



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

### PROGRAMME QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT Period (Quarter-Year): Second Quarter (Q-2), 2017

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Support to Emerging Federal States (StEFS)</b>
Gateway ID	00101061
Start date	01-April-2016
Planned end date (as per last approval)	31-March-2018
Focal Person	(Name): Atul Shekhar
	(Email): atul.shekhar@undp.org
	(Tel): +252 699-390-043 (Mogadishu); +254 718-128-068 (Nairobi)
Participating UN entities	UNDP and UNSOM
PSG	PSG 1: Inclusive Politics ( <i>primary</i> ): Achieve a stable and peaceful federal Somalia through inclusive political processes
	PSG 5: Revenue and Services ( <i>secondary</i> ): Increase the delivery of equitable, affordable and sustainable services that promote national peace and reconciliation amongst Somalia's regions and citizens, and enhance transparent and accountable revenue generation as well as equitable distribution and sharing of public resources
Priority	PSG 1 – Priority 1: Advance inclusive political dialogue to clarify and settle relations between the Federal Government and existing and emerging administrations, and initiate processes of social reconciliation to restore trust between communities.
	PSG 5 – Priority 1: Increase the provision of equitable, accessible, and affordable social services by creating a regulatory environment that promotes decentralized delivery, and which prioritizes key investments that extend and increase access to services.
Milestone	<p>PSG 1 – Priority 1:</p> <p><b>1.1.</b> National reconciliation commission established and peace building and reconciliation programmes developed</p> <p><b>1.2.</b> Inclusive consultations on the establishment of administrations are conducted in at least 10 regions and administrations are established</p> <p><b>1.3.</b> Inter-regional dialogue on the formation of federal states is initiated</p> <p><b>1.4.</b> Annual conference on political dialogue with the executive head of states of existing and emerging administrations convened by the FGS</p> <p><b>1.5.</b> Decision on the federalism model reached</p> <p>PSG 5 – Priority 1:</p> <p><b>5.1.</b> Functional assignments among ministries and between local, regional, and the FGS are formally established for existing service-delivery policies and programmes as a step towards the development of a regulatory framework for service delivery</p>
Location	National and Regional (South and Central Somalia)
Gender Marker	2

<b>Total Budget as per ProDoc</b>	US\$13,991,639
MPTF:	US\$8,313,725
Non-MPTF sources:	PBF: US\$1,800,000
	UNDP Trac: US\$500,000
	UNSOM: US\$283,589
	Switzerland: US\$100,000
	Resources to Mobilize: US\$2,994,325



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1.	UNDP	David Akopyan	Deputy Country Director - Programme	

Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
UNDP	-	7,897,570	785,876	1,091,061

JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds <sup>1</sup>			JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds	
PUNO	Current quarter	Cumulative	Current quarter	Cumulative
UNDP	1,036,566	4,004,301	449,671	1,715,228

### QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

The StEFS project accomplished the following during the reporting period:

- Supported Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR) to organize National Conference on reconciliation process. The objective of the conference was to initiate conflict mapping exercise to develop the national-level strategic framework on reconciliation towards the ongoing state formation and peacebuilding process in Somalia.
- Initiated Capacity development support to Hirshabelle State of Somalia (HSS), including recruitment of technical advisor/interns, development of organizational structure/TORs for the cabinet/HSS ministries and development of a state strategic plan.
- Finalized the bidding process for the construction of office facilities for: Vice President's office, Jubbaland State of Somalia (JSS); offices and conference rooms for the Galmudug State Administration (GSA) in Adado; and Jubaland customs office in Beledhawo.
- Supported MoIFAR to facilitate a public accountability forum on the drought response. MoIFAR collaborated with the National Drought Response Committee and brought together relevant stakeholders, civil society organizations (CSOs), elders and youth groups to discuss an action plan and share progress on the drought response.
- Procured six vehicles for JSS, GSA, South-West State (SWS), and HSS, which should be delivered in Q3. Handed over a vehicle (Hilux Double Cabin 6-seater Diesel LHD) to MoIFAR. The vehicle will support the mobility of the beneficiary partners and improve their work processes.

### SITUATION UPDATE

While the security situation remained a challenge during the reporting period, with Al-Shabaab posing continued security threats in Hirshabelle and Mogadishu during the holy month of Ramadan, important milestones were concluded, such as the London Somalia Conference (11 May), which saw the signing of the New Partnership for Somalia, the announcement of Private – Public Dialogue process, and the commitment of the FGS to democratization, including 'one person, one vote elections' by 2021. In mid-April, the country's political leadership reached an agreement on the National Security Architecture, which was endorsed by the National Security Council on 8 May, setting out a national security model and an architecture for the Somali Armed Forces.

<sup>1</sup> **Uncertified expenditures.** Certified annual expenditures can be found in the Annual Financial Report of MPTF Office (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4SO00>)



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

The 'Support to Emerging Federal States' (StEFS) project builds upon the state formation initiatives under its precursor, the Project Initiation Plan (PIP). Under the current two-year project, which is scheduled to end on 31 March 2018, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), in collaboration with the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) are rebuilding and strengthening government structures through capacity building, promotion of inclusive political dialogue, citizen engagement and state accountability. The StEFS project supported the Jubbaland, South-West, Galmudug and Hirshabelle Administrations, as well as the Federal Ministry of Interior (MoI), Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MOIFAR), the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and the Boundaries and Federation Commission (BFC) in the second quarter of 2017.

Specifically, the project supported conflict mapping, state-led reconciliation initiatives, citizen engagement, promotion of inclusive political dialogues, federalism and good governance campaigns. Besides this, the project continued to build core functional skills of the emerging states' staff and senior political leaders, this included capacity development workshops, a learning and exchange visit to the Kenyan Ministry of devolution, the Kenya school of government and Kenyan Line ministries.

Considerable progress was made with the development of optimal organizational structures for the federal member states entities ('Functional Review and Alignment') and the development of state-level strategic plans.

Furthermore, the project collaborated with UNDP Poverty Reduction and Environment programme unit and supported the Ministry of Disaster Management and Humanitarian Affairs (MoDMHA) with a young graduates programme, recruiting 10 young graduates to work with MoDMHA to support the ministry in its day-to-day functions during its inception phase.

### QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

#### OUTCOME STATEMENT

**The StEFS' Primary Project Outcome:** *"Advance inclusive political dialogue to clarify and settle relations between the Federal Government and existing and emerging administrations and initiate process of social reconciliation to restore trust between communities."*

#### SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT

Outcome 1.1: Somali women and men, girls and boys benefit from more inclusive, equitable, and accountable governance, improved services, human security, access to justice and human rights.

Outcome 1.2: Somalia have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services

**Output 1.1:** The political dialogue and consultations around federalism and state formation have been supported

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR <sup>2</sup>	
		THIS QUARTER Q-2, 2017	CUMULATIVE SINCE PROJECT INCEPTION
a) # of federal states with agreed upon charters and approved constitutions	3	3	4
b) # of inclusive and gender-responsive mediation processes supported and led by state administrations or FGS	2 (30% women)	1 (18% W)	6 (20.72% W)
c) % of state administration staff trained in conflict management and community problem solving (disaggregated by sex)	75% in at least 3 federal member states (30% women)	-	<b>All States</b> = 26.01% (42.36% W*)

