contract with the senior consultant was thus renewed and a

further allocation from the New Deal support facility for Q2 was provided.

The IDPS proposed a high level mission to follow the Bangui conference. This could launch full New Deal implementation, including an inclusive fragility assessment, and could be arranged at a strategic moment in the lead up to the elections, as a strong political sign and outreach of solidarity to both national stakeholders and donors in the country in support of the transition out of fragility.

At the Bangui National Forum in May, the New Deal approach, a fully-fledge fragility evaluation and elaboration of a Compact were adopted as part of the Forum's high-level recommendations. The text recommended "The adoption of the New Deal Approach to evaluate the country's fragility and elaborate a compact which engages authorities and development partners towards a substantive resource mobilization."

In Q2 a draft interim report on the current state of fragility and resilience of the country was produced in light of the Bangui Forum's recommendations. Further strategic consultations led to a road map for furthering the implementation of New Deal principles in the period leading up to the elections.

One of the most important steps in the process is the full political ownership of the matrix. The draft of the report will be forwarded to the Prime Minister who will share it with all stakeholder partners. A technical validation workshop is in preparation in order to enrich the report and then gain political approval at ministerial level. The matrix is also intended to help the new national authorities to define a future Compact.

The continued facilitation and engagement of UNDP in support of these processes will be key.

## Comoros



The Comoros Fragility Assessment report was released in May 2014, and since then, with the leadership of the Commissariat Général au Plan (a department of the Ministry of Economy), the government has set up a follow-up committee, and actively participated in all the meetings and video-conferences of the g7+, although the validation process of the g7+ Charter by the National Assembly has not been concluded.

The relevant results of the Fragility Assessment have been considered (integrated) in the finalization of the SCADD (Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development Strategy) document, and a request to support the drafting of a Plan of Action has been informally discussed with the UNDP Country Office. Further conversations with the focal point make us believe that such a plan would be available by end of October.

During the UNDP meeting in Addis Ababa in July 2015, UNDP's Peace and Development Advisor (PDA) presented a brief report on the level of implementation which was at its initial phase, and shared some concerns about possibilities of immediate progress, given the specific economic and pre-electoral context, but also outlined ongoing peacebuilding initiatives including a future countrywide consultative process that fully aligns with the inclusive politics/governance objectives of the national strategy.

## DRC



DRC established an inclusive fragility assessment in 2012 that

led to the subsequent development of 'fragility matrixes' for each of the five PSGs with key challenges and priorities and a proposed set of national progress indicators. This process continued in 2013 with the elaboration of the fragility matrixes in 6 regions, aiming to improve all documents and to finalize the 'fragility matrixes' for each of the five PSGs during working groups supported by the UNDP.

In 2014, the DRC organized a workshop, with the support of Canada, to validate the 'fragility matrixes'. After this step, some technical work took place to integrate the fragility matrixes with the 2013 Addis Regional Framework. UNDP provided an allocation from the New Deal support facility of USD 240,000 to support this work.

Due to the Government reshuffle which took place in December 2014 there were some delays in continuing this work. However, Olivier Kamitatu was then appointed as Minister of Planning. Minister Kamitatu was the first co-chair of the International Dialogue, before the election of Emilia Pires in this role, and is a firm supporter of the New Deal.

In February 2015 (22<sup>nd</sup>-25<sup>th</sup>), Minister Kamitatu organized a meeting between Prime Minister Matata Ponyo and the Former Prime Minister of Timor-Leste, H.E. Xanana Gusmao and the Special Envoy of the g7+, Emilia Pires. This meeting was an opportunity to brief DRC on the New Deal. During the visit of the Prime Minister of Timor-Leste, the Congolese Minister of Planning held a working lunch with donors, Civil Society and Private Sector to exchange about the New Deal process in DRC.

