

Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project (REFS) for Somalia



H.E. Abdikarim Ashkir, State Minister, Office of the Prime Minister, inaugurated the Directors General Coordination Forum launch.

"REFS supported critical peacebuilding and state-building process at the federal and member state levels. We must be proud of REFS that it has changed the lives of many Somali communities who are now enjoying and living in peace as a result of the support and interventions of the REFS project in the last three years."

Mr. Said Abdullahi Alasow, Director-General of MOIFAR-FGS. REFS Lessons Learned Workshop; 6 Nov 2021, Mogadishu, Somalia.

"Establishment of the DGs' Coordination Forum has been long overdue. I am glad to be with my fellow DGs in the same room [today], as previously I didn't even know most of them, nor did we have communications even to have received an acknowledgment to our correspondences. Now we can work out ways to collaborate to serve the communities."

Director-General, Ministry of Agriculture; 13 Nov 2021; Baidoa, Southwest State of Somalia.

Key achievements during the reporting period

- With international partners' support and coordination by UNDP, the political stalemate on the electoral framework was unlocked; and a roadmap to ensure completion of the indirect elections and state-building priorities and the implementation of a 30% quota for women was agreed upon.
- With the support of the UN REFS Joint Programme, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) has streamlined institutional mechanisms for the effective management of inter-governmental relations (IGR) at the FGS level by establishing, capacitating, and activating the Directors' General Coordination Forum (DGCF). The Forum will be contributing to improving integrated planning, policy communication, and inter-ministerial coordination between the DGs across the Ministries and relevant Federal institutions, ensuring effective delivery of services and bridging the existing communication/coordination gaps between line ministries.
- The UN REFS Joint Programme strengthened the constitutional mechanism and procedural framework on dispute resolution and consensus-building, focusing on territorial dimensions of federalism by capacitating the Independent Boundaries and Federalism Commission (IBFC). The support has resulted in three agreements on the delimitation line between Hirshabelle and South-West; Puntland and Galmudug; and Galmudug and Hirshabelle. These three inter-state agreements on boundary

delimitation will deepen the processes of federalization in Somalia through a formalization process ready to be presented to the 11th Parliament for endorsement.

- Under the UN REFS Joint Programme, clan reconciliation was achieved in the Bari region of Puntland, resolving the Iskushuban conflict between the two neighboring Majerteen communities of Osman Mohamoud and Muuse Saleebaan over the construction of new berkedes and the establishment of new settlements.
- Galmudug administration was supported to spearhead an inclusive dialogue for reconciliation in Galkayo that led to a peace agreement ending a decade-long territorial dispute between Obokar Culus (a sub-clan of Sa'ad, Habar-Gidir) and Saleeban Cabdalle (a sub-clan of Dir) in North-East Galkayo. Additionally, conflict resolution was achieved through a peace agreement signed between Fiqi Omar and Fiqi Mohamed sub-clans of Dir from Herale and Hurshe.
- Similarly, with the support of the UN REFS Joint Programme, the President of Hirshabelle spearheaded a clan reconciliation between Celi Cumar and Cabdalle Carone sub-clans of Abgal over a conflict related to a land dispute which affected the movement of goods and people through roads connecting to Mogadishu and Adale. A peace agreement between the parties was signed, allowing free movement of goods and people and restoring business activity in the area.
- In line with the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF), conflict mapping exercises have been completed in Banadir Regional Administration and Puntland, Jubbaland, and Galmudug, producing empirical baseline(s) on clan conflicts to inform the formulation of regional reconciliation plans. Through these plans, prioritized interventions on reconciliation would be designed and implemented, strengthening the preventive approach to social conflicts by operationalizing the NRF at the grassroots level.
- Civil society engagement was enhanced through the provision of low-value grants that had a thematic focus around (a) Mapping study of women peacebuilding actors, (b) Civic Education - Civic engagement and public outreach campaigns on reconciliation and federalization, (c) Civic Engagement - Enhancing civil society's engagement in peacebuilding, state-building, and reconciliation processes (d) Enhancing youth engagement through cultural activities, (e) Capacity Building - Engaging 'community of elders' for conflict resolution at the local levels contributed to the success of downstream approaches in the results achieved.
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Project data