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



# SOMALIA UN MPTF

d) # of inclusive consultations undertaken on federalism and federal states endorsement process by the FGS	2	2 (35.09% W)	5 (46.88% W)			
e) <b>Additional Indicator:</b> # of community members/leaders and other citizens trained in conflict management and community problem solving (disaggregated by sex)	600 (30% W)	-	182 (20% W)			
<b>UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)</b> <i>Sources of Evidence:</i> (1) National Reconciliation Consultative Conference (E122) – Conference Agenda, Invitation, Workshop Report, Signed Participant List, and Video Links; (2) Kismayo Returnees IDPs and host community reconciliation (E124) – CV, Passport and Contract.						
<b>Notes for the above indicators:</b> * Refer to the table below;						
<b>State Administration</b>	<b>Total Staff (Paid &amp; Unpaid)</b>	<b>Trained</b>				
		<b>Total</b>	<b>% Total</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>%Women</b>
Jubbaland State (JSS)	426	115	27%	60	55	47.83%
South-West State (SWS)	696	56	8%	23	33	58.92%
Galmudug State (GSS)	235	182	77.45%	145	37	20.33%
a) In addition to JSS, three other emerging state administrations, (SWS, GSS and HSS) agreed on charters, which need to be linked with the Provisional Constitution of Somalia. b) One (1) additional mediation process was supported, facilitated and led by FMS/FGS in Mogadishu (with 18% women representation) in Q2. c) Two (2) additional inclusive consultations on federalism and federal state endorsement criteria took place in Q2. 35.09% of those who participated were women.						
<b>Output 1.2:</b> The capacity of the FGS, particularly those institutions engaged in the federalism process, is strengthened						
a) # of technical advisors/officers (TA/Os) and interns provided to BFC to assist in policy development and implementation (disaggregated by sex)	TA/Os & 3 interns (30% women)	-		3TA/Os (2M:1W) & 3 interns (2M:1W)		
b) # (and %) of BFC members with access to basic equipment (disaggregated by sex)	9 (100%)	-		9 (100%)		
c) # of approved draft policy/strategy on federalism and boundary demarcation	1	2**		3		
d) # of TA/Os (or desk officers) and interns provided to FGS MoIFAR/OPM to assist in policy development and implementation on federalism process (disaggregated by sex)	2 TA/Os & 5 interns each (30% W)	-		9 TA/Os (7M:2W) & 10 interns (7M:3W) at MoIFAR, and 2 TA/Os (2M), 1 Intern (1W) at OPM		
e) % of MoIFAR units that receive office equipment	100%	100%		100%		
f) # of gender, responsive consultations with regions and federal states convened and facilitated by FGS/MoIFAR	1 (30% W)	2		5		
g) <b>Additional Indicator:</b> # of consultative workshops on boundaries and federalism conducted by the BFC	6	3 with 53.75% W (185M, 215W)		8 with 45.45% W (300M; 250W)		



# SOMALIA UN MPTF

h) <b>Additional Indicator:</b> # (and %) of BFC members trained on framework and policy on boundary and federalism process	9 (100%)	-	8 (88.89%)
i) <b>Additional Indicator:</b> # of public outreach workshops/events to promote federalism process led by FGS	4	1	5
<p><b>UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)</b></p> <p><i>Sources of Evidence:</i> (1) Public Accountability and Information Sharing debate (E121) -Workshop Report, Signed Participant List, Invoice and Bid Analysis; (2) Garowe Trip, BFC (E134) - Workshop Report, Signed Participant List, Invoice and Payment Request; (3) Facts finding Mission on Regional and District Boundaries Issues (E135) - Workshop Report, Signed Participant List, Invoice and Payment Request; (3) Consultative workshop in Kismayo (136) - Workshop Report, Concept Note, Signed Participant List, Quotation and Pictures; (4) Consultative workshop in Jowhar (E137) - Workshop Report, Concept Note, Signed Participant List, Invoice and Payment Request; (5) Consultative workshop in Adado (E137) - Workshop Report, Signed Participant List, Quotation and Payment Request; (6) MoIFAR Vehicle Handover Ceremony Brief Report (E138) - Invoice, Quotations, TOT and Insurance Certificate, (7) IGR Study Tour (E129) - List of Participants, LTA, Payment Certificate, Financial report, Request for payment; Daily Minutes, (8) Joint UNDP and World Bank Federalism Study (E139) – Concept Paper;</p> <p><b>Notes for the above indicators:</b></p> <p><i>*The Technical Advisor recruited this quarter is a “Boundary and Research Expert”.</i></p> <p><i>**UNDP and World Bank submitted a concept paper to commence a nationwide Federalism Study. The actual research work is expected to commence next quarter</i></p> <p>a) Strategic Plan/framework for period 2016 to 2020 have been developed and confirmed. In this regard, BFC embarked on facts finding Mission on Regional and District Boundaries Issues to Baidoa</p> <p>b) Procured and delivered vehicle (Hilux Double Cabin 6-seater Diesel LHD) to MoIFAR, in addition to office equipment provided earlier, to be used by FGS/MoIFAR federal affairs and the federal directorate departments.</p> <p>c) Two (2) additional inclusive regional consultation held for federal states, with FGS/MoIFAR coordinating role in Q2</p> <p>d) Three (3) additional consultative workshops on boundaries and federalism conducted by the BFC with 53.75 percent women representation in Q2</p> <p>e) One (1) additional public outreach event to promote federalism process was led by FGS in Q2</p>			
<b>Output 1.3:</b> Foundational support to State Administrations to ensure an appropriate physical working environment is provided			
a) # of federal member states with baseline assessments conducted prioritizing key infrastructure support for the Cabinet/ministries/agencies of the State Administrations	2	-	2
b) # of new or rehabilitated infrastructure projects undertaken in the State Administrations	2	2	6 (1 completed; 5 in progress)
c) <b>Additional Indicator:</b> # of new or rehabilitated social infrastructure delivered for one federal member state	1	1	2 (1 completed; 1 in progress)
d) <b>Additional Indicator:</b> # of state-level institutions provided with equipment/supplies to perform duties	3	2	4*
<b>UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)</b>			



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

**Sources of Evidence:** (1) JSS stationaries and office supplies support (E123) - Handing Over Report, Request for Payment, Bid Analysis, and Invoice; (2) JSS - Bid for Construction Of G+1 Building for Office Of President In Kismayo (E127) - Approved Drawing Bills of Quantities and Invitation to Bid; (3) JSS Bid Announcement for customs construction in Beledhawo (E128); Approved Drawing Bills of Quantities, Invitation to Bid and Request for Quotation; (4) GSS Bid document for construction of offices and conference rooms for GIA in Adado (E133) - Bills of Quantities, Invitation to Bid and Drawings; (5) Office equipment support for SWS (E142) - Handing Documents

### **Notes for the above indicators:**

\* A vehicle (Toyota Hilux) was procured and handed over to SWS administration/Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC). Also, the project procured and handed over a generator to supply the MOPIC office with electricity in the previous quarter.

- a) Bid for Construction facility for the Office of President in Kismayo, and for Galmudug State Administration in Adado were submitted.
- b) Bid Announcement for customs construction in Beledhawo (JSS) was commenced in the second quarter
- c) The project procured stationaries and office supplies for JSS and also procured office furniture and computer for SWS in Q2.

**Output 1.4:** The capacity of state administrations with a dedicated focus on 'core public sector capacities' is enhanced

a) # of baseline assessments completed and used to prioritize human resource and other needs	2	-	2
b) # of technical advisors/officers and interns supported in interim state administrations for organizational development and planning processes (disaggregated by sex)	3 TA/Os & 8 interns in each State Administrations (30% W)	-	JSS: 3 TA/Os (2M:1W) & 7 interns. (5M:2W) SWS: 3 TA/Os (all men) GSS: 3 TA/Os (2M:1W) & 10 interns 6M:4W)
c) % of staff members of beneficiary state ministries/agencies that receive trainings on core of government functions (disaggregated by sex)	80% (30% W)	JSS 11.74%* with 30% Women (35M:10W)	All States (JSS/GSS/SWS) = 24.61%** with 23.65% W (255M: 79W)
d) # of gender-responsive coordination structures established	2	-	2 SWS
e) % of interim federal member state ministries that have organization structure and terms of reference in place	60%	50% (HSS and GSS)	100% (JSS, HSS, GSS, SWS)
f) <b>Additional Indicator:</b> # of federal member states with strategic plans in place	2	-	3 Ongoing in SWS, JSS and GSS

### **UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)**

**Sources of Evidence:** (1) JSS Human Resource workshop (E125) - Workshop Report, Vendor Profile, Invoice, Quotation, Face Form, CV and Request for Payment; (2) HSS Strategic Plan and Organizational Structure Workshop (E130) - Workshop Report, Signed Participant List, Service Award Letter, Face Form, and Signed Payment Sheet; (3) GSS Organizational Structure Review (E132) - Workshop Report, Signed Participant List, Invoice, Face Form, and Payment Request.