Since April 2015, the Government has been engaged in the process of elaborating the National Strategic Plan of Development 2017-

2021, towards "One Vision, One Plan". This process is supported by UNDP and other donors. One of its chapters will be focusing on fragility and ways to reinforce resilience in DRC. A first review of the National Strategic Development Plan has taken place, while reviews at the level of Provinces are now under way. The government (Ministry of Planning) has requested UNDP's technical support through a national and international consultant to work on stabilization and fragility.

To accelerate the implementation of the New Deal, the Government has also drafted a 'Road Map for the Busan Partnership and New Deal'. This document was validated in a workshop held on 7th August 2015. The workshop organized by the Ministry of Planning, with UNDP's support, involved the participation of all stakeholders (National Expert, donors, Civil Societies and Private Sector). The technical team of the Ministry of Planning now has to submit it to the Government for political validation.

## Guinea



A scoping mission by the New Deal support facility took place in Conakry in early June 2015.

The objective of the mission was to engage with the g7+ focal point and with key ministers and technical staff working within key ministries on the New Deal and to test the appetite for New Deal principles and implementation in Guinea. The objective was also to create a link between the country office of UNDP, the Resident Coordinator and the government focal point to promote the relationship and foster engagement in New Deal implementation.

Efforts were also made to engage the Government on the need to use the New Deal principles in the Post Ebola recovery

framework. This was in light of the work that has been done by UNDP to this regard and in preparation for the SG Pledging conference on Ebola. The conference took place on 9-10 July 2015. A link was made with the Ebola crisis and the need to reassess the fragility of the country in light of the weaknesses that the EVD epidemic had revealed.

As a result of this mission, a 'roadmap' is being prepared by different stakeholders, taking into account the principles of the New Deal in the implementation of the post-Ebola Recovery Plan, as well as in the formulation of the next medium-term strategic development framework (PRSP). The Government has also conducted a consultative process on the country's poor performance in achieving MDGs. This exercise covers the transition to the 2030 Development Agenda. The recommendations arising from these consultations strongly favor applying New Deal principles in implementing policies and programmes within the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The New Deal Implementation plan for Guinea has been divided into three components:

- 1) Outreach on the New Deal among government, civil society, private sector and donors (through a series of sensitization workshop in Conakry and in the regions). This will include ensuring appropriate oversight of the New Deal in Guinea by Government institutions playing key roles in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of development strategies.
- 2) A New Deal fragility assessment to be carried out through workshops both in Conakry and the regions.
- 3) Aid management and coordination: mapping of existing systems/mechanisms

and planning in line with New Deal principles and with the fragility assessment outcomes.

An allocation will be made from the Facility to the UNDP Country Office once the budget is finalized. UNDP is planning a further mission to finalize the roadmap for New Deal implementation and to launch the New Deal implementation process with a workshop. UNDP also stands ready to support the government of Guinea in the set-up of a National Trust Fund for Ebola Recovery following the SG's Pledging Conference. The Government has already extended a request to UNDP Country Office and discussion for the UNDP New Deal Implementation Facility to support the work in Guinea is underway. The request includes support for the harmonization of the proposed Trust Fund with the aid management system in Guinea.

## Liberia



The Government of Liberia with the US and Sweden as lead donors undertook a fragility assessment in Liberia in 2012.

In 2013, a new PRSP 'The Agenda for Transformation (AFT)' was launched, reflecting the PSGs and based on the New Deal principles. Liberia also developed and launched a 'New Deal dashboard' to strengthen aid tracking across the five PSGs. Also in 2013, the process of developing a compact began, but initially lost momentum.

In early 2014, momentum picked up again, and mission support from UNDP HQ helped establish agreement on an approach to developing a compact. It was agreed that a compact would provide a basis for increasing the use of country systems, but that this would be based on a nuanced understanding of the challenge and a mapping study. There was also an agreement to link the

development of a compact to the efforts towards the development of national key indicators and the reporting requirements under the Peace Building Fund configuration. An allocation from the UNDP support facility of USD 244,200 was provided to enable this process.