MPTF Gateway ID	00114146
Geographical coverage	Somalia: Federal Level, and the Federal Member States
Project duration	Jan 2019 to June 2022
Total approved budget	USD 10,911,342
Cumulative Revenue 31 December 202	USD 7,324,810.70 (MPTF)
Cumulative Exp + Future Exp, 31 December 2021	USD 6,592,818.83
Estimated delivery rate	96%
Participating UN entities	UNDP, UNSOM (PAMG)
Implementing partners	UNDP; Creative Alternatives Now (CAN); Institute of Federalism and Security Analysis (IFSA); African Network

	for Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect – Somalia Chapter (ANPPCAN-SOM), Somali Youth Vision (SYV); Galkayo University (GU)
Project beneficiaries	Federal Ministry of Interior, Federal Affair & Reconciliation (MOIFAR); MOIFAR, Galmudug; Independent Boundaries and Federation Commission (IBFC); Office of the Prime Minister (OPM); Jubbaland Ministry of Interior, Federalism and Reconciliation(MOIFR); Office of the President, Southwest (OOP, Southwest); Office of the President Hirshabelle (OOP, Hirshabelle); Puntland Ministry of Federal Affairs and Democratization (MOIFAD)
NDP pillar	Inclusive Politics
UNCF Strategic Priority	SP2: Supporting institutions to improve Peace, Security, Justice, the Rule of Law and safety of Somalis, and SP3: Strengthening accountability and supporting institutions that protect.
SDG	5, 10, 16, 17
Gender Marker	2
Related UN projects within/outside the SJF portfolio	Constitutional Review Process; Parliamentary Support Project, Electoral Support Project, Women Political Empowerment, Women and Peace Project, Supporting Political Transition Project
Focal person	Amjad Bhatti amjad.bhatti@undp.org +252 614125021

Report submitted by:

	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1	UNDP	Jocelyn Mason	Resident Representative	
2				

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Section 1: Executive summary

A brief introduction to the Project

<To be completed by Lead Agency (designated by PUNOs) - 200 words max

This sub-section briefly describes the Project which is currently implemented.

Note: All the questions in this template aim at helping project managers to articulate their ideas and provide more relevant information for the report. This is not an interview. The questions should be used as a guide for better structuring and articulating ideas.

What was the context and the specific issue(s) that needed a response?

What is the goal of the Project?

How have you planned to reach it? For which impact?>

The Reconciliation and Federalism Support (REFS) project is designed to support the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the Federal Member States (FMS) to implement their chosen method of State Administration and Federalism process through need-based political settlement, boundary delimitation, and multipronged reconciliation processes. The Project aims to consolidate State-formation efforts towards building and harmonizing the emerging federal system in the country, ensuring alignment with the New Partnership for Somalia (NPS) and the NDP. More importantly, the Project is aimed to support the different levels of government to establish requisite administrative machinery geared towards the improved service delivery to the Somali people.

The Project aligns with the FGS National Development Plan - 9 (NDP), Pillar 1, with a focus on Federalism, Reconciliation, and restoration of public confidence. It corresponds to the NDP-9 Priority 5.3. Inclusive politics interventions, Federalism and Decentralization, and Priority 5.4. Crosscutting inclusive politics strategies and interventions, a) Reconciliation and the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) and Strategy 2: Capacity development of inclusive politics pillar institutions to carry out their mandated core state functions and improve their performance legitimacy. Outcome 1: Formal federal system deepened, and state powers effectively decentralized; Outcome 4: People's trust among themselves and confidence in all levels of government restored; and Outcome 5: the institutional capacity to carry out core state functions established jointly to guide the objectives of the REFS project. REFS also have added thematic linkages with the following key policy and strategic documents:

- CPD (2021-25), Programme priority 1: governance, inclusive politics and reconciliation; Output 1.3. The Federalist governance model strengthened, and National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) implemented.
- UNDP STRATEGIC PLAN, 2018-2021, Outcome 2. Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development; Signature solutions: 2. Strengthen effective, inclusive, and accountable governance for peaceful, just, and inclusive societies; 3. Enhance national prevention and recovery capacities for resilient societies; and 6. Strengthen gender equality and empowerment of women and girls).
- UNSDCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1: UNSDCF Outcome 1.2. Somalis, particularly women and youth, benefit from and participate in functional, inclusive, accountable, and transparent democratic systems across all levels of government and governmental institutions.
- SDGS: 5, 10, 16 and 17