### **Notes for the above indicators:**

\* JSS currently has a total of 426 paid/unpaid staff (324M:102W). Therefore  $(50/426) * 100 = 11.74\%$

\*\* The total paid/unpaid staff in all state (JSS/SWS/GSS) is 1,357. Again,  $(334/1,357) * 100 = 24.61\%$

- a) 11.74 percent of JSS staff with 30 percent women representation (35M: 10W) were trained in core functions.



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

b) 100 % of GSS and HSS state ministries were supported to have organizational structures and terms of reference in place in Q2			
<b>Output 1.5: Civic participation and engagement with interim state administrations is strengthened</b>			
a) % of citizens with improved perceptions on federalism (disaggregated by sex)	N/A*	-	81% (85%M, 78% W)
b) # of gender responsive public outreach campaigns on federalism/state formation	2 in at least 2 federal states (30% W)	JSS:1 with 37.5% W (50M: 30W)	All States = 8 (JSS:3, SWS:3, GSS:2) with 46.56% W (256M: 223W)
c) # of public accountability forums held by federal member states towards citizen and government engagement process	2 in at least 2 State Administrations (30% W)	-	2 (JSS=1; SWS=1)
d) # of CSOs and # of citizens participating in state planning processes (disaggregated by sex)	10 CSOs & 300 citizens in each of 3 State Administrations	CSOs: 20 (16M, 4W) and Citizen: 180 (145M, 35W) for GSS	CSOs: 113 of which 48M, 65W (SWS: 46 of which 27M, 19W; JSS: 47 of which 5M, 42W; GSS: 20 OF WHICH 16M, 4W), Citizen: 307 (256M, 51W) of which 161M, and 39W are from GSS
e) Additional Indicator: # of awareness-raising workshops/events on federalism, state building and/or good governance led by interim federal member states	2 in each FMS	1 (JSS=1)	8 (SWS=3; JSS=3; GSS=2)
f) Additional Indicator: # of citizens sensitized on political participation	At least 100 citizens sensitized in each FMS	-	121 (JSS, SWS, GSS)
<p><b>UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)</b></p> <p><i>Sources of Evidence:</i> (1) JSS Federalism Workshop (E126) - Workshop Report, Signed Participant List, Invoice, Bid Analysis, Quotations, Face Form, Contract Letter and Request for Payment; (2) GSS Presidential Inauguration Ceremony May 2017 (E131) - Workshop Report, Signed Participant List and Quotation; (3) Challenges and opportunities for Somalia federalism (140) – Brief report; (4) SWS-International Labour Day E141 - Workshop Report, Signed Participant List.</p> <p><b>Notes for the above indicators:</b></p> <p>* No baseline existed prior to inception of the StEFS project on the % of citizens with improved perceptions on federalism</p> <p>a) One (1) additional public outreach campaign on federalism and governance with 37.5 percent women (50M: 30W) representation was conducted in JSS in Q2.</p> <p>b) CSOs: 20 of which 16M, 4W and Citizen: 180 of which 145M, 35W from GSS participated in state planning processes in Q2</p> <p>c) One (1) additional awareness-raising workshop on federalism, state building and good governance was held and led by JSS administration.</p>			
<b>NARRATIVE</b>			
<b>Output 1: The political dialogue and consultations around federalism and state formation have been supported</b>			
<p>While most of the new federal member states (Jubbaland, South-West and Galmudug) were formed before the inception of the present StEFS project in April 2016, the project facilitated the formation process of the Hirshabelle Administration (November 2016). The project initiates and sustains political dialogue and consultations to help solving differences between states,</p>			



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

between federal and state as well as between clans and sub-clans. The following specific activities were undertaken in the second quarter of 2017:

- **National Reconciliation Consultative Conference:** MoIFAR organized, in collaboration with IOM's Stabilization Initiative and the StEFS project, a national reconciliation conference on conflict mapping and reconciliation in Mogadishu from 11<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> of June 2017. The conference brought together 256 participants (210M; 46W), including senior government officials from the Federal Government, regional states, peace committees, CSOs (both women and youth groups), academia, minority groups, traditional and religious leaders as well as judges and police. The key topics addressed were conflict and peace, Somali culture and reconciliation, Islam and reconciliation, and traditional justice and reconciliation. The Federal Government of Somalia at the Conference reiterated its commitment to work closely with Federal Member States (FMS) to unify the country and to achieve lasting peace and stability. Even though women attendance at the event was not high, according to *third-party monitors*, women and youth were very active and vocal in their participation. After the conference, *third-party monitors* further confirmed the event not only enabled the participants to identify reconciliation needs, but also built the foundation of peace by identifying initiatives that can support and strengthen the peace infrastructure. The output from the conference will be used to plan a roadmap on reconciliation process for Somalia. The conference represents an important milestone on the road to durable peace, marking the shift from a predominantly reactive approach to solve emerging conflicts towards a proactive approach based on a solid strategy for sustained reconciliation.
- **Community Dialogue and Reintegration Workshop:** Jubbaland MOI with the support of StEFS project spearheaded a community dialogue and discussion event for Jubbaland returnees and IDPs on 30th April to 2nd May 2017 in Kismayo. The forum brought together 150 participants (80M:70W) from relevant government institutions, Kismayo returnees and IDP's, women and youth groups, CSOs, NGOs and traditional elders. The four-day workshop enabled the participants to develop an increased understanding of the concepts and principles of protection, integration, conflict management and peaceful coexistence among the targeted communities as well as identified possible Immediate Impact Projects (IIPs) that can improve the livelihoods of the returnees and IDPs and resolve conflicts between each other.

### **Output 2: The capacity of the FGS, particularly those institutions engaged in the federalism process, is strengthened**

The project continued its support to the Federal Government Institutions, such as the MoIFAR, the BFC, and the OPM to facilitate federalism dialogue and boundary delimitation process. During the reporting period, the following interventions were undertaken:

#### **Boundaries and Federation Commission (BFC)**

The BFC is mandated by the Provisional Constitution of Somalia to make recommendations on the final demarcation and recognition of federal member states. In this regard, the BFC ensures alignment of roles and responsibilities within the government; fosters dialogue processes involving different communities and stakeholders; seeks clarity on federalism models; and supports the evolution of a dispute resolution platform. Based on the above, the project during the reporting period sustained capacity building of individual staff members and provision of advisory services to tackle technical issues related to the tasks of BFC:

- **Consultative Workshops on Boundaries and Federalism:** The BFC, with technical and financial support from the project, facilitated three consultative workshops on administrative boundary mapping issues in Kismayo, Jowhar and Adado. These workshops were gauged toward addressing the complex administrative boundary issues at district, regional and federal state boundaries, as well as inter-state boundaries level in Somalia. The three workshops invited representatives from the Federal Government agencies, regional states, civil society, women and youth groups, minority groups, academia, and traditional and religious leaders. The five-day workshop in Kismayo brought together 150 participants (45M; 105W), whilst the two-day workshops in Jowhar and Adado were participated by 150 (80M; 70W) and 100 (60M; 40W) participants, respectively. The BFC team and the leadership of all the FMS agreed to work collaboratively in demarcation of boundaries for 20 districts which presently have no official maps. However, it was recommended that a statistical survey should be carried out to





## SOMALIA UN MPTF

identify current demographic and infrastructure state of cities and districts in the country, whilst highlighting potentials for creation of new district.