However, the crisis following the Ebola outbreak put further activities to implement the New Deal in Liberia on hold for the remainder of 2014. In early 2015, the Ebola Recovery Assessment led to renewed efforts to implement the New Deal. Based on recent technical discussions on the New Deal, there are varied emerging positions of the government and partners with respect to the development of a compact. At the same, the OECD has fielded a consultancy to review the New Deal Process in Liberia.

#### **UNDP's contributions and impact in Liberia**

- A UNDP HQ mission in May 2014 helped provide agreement on a compact in Liberia. An initial allocation of USD 244,200 was provided from UNDP's New Deal support facility.
- Consultancies developed an outline and a roadmap for a compact and an inventory of the use of country systems, but further work was paused in the wake of the Ebola crisis.
- A New Deal Policy Analyst was recruited to surge UNDP CO capacity for strengthening coordination on UNDP activities.
- The Ebola Recovery Assessment in Q1 2015 has again strengthened efforts to implement the New Deal.

## **Sierra Leone**



New Deal related activities slowed down significantly due to the outbreak of the Ebola Crisis in May 2014. However, based on a request from the government of Sierra Leone, the New Deal Facility provided financial support to recruit two national consultants to support MoFED, Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and the Ebola Recovery Working Group (ERWG). The support will include the coordination of recovery initiatives and the collection of sectoral data to support the preparation and finalization of a comprehensive recovery strategy.

The consultants also worked with the Manu River Union and the national government of Sierra Leone to ensure that the Ebola recovery plans of the three affected countries are guided by the principles of the New Deal, particularly on the use of country systems.

Upon request of the Chair of the g7+, Minister Marah, a consultant was also hired for an initial period of 2 months and later extended until the Pledging Conference in New York as special advisor to Minister Marah on the New Deal.

Following the Pledging Conference the government of Sierra Leone made a request to UNDP to support the setting up of an ad-hoc financing mechanism (a Trust Fund to be called the Sierra Leone Ebola Recovery Fund, or SLERF) for the recovery period.

This national trust fund will have to be integrated into the aid management system and the Minister of Finance has requested UNDP's Support through the Facility to ensure that the Development Assistance Coordination Office (DACO) has the right capacity to work side by side with the Trust

fund Secretariat. The New Deal facility is ready to fund an aid coordination specialist who will be assessing the capacity of DACO and also will be available to fund someone that would work at the Secretariat of the SLERF.

The Minister of Finance of Sierra Leone has also requested UNDP to support him by recruiting and funding an Advisor to the g7+ Chair. The New Deal facility stands ready to support the Chair and TORs are being prepared for this role.

## Somalia



The New Deal process, based on the Somali compact, remains strong and with considerable momentum after the successful meeting of the High Level Partnership Forum at ministerial level in Copenhagen in November 2014. The conference resulted in a strong reaffirmation of the New Deal as the framework for Somalia's post-conflict transformation; the need to translate the partnership enshrined in the Somali Compact into concrete actions and the urgency of concrete delivery, visible to Somali people.

The different New Deal aid coordination structures –namely the High Level Partnership Forum (HLPF), the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility Steering Committee (SDRF SC) and the PSG Working Groups- are in place and meeting regularly. The HLPF met on 29-30 July in Mogadishu in the largest international conference having taken place in Somalia in decades. It was a landmark moment in which important agreements, commitments and deadlines were set, such as the guiding principles for the 2016 electoral process. The SDRF Steering Committee has also been meeting approximately every two months

and the PSG Working Groups and sub-Working Groups even more regularly.

The Steering Committee of the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility (SDRF) has convened in its role as board of the two multi-partner trust funds, which have been established under the SDRF and are administered by the UN and the World Bank. The committee has reviewed and endorsed an initial set of programmes for the funding windows – a crucial step to accelerate delivery of tangible results through the Compact. Six UN joint programmes submitted to the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (UNMPTF) and 5 programmes submitted to the World Bank Partner Trust Fund (MPF) have been approved. The programmes have been developed through the SDRF structures and are the result of extensive consultations between the Government, UN and donor partners over the past 18 months. Donors will contribute funds of around \$111 million for the period 2015-2016 towards these programmes.