To achieve the above-mentioned objectives, the REFS is engaging the relevant line ministries and departments of both Federal and Member State governments, civil society, and think tanks for developing and operationalizing appropriate programmatic interventions, institutional and regulatory mechanisms, technical tools, and executive instruments to effectively translate the political/policy decisions/directions on federalism and reconciliation into demonstrable and functional governance framework(s). The specific areas where the Project provide technical assistance, financial, human resources, and logistical support are set out in the following three outputs:

Output 1: Reconciliation mechanisms established in support of Administrative Arrangements in the Federal context (regional outreach and inclusiveness, boundaries)

Output 2: Federalism is Organized, Consistent and Coherent in all Federal Member States (organization, roles, responsibilities, powers) with the FGS

Output 3: Federal administration is enabled to improve effectiveness and efficiency (operational support, small scale works to support infrastructure, transport, essential equipment)

The Project will also cement effective harmonization with other public administration related programmes, specifically those of partner UN organizations working in the political and service delivery fields, the IMF, AfDB, and World Bank, and other development partners supporting public administration at all levels of the administrative hierarchy

Situation update / Context of the reporting period

Since the last annual reporting period (2020), Somalia has missed the deadline to hold legislative and presidential elections before the expiry of the president's term of office as per the September-17 Agreement between the Federal and member state leaders. The leaders' Agreement scheduled the Federal Parliament and the president elections respectively for December 2020 and February 2021. A political impasse between President Mohamed Abdullahi Farmajo, on the one hand, and Jubbaland and Puntland leaders on the other had contributed to the difficulties of holding elections as planned. Disagreements over the selection of the Gedo and Somaliland parliamentarians have undermined election talks held in Dhusamareb (February 1-6, 2021). This disagreement prompted a constitutional crisis. With the electoral deadline missed, discontented opposition leaders blamed President Farmajo for hindering the intended elections, challenged the incumbent's mandate, and demanded that he steps down. Tensions escalated into an armed confrontation in Mogadishu between supporters of President Farmajo and clan-affiliated opposition leaders when the House of the People unilaterally extended the term of President Farmajo by two years in April 2021. The Upper House challenged the unilateral decision by the House of the People to approve the extension as unconstitutional; the House of the People later annulled this decision. A full-scale conflict was narrowly avoided when the President mandated Prime Minister Mohamed Roble to solve the political stand-off and prepare the way forward towards peaceful and credible elections under the PM's leadership.

In May 2021, the UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS supported the Office of the Prime Minister to convene a successful consultation summit in Mogadishu from 22 to 26 May 2021. The Summit brought together the leaders of the National Consultative Council, chaired by the Prime Minister Roble and attended by the Puntland, Jubbaland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, and South-West Presidents and the Governor of Banadir Region. The National Consultative Council found solutions to the challenges of implementing the September-17 Agreement on holding elections for the federal constitutional bodies of Somalia. The National Consultative Council reached a consensus vis-a-vis the Implementation of the September-17 Agreement on holding elections for the federal constitutional bodies of Somalia.

In a follow-up of the 27th May Communiqué, another milestone was achieved through the National Consultative Council Meeting on Election Agreements Implementation concluded on 30 June in Mogadishu. The NCC was hosted by the Prime Minister and attended by the presidents of the Federal member states and the Governor of Banadir Regional Administration. The two-day meeting was largely successful, yielding some key tangible results.

Somalia is emerging from one of the world's most complex and protracted conflicts. Over the past decade, the peacebuilding and state-building process navigated through significant obstacles, maintaining a cautious positive trajectory. Nonetheless, the continued absence of an agreed Federal Constitution is a structural impediment; the absence of a judicial framework places inevitable and repeated reliance on a series of political settlements to resolve impending disputes. Political developments in 2020 and 2021 jeopardized Somalia's progress towards peace and reconciliation, and the failure to reach a political agreement on the implementation of the electoral process hampered progress on all other issues of national importance, including constitutional review, justice, and security sector reform, the degradation of Al-Shabab, stabilization, institution building, reconciliation, economic and financial reforms, provision of services, Covid-19 response and resource mobilization.

These challenges have undermined the consolidation of a foundation for a future peaceful Somalia as the key contentious issues have been left unresolved. The political crisis resulting from the protracted dispute about elections reached its peak in April 2021, when federal security forces began to split along clan lines. Armed clashes between federal forces and opposition-affiliated forces, which occurred in northern Mogadishu on 25 April, did not escalate into full conflict. While urgent mediation efforts certainly helped diffuse tensions, an inherent community-level resilience, deriving from painful memories of the civil war and a strong reluctance to regress, was readily apparent. This resilience appears to have been vital in suppressing the escalation of violence. Nonetheless, the imminent threat of armed conflict clarified political minds and encouraged an urgent resumption of electoral dialogue, which resulted in the 27 May communiqué. Delivery of national elections in compliance with the agreements communicated on 27 May was important for preserving a peaceful trajectory.