- **Outreach Activities:** The BFC is in process of implementing several measures to accurately map all districts and regions based on the boundaries that existed before 1991, as stated in the Article 49 (5) of the Provisional Constitution of Somalia. In this regard, the project supported BFC to embark fact finding missions (25<sup>th</sup> May 2017 and 30<sup>th</sup> May 2017) to Garowe, Puntland. The missions also improved working relationship between BFC and Puntland state of Somalia. On 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> of June 2017, a two-day fact findings workshop was organized in Garowe by BFC on districts statistics which brought together 100 participants (29M; 71W) from key ministries, the Office of Head of State, civil societies, youth and women groups. At the end of the workshop, the state government of Puntland and Garowe community leaders formed a volunteer task force on boundary demarcation and nominated a permanent representative to BFC, who will coordinate with BFC and Puntland authorities on the state boundary related issues.
- **Facts finding Mission on Regional and District Boundaries Issues:** In addition to the Garowe trip shared above, with technical and financial support from the project, BFC embarked on facts finding mission on regional and district boundaries issues in Baidoa. A two-day workshop was held in Baidoa on 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> May 2017, which brought together 80 participants (44M; 8W) from key ministries, civil society, youth and women groups from SWS. The objective of the workshop was to map out boundary disputes in SWS and reconfirm historical data on boundaries with the stakeholders and community members. At the workshop, a permanent representative from SWS to BFC was also nominated and approved by the religious, traditional and political leadership of SWS. The workshop resulted in the set up of a committee comprising of the political leaders from both the Upper and Lower House of the Federal Parliament. The committee will assist the BFC in the resolution of boundary disputes in SWS.

### Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR)

The project has been supporting MoIFAR with technical assistance and human resources to develop its capacity to facilitate reconciliation, state formation and federalism dialogue. During the second quarter of 2017, following were the key activities undertaken:

- **Joint UNDP and World Bank Federalism Study:** The StEFS and World Bank jointly supported MoIFAR to launch a baseline study on State of Affairs on federalism – role and responsibility distribution between Federal Government, FMS and the districts. The survey will provide an overview of the *de facto* functional assignment at all three levels of government, thus providing coherent and consolidated basic data to serve as input for the upcoming dialogue process on federalism. During the quarter, research design and tools were developed, and initial collection and analysis of the existing legal and document base has been initiated along with data collection from the FMS. The output of the mapping exercise will be shared with the governments and the institutions in Q3.
- **IGR Study Tour:** The project has been organizing study trips for relevant Somali stakeholders in federal partner countries to enhance the understanding of federalism and draw lessons while developing a federal structure in Somalia. In this context, a study tour and knowledge exchange programme was organized with the help of Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Kenya, from 15<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> of May 2017 in Nairobi. MoIFAR led the Somali delegation from the FMS and BFC, who were exposed to the concept of devolution, planning, budgeting, public sensitization and reporting. The delegates visited and interacted with several Kenyan government officials both at federal and local level, this included the Council of Governors (COG), the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA), the Ministry of Devolution and Planning (MODP), the Office of the Controller of Budget (COB), and the Inter-governmental Budget and Economic Council (IBEC) and more. The Kenyan government affirmed its commitment to continue these learning sessions for Somali counterparts. The Kenya School of Government, an autonomous body of the Government of Kenya, showed its willingness to provide long-term capacity development support to Somali officials. The study programme not only provided know-how on federalism and governance process, but also strengthened the relationship between the Somali and Kenyan government.



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

- **Public Accountability and Information Sharing debate:** MoIFAR, with the support of the project, collaborated with the National Drought Response Committee and spearheaded a public accountability and information sharing debate on 26<sup>th</sup> April 2017 in Mogadishu. The objective of the forum was to account for the progress made on drought response and operations and enhance the legitimacy of the Committee and the level of trust between them and the citizens. The forum brought together 110 participants (63M; 47W), with representatives from the National Drought Response Committee and its regional counterparts from the states, Federal Parliament, civil society, university students, women and youth groups. According to *third-party monitors*, the forum increased the public awareness and knowledge on the committee's work and services as well as enhanced trust and confidence between citizen's and the National Drought Response Committee and its regional counterparts. Further, the event provided the citizens with opportunity to put forward balanced and informative arguments based on the development track record of the state administrations and the government.
- **MolFAR Vehicle Handover.** During the quarter, the project procured and handed over a vehicle (Hilux Double Cabin 6-seater Diesel LHD) to MolFAR, to assist mobility and operations by FGS/MolFAR federal affairs and the federal directorate departments.

*"On behalf of MolFAR, we are thankful to UNDP for the continued support to enhance our ministries' capacity to deliver its mandate, StEFS project is one of the key partner for the ministry"*

Dr. Yahye, Permanent Secretary of MolFAR, FGS

### Office of the Prime Minister

The project supported the OPM through provision of technical advisors. The LOA was not extended further, as MolFAR is planning to take lead through its existing LOA. MolFAR is coordinating with the OPM and will get back to the project on the institutional arrangement among both offices on federalism agenda. A good relation and cooperation between MolFAR and OPM is imperative to have coherent approach on federalism process.

### **Output 3: Foundational support to state administrations to ensure an appropriate physical working environment is provided**

The emerging states of Jubbaland, Southwest, Galmudug and Hirshabelle were formed with almost complete absence of decent working places and equipment that allows their ministries to operate effectively. The Project is contributing to enhance the work environment for the emerging states ministries and its personnel. The project provided the following support to the state governments during the reporting period:

- **Jubbaland State:** The official handover ceremony for the conference hall for the State Cabinet and the rehabilitated Jubbaland Civil Service Commission office building has been postponed due to overlapping work schedules of the project partners in Jubbaland. The resident UNDP engineer conducted a site visit and developed a bill of quantities and design for the second phase of construction of the office facility for the Office of President in Kismayo. Similarly, a bid announcement for customs office construction in Beledhawo was finalised. The construction works for the above-mentioned facilities are expected to begin in next quarter. In addition to the construction and rehabilitation activities noted above, the project procured and handed over office equipment (including office furniture, computers and printers) at a cost of \$6702.5 USD to enable the Jubbaland State Administration to have basic working tools and support.
- **Galmudug State:** The project, in the previous quarter, completed construction of a multi-purpose office facility in Adado for the Galmudug President's office. The official handover ceremony is expected to take place in the next quarter and is to be attended by a cross section of representatives from donor communities, UNDP, UNSOM, CSOs, State MPs and other ministries from the Galmudug State. In this quarter, the resident UNDP engineer conducted a site visit and developed a bill of quantities and design for the second phase of construction of offices for the Galmudug State Administration in Adado.



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

The facility will enable the state government to improve work processes as the staff will move from working from their homes to operating in a common location on a regular basis.

- **Southwest State;** The project announced tender/ bid for the second phase of construction of office space for the Southwest State Administration. The facility will provide a secure work environment for the state government and other civil servants, once completed.

### **Output 4: The capacity of state administrations with a dedicated focus on 'core public sector capacities' is enhanced**

Recently established emerging states are not only limited due to lack of infrastructure and work environment as described above, but also lack human resources both in terms of number of staff and their capacity to perform their basic functions. In this regard, the project initiated several capacity building interventions over the period, such as organizational structure reviews and functional alignments as well as administrative management processes to build the capacity of the emerging states' cabinets/executive arms. During the second quarter of 2017, the project continued to strengthen core public sector capacities through training, provision of human resource support and technical assistance, as follows:

- **Human Resource Management Training:** The project, in consultation with the JSS authorities, continued its capacity enhancement support to the civil servants by providing human resource training. The training workshop on human resources and office management took place from 24<sup>th</sup> May to 26<sup>th</sup> May 2017 and 50 (35M: 15W) civil servants participated. The training programme provided modules on core principles of human resources management, procedures for handling grievances and disciplinary action in a civil service, human resource opportunities at state level and emotional intelligence process to understand and influence colleagues. Further, *third-party monitors* confirmed the two-day training enabled the civil servants to develop in-depth knowledge on HRM and staff performance appraisal system at organizational level.
- **State Strategic Plan Development:** In addition to the human resource management training shared above, the project supported Galmudug and South West States with finalization of the strategic plans. Galmudug cabinet is reviewing the final draft of Strategic Plan, while in SWS the first phase of Strategic plan has been endorsed by its cabinet and now the project is supporting development of Implementation framework of the strategic plan.