From the UN side, under PSG 1, three programmes were presented to kick-start important support to the implementation of Vision 2016 within the agreed timeframes, including the state formation process, the constitutional review and the electoral process. The other three programmes were the joint programme on rule of law programme under PSG 2 and 3, the joint programme on youth employment under PSG 4, and the support to institutional capacity development jointly implemented with the World Bank. In addition, the JPLG (Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralised Service Delivery) was endorsed for inclusion in the UN-MPTF under PSG 5, being the first existing UN joint programme that has been aligned to the SDRF framework.

The Federal Government of Somalia is leading national efforts to improve effectiveness and alignment of international assistance to the Somali Compact priorities and partnership principles, primarily through the Aid Coordination Unit. UNDP and the UN New Deal team provided substantial technical and financial assistance for the setting up of the Aid Coordination Unit (ACU), reinforcing its capacities to support the coordinated implementation of the Somali Compact. The ACU moved from the Ministry of Finance to the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation in Q1, 2015, and most recently to the Office of the Prime Minister in Q3, 2015. It has been fully operational since Q4, 2014.

The Government is currently conducting a functional review to clarify roles & responsibilities of the Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation (and its different units) and the Aid Coordination Unit at the Office of the Prime Minister on issues related to aid coordination and management.

In Q2, 2015, as requested by the Federal Government of Somalia, a number of consultations with government and donors have been conducted to monitor the implementation of the Partnership Principles of the Somali Compact based on a set of pre-identified indicators and methodology, while a joint UNDP/World Bank comprehensive review of aid information management in Somalia has been completed. This review provides recommendations on how to improve aid management in the country in line with expectations and needs of both government, regions and donors. With support from the World Bank and UNDP, the Aid Coordination Unit has conducted an aid mapping exercise which provides a clear overview of current development and humanitarian aid flows in Somalia. UNDP is providing support to the ACU in promoting the engagement of the regions in Compact

consultations and in the national aid coordination framework.

UNDP is also supporting the engagement of Somalia in international fora and processes. In Q2, 2015 work was launched to monitor of peacebuilding and statebuilding progress based on indicators, and the Government of Somalia participated in a UNDP workshop for the Development of Indicators for SDG 16 in Tunis in April 2015. They also participated in a workshop on inclusive implementation of the New Deal in Fragile States held in Helsinki in June 2015. This last participation has led to the development of a proposal to conduct a series of regional civil society engagement consultations in Somalia funded by the New Deal Implementation Facility, aimed at promoting reflection of how to improve civil society-State relations and collaboration in the implementation of the Somali Compact.

In Q4 UNDP will also be facilitating Somali participation in the Global Transformation Forum in Kuala-Lumpur, Malaysia, and the International Conference of National Evaluation Capacity to be held in Bangkok, Thailand.

Minutes from the latest High Level Partnership Forum can be accessed at <http://new-deal.so/>, a website which has been re-activated and is being managed by the Aid Coordination Unit.

#### *Outlook for Q4 2015*

While the Somalia Development and Reconstruction Facility coordination structures and financing mechanisms are already in place and functioning and flagship programmes have been endorsed, efforts by the government and development partners will focus on programme implementation and delivery.

UNDP and the UN New Deal team will provide support for establishing a framework for monitoring of progress towards the PSGs outlined in the Somalia New Deal Compact, together with the WB and other partners. In this context, UNDP and the WB are ensuring linkages between the PSG indicator development work in Somalia with the ongoing work to identify indicators for the Post 2015 SDG 16. This may feed into the process of development of a National Development Plan (2017-2019) which will be led by the Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation.

The Government of Somalia is hoping to conduct a number of catalytic activities in late 2015 and the first two quarters of 2016. These includes the following: a) organization of targeted workshops to promote multi-stakeholder engagement in the New Deal process; b) establishment of partnerships for enhanced local service delivery; c) planning Compact milestones for 2016 and review its implementation, and; d) the development of costed frameworks for effective regional engagement in aid coordination structures and the development of national capacities for aid coordination and management. UNDP's New Deal facility will be making a funding allocation in Q4, 2015 to fund these activities.