In order to develop the implementation framework for SWS, a series of consultative meetings were held in Baidoa from 2<sup>th</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> May and 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2017. During these consultative meetings, the SWS strategic implementation framework tools were designed and tested. The implementation framework will be aligned with the National Development Plan and is expected to be finalized in Q3 of 2017.

- **Organization Structure review and alignment:** During the quarter, the project initiated organizational structure developments for the ministries of Hirshabelle State. A two-day workshop was organized from 2<sup>th</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> May 2017 in Mogadishu which brought together 28 (26M;2W) recently appointed ministers, deputy ministers and cabinet members of HSS. In the workshop, the ministers shared their organizations' vision, key priorities and desired organizational structures for their ministries. The first draft of the HSS ministerial organisation structure will be finalized in the next quarter. Similarly, the project organized an organization structure review workshop for Galmudug State from 23<sup>rd</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> of April 2017. The workshop was held in Mogadishu, where 32 (30M; 2W) ministers, deputy ministers, and district generals of GSS participated. The draft organization structure of all the GSS ministries was presented by the project's OD expert. The GSS ministers reviewed organization structure and human resource planning for their respective ministries. The organization structure for all the ministries of GSS is finalized and as next step this will be linked with the World Bank Capacity Injection programme to initiate recruitment of the civil servants based on the optimal human resource plans.
- **HSS – Donor Coordination Meeting:** On 30 May in Mogadishu, with the support of the Project and UNSOM, HSS hosted a coordination meeting with UNSOM, UNCT members and donors. The purpose of the meeting was for officials from Hirshabelle, Somalia's youngest emerging federal state, to learn about current UNCT and donor programmes and activities and to explore opportunities to expand new and ongoing UNCT and donor programmes to Jowhar and Beletweyne. In addition to over 10 Hirshabelle ministers, participants included UNCT members, the EU, the Somalia Stability Fund, and the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation. In his opening remarks, Peter De Clercq, UN Deputy Special Representative of



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia, pledged that the UN will support Hirshabelle's peace and state building goals as well as its development objectives.

The Hirshabelle Minister of Planning, International Cooperation and Diaspora Relations, Mohamed Abdi Abdulahi, outlined the HSS's strategic development priorities to further peace and stability efforts through reinvigorated reconciliation efforts. Minister Abdullahi also used the occasion to clarify that the Hirshabelle Government had resolved its differences with the Federal Government (FGS) concerning Hirshabelle inputs into the National Development Plan and that a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with the FGS to that effect and a joint technical committee would be formed to ensure a coordinated approach to the FGS and Hirshabelle strategic development planning process, which is being supported by the project.

### Output 5: Civic participation and engagement with interim state administrations is strengthened

Sustainability of the governance institutions relies on involvement and support of the broader citizenry, and this can only be achieved through civic and government engagement. In this regard, the project is contributing to strengthen FMS linkages with its citizens. During the reporting period, following key interventions were undertaken:

- Federalism Outreach Campaign:** The provisional Constitution of Somalia provides little glimpses on which federalism option should be adopted by the FMS and how the preferred federalism model should be implemented. Consequentially, the institutions and member states adopt different views on federalism with it spillover effect on lack of cooperation between the federal government and member states. To address this challenge and create a collective understanding of federalism in the context of Somalia, the project, in consultation with the Jubbaland State authorities, facilitated two federalism campaigns through radio programmes and workshops in Kismayo and Beledhawo. *Third-party monitors* confirmed the radio programmes have reached out to remote parts of Jubbaland State where it was very difficult to access in the past. The two-day workshop in Kismayo brought together 80 participants (50M; 30W), whilst the federalism workshop at Beledhawo in Gedo region from 27<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> June attracted 200 (140M; 60W) participants. ***The local citizens mentioned to third party monitors that the initiative has deepened their knowledge on current issues in the contemporary operation of Somalia federalism and intergovernmental policy.***
- GSS Presidential Inauguration Ceremony:** The state formation and peace building initiatives supported by the project are yielding some positive trajectories. Following the resignation of the GSS President, a peaceful presidential election was organized on 3<sup>rd</sup> May in Adado district, in which *Ahmed Gelle Du'ale* emerged as the new President, elected with overwhelming majority. The inauguration ceremony for the President was held on 29th May 2017, supported by the project. Over 300 people participated in the inaugural ceremony, including a high level delegation from the Federal Government and regional states, civil society, women and youth groups, community elders (Ugas), and religious leaders (Imams). During the inaugural event, one of the community leaders shared that he is hopeful that the new leadership will facilitate peace and development in the state.
- Commemoration of International Labour Day:** The project supported the South-West Ministry of Labour and Employment to organize street marches in commemoration of International Labour Day on 1 May. The commemoration ceremony took place in Baidoa and was the first of its kind that succeeded in bringing together senior government officials from the Federal Government, FMS, peace committees, CSOs (both women and youth groups), academia, minority groups, traditional and religious leader. The theme this year focused on youth employment and youth's participation in the state building process. During the event, FGS/SWS representatives gave insight about job opportunities at the federal/state levels and encouraged the youth to work in governance area. The participants stated to **third party monitors that they will share the job opportunities with others at the village level to reduce the rate of illegal migration.**

**Other Key Achievements:** N/A

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

**Challenges, Delays & Deviations**



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

Despite achievements in the state-building process in Somalia through continued political reconciliation and capacity building initiatives by the project, some challenges continue to remain, which affect the project's delivery. These challenges range from security constraints to political, clan-affiliated conflicts which prevent access to the federal states.

- On the security front, reported intermittent attacks against government establishments and UN officials remained unabated, with recorded attacks in Lower Shabelle region and Mogadishu. Such regular security threats disrupt work and momentum of the project implementation. During most of the reporting period, national staff were instructed to work from home and meetings outside the protected zones were cancelled.
- It should be noted that while continued efforts are made on reconciliation and capacity building initiatives under the project, but the inter-clan conflicts and political disagreements at both federal and state levels and among FMS continued to impasse the achievement of the projects deliverables. The ongoing conflict between clan groups in the Galmudug State is a clear example of how peace can be threatened by conflict as decision makers need to focus on reconciliation meetings rather than on the state building process. Notably, it has affected the implementation of the peace agreement between Galmudug and Galkayo/Mudug regions, as well as the reconciliation of the boundary issue between Puntland and Galmudug states.
- The delayed constitutional review process has further impacted the project's implementation. It should be noted that, while the provisional Constitution of Somalia provides a framework for a Federal Somali Republic, it gives limited guidance on the distribution of powers and responsibilities between the Federal Government and the FMS. It therefore creates challenges in assigning functions to FMS structures, while at the same time the states need to assume and assign functions to operate.

### **Lessons Learnt**

The project deliverables as elaborated under the narratives clearly demonstrate that the project implementation team and its partners have been able to manage internal and external challenges, including delays and deviations. The following are some of the lessons learnt over the period;

- The sporadic insecurity and clan-based political conflicts necessitate a high degree of flexibility on the part of the project management to respond to new requirements and shift priorities as they occur. The work plans must be flexible, especially where they concern reconciliation efforts. Strong coordination between the partners and the project and a certain level of delegation of decision-making authority from steering bodies to project implementing partners are equally essential.
- Another factor that positively impacted the ongoing peacebuilding and state formation efforts was the effective coordination and communication between the project team, UNSOM, and other partners. The established relationships have proven to be effective in managing challenges and ensuring collective and constructive engagement in the process. Such partnerships have helped to catalyze financial and technical resources, and ensured that the international community have continued to support the state formation and capacity building processes in Somalia.
- Moreover, local presence of the project and collaborative relationships with stakeholders on the ground was critical to minimize delays. In the past, due to security threats and restrictions on movement, lack of presence on the ground where activities are being delivered has resulted in delayed project implementation, as the implementing partners could not develop collaborative relationships with primary stakeholders on the ground.
- The principle of "*Somali ownership*" as incorporated in the design of the StEFS project also contributed to the achievement of the project deliverables. This concept and principle of the Somali Compact, transferred into the subsequent New Partnership for Somalia, was designed in partnership with political leaders from all FMS. The StEFS implementation strategies necessitate development interventions to be Somali-owned and Somali led.
- Closely linked to the above is citizen participation in the implementation of the StEFS project. It is a key condition for building stable new government structures at any level. Addressing both the supply and demand-side of government has proven to be positive to stability and the improvement of state-society relations.

### **Peacebuilding impact**



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

The reality of insecurity and protracted conflict among FMS affirms that the realization of peacebuilding impacts of the project is reliant on enhancing functional relationship between the state administration and those of federal, regional and district level structures.

The project supported capacity building and reconciliation efforts during the second quarter of 2017. Focus was placed on addressing the causes and effects of conflict and fragility in Somalia, building conflict resolution mechanisms, and developing core state functions. In this context, the project supported MoIFAR to organize the National Reconciliation Consultative Conference. The objective of the conference was to map conflicts in Somalia and brainstorm viable strategies to address the conflicts. The forum succeeded in bringing together representatives from state ministries, community leaders, civil society, youth and women groups, and experts from all FMS for the first time. During the next quarter, the project plans to initiate a conflict mapping exercise and support the development of a national reconciliation strategy, which will provide the basis for proactive support to the peacebuilding process in Somalia.

Furthermore, the discussion on peace building and stability impact cannot be concluded without reference to the London Somalia Conference, convened on 11 May 2017. With the participation of high-level representation, including four heads of states and leaders from the Federal Government, the conference generated a renewed momentum for the importance of state formation and peacebuilding efforts under the new Somali Federal Administration.

### Catalytic effects

The catalytic effects realized over the period were consolidated and continued to positively impact the peace and state-building process in Somalia. The output 2 in the initial project document was expanded to support the Office of the Prime Minister, which in effect enabled cross-cutting issues to be included in the processes of federalism and state-building. Through continued facilitation and financial support from the StEFS project, the BFC was enabled to play a significant role in conflict resolution, mediation and peace building.

The project, during the reporting period extended its partnership with IGAD to support reconciliation efforts and political dialogue between the Federal Government of Somalia and the FGS. Initially, the agreement between the project and IGAD, funded through the PBF, was scheduled to expire by the end of April 2017. The no-cost extension, which was submitted and approved, extended the agreement until 31 March 2018 to allow implementation of the remaining activities that could not be effectively implemented over the original term of the partnership. IGAD is one of the key political facilitators in the region, and this partnership on political reconciliation interventions will strengthen the peace negotiation process between different clans and political interest groups. Such collaboration between the StEFS project and partners would not only mobilize financial and technical resources, but would also ensure that the international community and FGS partners provide coherent support to state formation and capacity building efforts.

### Gender

Gender consideration remained essential at all levels of intervention of the StEFS project. However, despite the moderate progress achieved at the institutional levels, women remain under-represented at both federal and state levels. In this regard, the StEFS project has been working closely with the UNSOM gender unit on women empowerment issues. The project actively promotes the role of women as peacemakers and as government leaders. The project promoted gender equity and participation in its capacity development and outreach related interventions. Out of 1,964 participants who benefited from training activities supported by the project during the reporting period, 609 beneficiaries, representing 31.01 percent, were women. This is an improvement from the previous quarter result (20.3 percent) and signals a significant milestone in the promotion of gender empowerment and women's participation in governance processes in Somalia.

	Total no. of Joint Programme Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme <sup>3</sup>	5	There is no specific output on gender, while four outputs contribute in-directly to gender responsive measures

<sup>3</sup> Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues <sup>4</sup>	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	10	3
<b>Human Rights</b>		
It should be noted that the outputs are not designed to address specific human rights protection concerns. However, the project and its partners, MOPIC, MoIFAR, BFC, among many others, indirectly contribute to promoting human rights and protection of vulnerable groups. For instance, the project used its support to incentivize the FGS to bring boycotted clans and disaffected key individuals onboard. The FGS was able to bring in minority groups that had been politically sidelined, which contributed to the inclusiveness. Several reconciliation conferences were organized to advocate for inclusive governance and involvement of minorities, including discriminated groups, in the state formation and peacebuilding process ( <i>See narrative under Output 1</i> ). Finally, as mentioned, the project supported women groups to advocate for their rights in politics during the reporting period.		
Has the Joint Programme included a protection risk assessment in its context analysis, including on gender issues, and taken measures to mitigate these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated or new risks created?	Result (Yes/No)	
	Yes	
No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.	Result (No.)	
	The outputs per the project documents are not specifically designed to address specific protection concerns. However, all outputs (5) appears to contribute tangentially to protection concerns.	
No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result (No.)	
	Five (5)	
<b>Other</b>		
Does the Joint Programmes have a national cost-sharing component (i.e. funds and/or other resources provided by the FGS and/or FMS (including in-kind contributions)? (if ‘Yes’, describe below).	Results (Yes/No)	
	No	
Have FMS(s) been engaged in one or more of the following: design, planning, implementation, coordination and/or monitoring of the Joint Programme.	Results (Yes/No)	
	Yes	
<b>Describe nature of cost sharing: N/A</b>		
<b>Support to Drought Response</b>		
The impact of the recent drought on food production, access to safe water, financial resources and spillover effects on reconciliation and capacity building initiatives are evident. In this regard, even though the project does not have direct drought related interventions, it collaborated with other UN projects to provide ongoing support to the Ministry of Disaster Management and Humanitarian Affairs, which is leading on drought response. Some of the specific support includes provision of young graduates/human resources to support the Ministry of Disaster Management and Humanitarian Affairs in its initial organization structure development phase and organizing drought response stock taking meetings. Similarly, the SWS Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, with support from the StEFS project, spearheaded a special inter-agency coordination meeting on drought response on 27 <sup>th</sup> of April 2017. At the meeting, the SWS Drought Response Committee,		

<sup>4</sup> Staff members are those contracted to undertaken work for the Joint Programme including full time staff, consultants, advisors, interns, etc. Staff members with responsibility for gender issues are those who have gender related activities included in their Terms of Reference.



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

participating UN Agencies, local and international NGOs operating in Bay and Bakol regions renewed their commitment with the SWS Authorities to support the drought-affected communities.

### Communications & Visibility

During the reporting period, several communication products and visibility measures were developed at various levels of interventions to promote transparency, visibility and awareness. Some of the specific communication channels and visibility tools utilized by the project during the period are:

- *Brochures/Newsletters*: The project newsletter for the first quarter (Q1 2017) was completed during the current reporting period and have been posted to UNDP Somalia's public website. The newsletter for Q2 2017 will be available by mid of August 2017.
- *Banners*: Banners that include donor logos were used in all the workshops undertaken during the reporting period (see Annex 4 for pictorial evidence).
- *Media Presence*: Several public gatherings organized during the quarter under review were mainstream using Somalia media (TV and radio) as well as general social media. These initiatives informed the Somali population on the state building and federalization issues, in addition to capacity training programmes, which were streamed online for the greater population who could not attend such gatherings. The media coverage for the National Conference on reconciliation process in Somalia can be accessed from:
  - <https://unsom.unmissions.org/somali-government-commits-reconcile-and-unify-country>
  - The coverage of the Galmudug Presidential Inauguration Ceremony in May 2017 can also be accessed from: [https://youtu.be/gYKu3\\_wi-gA](https://youtu.be/gYKu3_wi-gA)
  - The details of the fact finding mission on regional and district boundaries Issues in Baidoa can be accessed through the following video links: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zqoa4KHrb8o> and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O04paFdE2Po>

### Looking ahead

In the next quarter, the project will crystalize the following key priorities:

- Expand support on reconciliation initiatives across Jubbaland, SWS, Galmudug and Hirshabelle, as areas with ongoing conflicts. The capacity building programmes on conflict mapping and political reconciliation will be continued for government institutions and project partners for Hirshabelle, SWS, JSS, GSS, MoIFAR, BFC and OPM.
- The project will continue to enhance the capacity of civil servants with a dedicated focus on core public sector capacities. The project is exploring knowledge exchange programmes/South-South cooperation with Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya to train Somali civil servants and regional/state political leaders in core functional skills and the federalism process.
- Finally, the project plans to conduct a second round of public accountability forums in the FMS to enhance trust between the government/FMS and its citizen.