#### **UNDP's contributions and impact in Somalia**

- UNDP (BCPR) provided USD 250,000 in 2013 for the process that led to the launch of the Somali New Deal Compact in October 2013.
- In June 2015, the New Deal facility made an allocation of \$300,000 to the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, in collaboration with the World Bank, to develop a monitoring framework for tracking PSG progress, aid flows and the New Deal Compact partnership principles.
- The Somali Aid Coordination Unit, with UNDP support, is fully operational since Q4, 2014.
- In Q3, 2015 the New Deal Facility made a \$60,000 allocation to UNDP Somalia support Civil Society engagement in the New Deal and compact implementation.

## Timor-Leste



Timor-Leste remains a strong advocate of the New Deal, the g7+ and fragile-to-fragile support globally, and continues its national transition towards socio-economic stability based on New Deal principles. Timor-Leste has made notable progress in its recovery from the crisis of 2006. The country has demonstrated a degree of stability and the absence of violence following the departure of the UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) and the International Stabilization Force, which ended their mandates in December 2012. Progress has been guided by the successful implementation of the country's *National Recovery Strategy* and advanced by the country's *Strategic Development Plan* (2011-2030).

Timor Leste completed a fragility assessment in 2012 and developed national PSG indicators and a fragility spectrum. In 2013, Timor-Leste established a New Deal Implementation Task Force.

In Q1, 2015 the Government proceeded with New Deal implementation, including district level consultations to raise awareness about the g7+ and the New Deal, assess progress in the implementation of the fragility assessment and build consensus on the path towards development. In Q2, Timor-Leste announced at the annual Timor-Leste Development Partners Forum the launch of its Second Phase Fragility Assessment. Since the announcement, the Ministry of Finance through the Development Partnership Management Unit has led efforts to prepare for the assessment. As part of the fragility assessment, community consultations, conducted in all the districts of the country and led by a Timorese civil society organization, have recently been completed. Following these community consultations,

roundtable discussions have been organized with development partners and civil society on each of the five PSGs. To review and validate the assessment findings a New Deal Taskforce has been established that involves relevant line-ministries. In September the Taskforce organized a National Validation Workshop, which UNDP attended. The final outcomes of the fragility assessment are expected to be presented by the end of this year.

As the Government proceeds with its plans for New Deal implementation at country level including the development of One Vision, One Plan, the Compact, the Trust Assessment and the follow-up Fragility Assessment in 2015, UNDP continues to be engaged with the Government of Timor-Leste on possible areas to support the national New Deal process. An allocation from the UNDP New Deal support facility of \$260,000 to support country-level implementation and the g7+ Secretariat was made in Q3, 2015.

### UNDP's contribution and impact in Timor Leste

- UNDP allocated USD \$260,000 in Q3, 2015 to support national New Deal activities and the g7+ Secretariat.
- In Q3, 2015 UNDP Timor Leste and the g7+ signed a Letter of Agreement to strengthen the collaboration between UNDP and the g7+.

## Togo



Togo held presidential elections on 25 April 2015. Most of Q1 and Q2 of 2015 were dedicated to the preparation and holding of this election. The incumbent President was re-elected, a new Prime

Minister has been appointed and a new government is in place, up and running.

In Q2 2015, the Togolese Ministry of Planning asked for UNDP's help in conducting a fragility assessment for the country, as this was not done in 2014 as scheduled. To that end, a draft TOR is under review at the minister's level. The country wishes to conduct the assessment during the course of 2015 or early 2016.

It is worth mentioning that Togo has been an active and articulate member of the g7+ with substantial contributions to the group. Sound economic and social development policies are being carried out under the Accelerated Strategy for Growth and Employment Promotion (SCAPE, Stratégie de croissance accélérée et de promotion de l'emploi) and the country is currently elaborating a new long-term development scheme "Togo, Vision 2030".