## SOMALIA UN MPTF

### ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

Over the reporting period, various mitigation measures were employed at the level of interventions (inputs and activities), outputs and outcome to manage risks in the best interest of the StEFS project objectives due to the fragile context of the project environment. The Risk Log table below provides an overview of the major risks assessed, the likelihood and impact of each, and mitigation measures that were applied during the second quarter of 2017.

Type of Risk <sup>5</sup>	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Political risk – state level	<b>StEFS Project Document:</b> Emerging federal state leadership, including recent ministerial appointments, is still extremely new. Hence, it is not surprising that there have been no significant overhauls of leadership. Still, this cannot be discounted, based on federal level precedence and potentially volatile power dynamics in the regions. <i>[Likelihood: Medium; Impact: High]</i>	<b>StEFS Project Document:</b> While StEFS work closely with executive level leadership of recently formed ministries, it also cooperates with senior and mid-level ministry personnel at the state administration level, so that should there be a state Cabinet reshuffle, the StEFS project will have engaged in capacity support with staff who may likely remain in their posts. As an example, at the federal level, StEFS has engaged primarily with the leaderships of the federal states and other Federal Governance institutions such as the Director General for Federalism within MoIFAR, who has retained his post along with his team.
	<b>Update:</b> Continued tensions between inter-clan groups in Hiran and Middle Shabelle effects the legitimacy of the newly formed state (Hirshabelle). Ongoing disputes in other established federal states could challenge their legitimacy, as well.	<b>Additional Measures:</b> Working in conjunction with other international actors, inclusive processes are used to facilitate dialogue between disputing groups in the federal states. UNSOM/Project teams monitor political developments and adjust the implementation schedule accordingly.
Political risk – federal level	<b>StEFS Project Document:</b> It is possible that the work of the BFC will take time due to political competition. Further, based on recent history, any further Cabinet reshuffle will likely paralyze progress towards Vision 2016 deliverables. <i>[Likelihood: Medium; Impact: High]</i>	<b>StEFS Project Document:</b> As noted above, StEFS ensure that it works with Director General (DG) and Department Head level staff from MoIFAR, staff who typically retain their posts during and after major changes in Federal Government leadership. StEFS work with the DG of Federalism and his team to work with the BFC, including identifying what further support may be required for the BFC to function effectively.
Physical insecurity	<b>StEFS Project Document:</b> Serious deterioration of the security situation, either within Mogadishu where the senior Project Management Team will be based, or in emerging federal state capitals, where StEFS will employ field staff. <i>[Likelihood: Medium; Impact: High]</i>	<b>StEFS Project Document:</b> The UN has proven that it can and will continue to work from Mogadishu despite ongoing security challenges. The StEFS Project Manager and the Project Management Team are based in Mogadishu, so continuity of programming is likely even in the case of regional insecurity or isolated incidents in Mogadishu. In state capitals, StEFS did not employ full time international staff, but rather relied on senior local staff. These staff may be temporarily relocated if

<sup>5</sup> Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

		necessary either to Mogadishu or to another state capital but will continue to monitor project activities.
	<b>Update:</b> Security threats continue to be a key risk to project implementation.	<b>Additional Measures:</b> The project makes use of third party monitors for activity monitoring to support oversight in locations that might be inaccessible to the project team. In addition, the project exercises flexibility in the sequencing of its implementation, especially at the regional level. Security risks can be reduced by deferring, or restricting the level of operations in insecure areas until these areas have been stabilized.
Project support	<b>StEFS Project Document:</b> Lack of agreement on coordination and cooperation arrangements. <i>[Likelihood: Low; Impact: High]</i>	<b>StEFS Project Document:</b> Agreement with MoIFAR has also been reached on the precursor to StEFS, the recently concluded PIP project. As part of the StEFS design process, the project team has consulted emerging state administrations in Baidoa, Kismayo and Adado on the proposed project components, all of which have expressed support for the concept.
	<b>Update:</b> Agreement on project priorities has been reached and reflected in the signed Project Document and LOAs with MoIFAR, BFC, OPM, JSS, GIA and ISWA. However, inefficiencies at the regional level and the centralized nature of the government could impact on the roll out of project activities. Also, coordination of the federalism related deliveries and tasks within the FGS proved to be difficult.	<b>Additional Measures:</b> The project team ensures the implementation of planned initiatives by encouraging political commitment centrally and locally by supporting government coordination mechanisms and widely communicating those initiatives. The project team also work with development partners to identify entry points to anticipate and overcome any obstacles. Moreover, the project will regularly engage donors and government through consultation and coordination efforts facilitated through project board meetings and the PSG 1 working group. It is decided that the OPM/MOIFAR will coordinate the federalism process.
Project start-up and personnel	<b>StEFS Project Document:</b> Delays in recruitment of project management and international and national full-time technical staff. Absence of qualified consultants to implement the assignment. <i>[Likelihood: Medium; Impact: High]</i>	<b>StEFS Project Document:</b> Recruitment were all planned well in advance to ensure timely deployment of required staff – both national and international. The project uses CTG, a recruitment firm with a roster of consultants/advisors that can be recruited rather quickly.
	<b>Update:</b> There is a lack of qualified human resources at the regional level that affects project work with the government administration and also with the field offices. Under StEFS and the previous phase of the project, the project supports the emerging state administrations with local technical advisors/officers and graduate interns. Some of the embedded human resources themselves require training before they can fully take up their role in developing the capacity of their respective institutions.	<b>Additional Measures:</b> The project adopted competitive bidding to select competent contractors. Field staff, together with officials from the emerging state administrations and departments of Federal Directorate of MoIFAR staff, undertaken regular monitoring and evaluation of services provided to take corrective action when necessary.



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

Financial risk	<p><b>StEFS Project Document:</b> Misappropriation or misuse of project funds. Lack of financial oversight at the project activity level.  <i>[Likelihood: Low; Impact: High]</i></p>	<p><b>StEFS Project Document:</b> Because the project was managed under UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality, all procurements were managed by UNDP. There were no direct fund transfers to state level governments under this project. All sub-contracts with consultants, service providers, or CSOs/NGOs was administered according to UNDP procurement guidelines. StEFS employed full time project staff on the ground in each activity location who monitor usage of assets or services provided to project beneficiaries. These staff were supported by the project's M&amp;E officer, project assistant and UNDP's finance department.</p>
	<p><b>Update:</b> There is no evidence of funds being diverted or misappropriated in the current reporting period. However, in Q1, during the asset verification of project support equipment to BFC office, three out of nine vehicles were not present in BFC office. BFC chairman informed that three commissioners who were custodian of the vehicles are away/overseas, hence BFC cannot get the vehicles for physical verification. During Q2, two vehicles have been returned to BFC and one vehicle is remaining to be returned back to BFC office. BFC has assured that the third vehicle will be returned back to BFC soon.</p>	<p><b>Additional Measures:</b> N/A  In case of asset missing by the counter parts, the government counterpart needs to take appropriate legal action. BFC, informed Attorney General(AG) office about the three commissioners who were away from their office for months and did not return the assigned vehicle to BFC. The three commissioners were sent warning letter by BFC along with copy of AG letter. This helped to get the two vehicles back to BFC.</p>
Potential exclusion of minority groups	<p><b>Newly Identified Risk:</b> There are groups that continue to be marginalized in all sections of Somalia society, such as groups based on ethnicity and age. Marginalization based on ethnicity can lead to feelings of exclusion that can fuel inter-clan tensions and violence and, in turn, derail the process of state formation and building. For example, clan representation at reconciliation meetings and within the future interim administration is a key source of the delay in the Hiran and Middle Shabelle state formation process.  Though Somalia's youth population is significant in numbers, it is marginalized in terms of opportunity, with staggeringly high youth unemployment. Young people in Somalia experience three forms of exclusion — sociocultural, economic and political — resulting in them becoming both victims and sources of conflict.</p>	<p>UNDP recognizes the risk and tried to ensure that all program activities address this issue and that marginalized groups are encouraged to participate. Where feasible, arrangements in the sense of quota — for instance in representative bodies — were made. Youth were directly engaged in the project as interns. The project has also provided support for forums that bring together young people to promote youth leadership and provide training on aspects of governance and federalism. The project also work with influential federal and regional stakeholders, along with international partners such as IGAD, to ensure inclusive representation from minority groups in reconciliation activities and state formation processes. Indicators of inclusiveness have been incorporated in the project's results framework and monitoring plan.</p>
Potential adverse impacts	<p><b>Newly Identified Risk:</b> While there has been some progress in Somalia government institutions, such as within the federal parliament and some notable ministerial appointments, women</p>	<p>StEFS continue to promote the role of women as peacemakers and leaders. For example, individual women of influence and women's groups were given prominent voices during reconciliation activities. In addition, women in government benefit</p>