The new Prime Minister, in his address to the National Assembly has reiterated his government's will to advance the constitutional and institutional agenda along with decentralization and local elections in 2016.

### **UNDP's contribution and impact in Togo**

- UNDP supported the 3rd ministerial meeting of the g7+ held in Lomé on May 29, 2015. The meeting's final communiqué advocated for a post-2015 development programme and the elaboration of work plans for the year 2014 and 2015.
- The Country Office has also supported an aid management platform and the creation of a general directorate for aid coordination within the Ministry of Planning to better measure aid flow to the country.
- Pending a formal request from the Togolese Government, UNDP Togo stands ready to support a field mission to help prepare for a fragility assessment study in Togo.

## **DELIVERABLE B:**

### **TRAVEL SUPPORT**

The New Deal Facility has continued to provide support for travel for the g7+ in a variety of areas.

The facility supported the participation of the g7+ Secretariat in the Financing for Development meeting in Addis Ababa in July. The facility supported the travel of delegates to the IDPS meeting in Abidjan in May, the CSO meeting in Helsinki in June, and the UNDP Global Workshop in Addis Ababa in July.

The facility has also supported travel for consultants engaged in the Independent Review of the New Deal, including missions to CAR and Sierra Leone.

Due to the IDPS meetings planned for November 2015, we expect that there will be a need to revise the budget to provide more resources for travel. However, given under-spend in other areas, there will be space in the budget to do that.

## **DELIVERABLE C: STRENGTHENING OF g7+**

The New Deal Facility continues to work closely with colleagues in the g7+ secretariat, in order to support the g7+ in its work.

To this end, we have recently taken forward a number of activities and disbursements. In September, the Facility signed an agreement with the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) to provide research and policy support to the g7+ Secretariat. ODI has worked with the g7+ since 2011, and in this time has provided an invaluable and flexible source of support and substantive inputs. Recent work includes the completion of the landmark g7+ publication [Natural Resources in g7+ Countries](#), and the launching of the impressive new g7+ [website](#). Upcoming work includes the publication in Q1 2016 of a series of 'New Deal Innovation Case Studies', highlighting some of the most innovative Development Assistance being provided in g7+ countries and that is in line with New Deal principles. A grant from the Facility will enable ODI to continue its excellent support into next year.

The Facility has also made an allocation of \$260,000 to the Timor Leste UNDP Country Office, to provide assistance to staffing and other activities of the secretariat. A Letter of Agreement was signed in October, and the allocation will immediately cover two existing positions within the secretariat, with further positions to be recruited.

Following the historic adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals in New York

in September, UNDP will work with the g7+ on SDG implementation in fragile and conflict-affected situations. This work will encompass support to assess the readiness of g7+ countries to implement the new goals, and also to potentially support a conference on this theme in 2016.

To frame and recognise our strengthening relationship with the g7+, UNDP is in the process of finalising a Memorandum of Understanding with the Secretariat.

The Facility continues to support the g7+ to fill the positions of New York Liaison Officer and Kinshasa Liaison Officer. Various issues have delayed the filling of these roles, but we are hopeful that these have now been overcome, and re-recruitment for both positions should begin shortly based on revised TORs.

The g7+ just published its latest Annual Report (this will be available online shortly), and will hold its next Ministerial Meeting in Kabul in Q1 2016.

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For questions or comments please contact the following:

- Claire Leigh for overall Facility issues: [Claire.Leigh@undp.org](mailto:Claire.Leigh@undp.org)
- Samuel Doe for questions regarding Sierra Leone and Liberia: [Samuel.Doe@undp.org](mailto:Samuel.Doe@undp.org)
- Kristoffer Tangri for questions regarding Afghanistan, Timor-Leste, Somalia: [kristoffer.tangri@undp.org](mailto:kristoffer.tangri@undp.org)
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## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The following tables and financial overview are based on preliminary uncertified data from UNDP's financial system on 01 October 2015.