## SOMALIA UN MPTF

on gender equality	remain under-represented across government. Prevailing traditional practices and security concerns could deter women from seeking selection for leadership positions or even from participating in consultations to express their interests.	from targeted mentoring from the UNDP's gender unit, which was in addition to their participation in core of government functions training made possible through the project. A gender action plan was developed to promote women's participation, including in decision-making processes, and targets for women's representation have been incorporated in the project's results framework.
--------------------	--	--

### ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES (FOR 1<sup>ST</sup> APRIL TO 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2017)

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Project Board Meeting	19 <sup>th</sup> June 2017	Joint Project Board Meeting for Support to Emerging Federal States Project	The meeting serves as accountability mechanism whereby the project team presented progress made in achievement of each indicators. The financials as well as deviations were discussed. Again, the partners were briefed on the National Reconciliation Conference which attracted high-level representation from all the emerging states and generated a renewed momentum for the achievement of state formation and reconciliation efforts.
Programme oversight field monitoring visit	4 <sup>th</sup> to 6 <sup>th</sup> June, 2017	StEFS Project Team embarked on a mission to Baidoa to monitor some events and activities in the area.	LOAs were verified and human resource support to Southwest MOPIC and State Ministry of Presidency were all at post and confirmed. Records and basic asset registry exist but needed to be improve as well as introduction of log book to track the movement of vehicles.

### ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA (FOR 1<sup>ST</sup> APRIL TO 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2017)

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
1.	Hir-Shabelle State of Somalia cabinet ministries		2-4 May 2017	30	2	32	Strategic Plan and Organizational Structure Development workshop	Mogadishu	HSS
2.	Galmudug State of Somalia cabinet ministries		23-24 April 2017	30	2	32	Organizational Structure Review Workshop	Mogadishu	GSS



# SOMALIA UN MPTF

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
3.	MOPIC, JSS		15-30 <sup>th</sup> April 201	IND <sup>6</sup>	IND	IND	Gedo Federalism campaign through Local FM	Dollow	JSS
4.	MOI		30 April-26 May 2017	80	70	150	Ministry of interior Kismayo returnees /IDPs and host community’s reconciliation forum	Kismayo	JSS
5.	MOPIC,		24 <sup>th</sup> -26th May 2017	36	16	52	JSS Human Resource Managements training	Kismayo	JSS
6.	JSS Office of President		27-29 June 20167	140	60	200	Somali federalism opportunities and Challenges	Beledhawo	JSS
7.	MOPIC, SWS	SWS strategic plan steering committee	2 <sup>nd</sup> to 4 <sup>th</sup> of May 2017	113	7	120	Consultative meeting on SWS strategic plan Implementation Workshop	Baidoa	SWS
8.	MOPIC, SWS	SWS strategic plan steering committee	22 <sup>nd</sup> April, 2017	19	6	25	Phase 2 – SWS strategic plan implementation framework	Baidoa	SWS
9.	MOPIC, SWS	SWS, International, National and UN agencies	27 <sup>th</sup> April 2017	33	1	34	Coordination Meeting	Baidoa	SWS
10.	MOPIC, SWS	SWS, International, National and UN agencies	1 <sup>st</sup> May 2017	89	61	150	International Labour Day	Baidoa	SWS
11.		Boundaries and Federalism Commission (BFC), Hir-Shabelle state officials, Academics, Civil Society, Government agencies, women groups and religion leaders	03 – 04 May 2017	80	70	150	National Boundaries and Federalism Consultative workshop	Jowhar	BFC

<sup>6</sup> indefinite



# SOMALIA UN MPTF

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others							
				M	F	Total			
12.		Boundaries and Federalism Commission (BFC), Jubbaland Parliament, Ministers, Office of the President, Women groups, Business, Religious and Traditional leaders and Youth groups	8 <sup>th</sup> to 12 <sup>th</sup> of May,2017	45	105	150	National Boundaries and Federalism Consultative workshop	Kismayo	BFC
13.	Puntland Cabinet Ministers	Parliament and Office of head of state	2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> of June 2017	71	29	100	Garowe Puntland Fact finding on national districts statistics	Garowe	BFC
14.	Galmudug cabinet Ministers	Parliament members	07-08 June 2017	60	40	100	Galmudug National Boundaries and Federalism Consultative workshop	Adado	BFC
15.	cabinet Ministers	Member of parliament (MPs)	20 <sup>th</sup> - 21 <sup>st</sup> of May 2017	44	8	52	Facts finding Mission on Regional and District Boundaries Issues	Baidoa	BFC
16.		FGS, Galmudug institutions, Galmudug community leaders, civil societies and women groups.	3 May 2017	118	38	156	Galmudug 2 <sup>nd</sup> round electoral state building process	Adado	GSS
17.	Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs & Reconciliation	National droughts response committee, Representatives from state level droughts response committees, Federal parliament, Civil Society, University students & Women & Youth groups	26th April 2017	63	47	110	Public Accountability and Information Sharing debate	Mogadishu	MoIFAR
18.	Ministries of Interior and Ministries of Reconciliation	Offices of the president of the States, Elders/peace Committees, Ulama, judges, and police, Civil	13 – 17 June 2017	210	46	256	National Reconciliation Consultative Conference	Mogadishu	MoIFAR



**SOMALIA UN MPTF**

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others							
				M	F	Total			
		Society Organizations (Women 2 and Youth 2)							
19.	Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation, Ministries of Planning and International Cooperation, Ministries of Interior, Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water and State Ministries of Presidencies.	BFC, Offices of the Presidents of the FMSs, Banadir Administration, OPM	15t – 19 May 2017	26	0	26	Inter-Governmental Relations Study tour to Kenya	Nairobi	Ministry of Planning and Devolution of Kenya
20.		SWS Drought Response Committee, and other UN agencies	27 <sup>th</sup> of April, 2017	33	1	34	Inter-agency coordination meeting on drought response Southwest State	Baidoa	SWS
Totals:				1,355	609	1,964			





## SOMALIA UN MPTF

### ANNEX 4: PHOTO FEATURE FOR 1<sup>ST</sup> APRIL TO 30<sup>TH</sup> JUNE, 2017



**Somali delegations at the Study Tour to Kenya  
(Kenya, May)**



**Somali federalism Opportunities and  
Challenges forum for Gedo Community  
Leaders (Beledhawo /June)**



**Galmudug National Boundaries and  
Federalism Consultative workshop  
(Galmudug /June)**



**Hirshabelle National Boundaries and  
Federalism Consultative Workshop (Jowhar,  
May)**



**Kismayo Boundaries and Federalism  
Consultative Workshop (Kismayo, May)**



**Garowe Puntland Fact finding on national  
districts statistics (Garowe, June)**





**SOMALIA UN MPTF**



**GSS, Organizational structure Review Workshop (Mogadishu, April)**



**Galmudug Presidential Inauguration Ceremony (Adado, May)**



**Hir-Shabelle Strategic Planning and Organization Development Workshop (Mogadishu, May)**



**JSS Human Resource Management Training (Kismayo, May)**



**Host Community, IDPs and Returnees Dialogue (Kismayo, April/May)**



**National Consultation Conference: Conflict and Peace Mapping in Somalia (Mogadishu, June)**