### Donor contributions

30 September 2010

Donor contributions received by UNDP	USD
Australia 2013	481,746
UK 2014	1,497,777
Australia 2014	445,269
Netherlands 2014	156,445
Denmark 2014	841,043
Finland 2014	2,478,314
Australia 2015	336,614*
Sweden 2015	895,988*
<b>Total donor contributions</b>	<b>7,133,196</b>
Spent in 2013	(145,164)
<b>Total donor contributions available for 2014-2015</b>	<b>6,988,032</b>

\* New contributions

### Expenditure overview 2014-2015

	Expenditure 2014	Expenditure 2015 (Q1-3)	Total	Total budget, as per project document	Budget remaining
<b>Deliverable A: Total</b>	<b>420,124</b>	<b>484,171</b>	<b>904,295</b>	<b>3,104,290</b>	<b>2,199,995</b>
Country support	272,939	338,012	610,951	2,704,290	2,093,339
Technical support	147,186	146,159	293,345	400,000	106,655
<b>Deliverable B: Travel support</b>	<b>366,520</b>	<b>178,411</b>	<b>544,932</b>	<b>560,000</b>	<b>15,068</b>
<b>Deliverable C: Strengthening of g7+</b>	<b>10,603</b>	<b>323,148</b>	<b>333,751</b>	<b>1,320,000</b>	<b>986,249</b>
Reporting	-	-	-	4,000	4,000
GMS	69,326	85,716	155,042	399,064	244,022
<b>Total</b>	<b>866,573</b>	<b>1,071,446</b>	<b>1,938,019</b>	<b>5,387,354</b>	<b>3,449,335</b>

## Country allocations overview

Country	Amount allocated	Explanation
Afghanistan	Allocation 1: \$300,000 (August 11th, 2015)	Allocation 1: Funds provided to UNDP Afghanistan to support New Deal study (via consultants), support CSO engagement in process and to prepare a New Deal launch event.
	(NB- In 2014, BCPR made a \$250,000 allocation to Afghanistan but the funds were not from the ND facility.)	
CAR	Allocation 1: 160,200 (2014)	Allocation 1: New Deal launch activities; International consultant to work on fragility matrix
DRC	Allocation 1: \$240,000 (2014)	Allocation 1: For technical work to integrate the fragility matrixes with the 2013 Addis Regional Framework.
Guinea	Allocation 1 (planned): \$250,000 (Q4 2015)	Allocation 1 (planned): New Deal launching ceremony, fragility assessment in 3 regions, co-financing of consultant, support for Ebola recovery Trust Fund
Liberia	Allocation 1: \$244,050 (2014)	Allocation 1: To support the development of a Compact
Sierra Leone	Allocation 1: \$271,550 (2014)	Allocation 1: To support update of the fragility assessment.
	Allocation 2: \$147,657 (May 2015)	Allocation 2: Funds provided for preparation of the National Ebola Recovery Strategy (NERS), including international consultants; Preparation of the Ebola Recovery Trust Fund and support to DACO
Somalia	Allocation 1: \$300,000 (June 2015)	Allocation 1: To RCO Somalia to support, among other things, monitoring of the New Deal compact
	Allocation 2: \$60,000 (September 2015)	Allocation 2: Funds provided to UNDP Somalia to support a series of workshops to strengthen CSO engagement around the New Deal
	Allocation 3 (planned): \$500,000 (October 2015)	Allocation 3 (planned): Support to UNDP (with RCO, UNSOM under Government leadership) for Multi-Stakeholder Workshops, PSG planning, Aid Management, Strengthened Regional engagement and South-South Exchanges
	(NB- In June 2013 BCPR made a \$250,000 allocation to UNDP Somalia but the funds are not from the facility)	
Timor Leste	Allocation 1: \$260,000 (September, 2015)	Allocation 1: Funds are provided to UNDP Timor Leste to support national New Deal activities in Timor, and support to the g7+ Secretariat
Togo	Allocation 1 (planned): \$250,000	Allocation 1 (planned): Early plans for a fragility assessment