Nevertheless, the progress towards implementing the agreements of 17 September and 27 May 2021, June 2021, and August 2021 on the election has been slow. The election of the Upper House began on 29 July 2021 in all Federal Member States and culminated in the election of all 54 members. With UN REFS Joint Programme support, the National Consultative Council was able to continue presiding over the electoral timetable and preparations for the election of the House of the People, clarifying the selection of electoral delegates, the process of identifying elders responsible for selecting electoral delegates, electoral security, and the procedures for financial administration.

Highlights of the Project during the reporting period

1. With UN REFS Joint Programme support, the National Consultative Council (NCC) was able to break the Federal and member state leaders' political deadlocks by resolving the election-related controversies, reaching an agreement on the methods, procedures, and timetables for holding elections, enabling the successful election of the Upper House, and preventing the country from drifting towards political violence.
2. Countless lives were saved, and massive internal displacement (and the inevitable poverty that comes with it) was avoided through numerous inter and intra- clan conflicts resolved through inclusive reconciliation and mediation efforts.
3. Support to horizontal intergovernmental relations enabled appropriate coordination of government functions. The Directors General Coordination Forum (Federal) has been established and institutionalized; terms of reference and mechanisms for effective coordination have been developed and endorsed. FMS-level Director Generals' Coordination Forums were established in Southwest, Galmudug, and Hirshabelle Federal Member States.
4. UN REFS Joint Programme strengthened the national and regional RPs' institutional and technical capacities to effectively and efficiently discharge their mandates, enabling them to sustain their complementary works to achieve practical reconciliation and federalism in Somalia;
5. Conflict Mapping exercises have been completed in Banadir Regional Administration and Puntland, Jubbaland, and Galmudug Federal Member States;
6. Banadir Regional Reconciliation Plan developed;
7. The MOIFAR oral historiography for peacebuilding in Somalia initiative has registered significant progress;
8. The REFS low-value-grant initiative resulted in a deepened partnership with and the engagement of five Civil Society Organizations in Somalia's reconciliation and federalism processes. Civil Society Initiative was launched, initiating a dialogue on the potential role of civil society, informing and strengthening the social contract in Somalia, showcasing Project's partnership with civil society towards a people-centered and bottom-up approach in community engagement, mobilizing local capacities, delivering demand-driven interventions, and engaging existing and potential donors in the discussion and feedback.
9. The outcome of the Project's lessons learned conferences informs the design and development of future REFS interventions, focusing on an integrated approach towards state-building by creating programmatic synergies between reconciliation, federalization, electoral reforms, and constitutional review process. The Lessons Learnt workshop also noted that the key challenges were inadequate resource allocation, slow implementation of activities, and the political environment. Project focus in strategy and scope should be informed by the partners' diverse contexts and government priorities; supporting thematic capacity building of partner institutions, community leaders, and national leaders is necessary. Robust capacity building of partner institutions in terms of human resources and developing infrastructure for

peace is critical, and the project should also support initiatives for active engagement of civil society in federalism and reconciliation efforts at the federal and FMS levels.

Summary of key achievements during the reporting period

<To be completed by Lead Agency (designated by PUNOs) - 350 words maximum

- The Project contributed to unlocking the political stalemate on the electoral framework by supporting the convening of the Dhusamareeb Dialogue process, including the two ground-breaking National Consultative Council (NCC) sessions in May 2021, reaching an agreement to ensure completion of the indirect elections and state-building priorities; and in June 2021 reaching an agreement on the implementation of 30% quota for women. As a result, 54 Upper House seats have been elected, of which 14 are filled by women, reflecting women's representation in the UH with the number of 26, which is a 2% increase compared to the 2016 election.
- The Project supported the FGS and FMS governments to establish institutional mechanisms for the effective management of intergovernmental relations at the horizontal level by establishing, capacitating, and activating Director Generals' Coordination Forums. The forums enhanced coordination between the DGs across the Ministries, ensured effective delivery of services, and bridged the existing coordination gaps at the FGS and FMSs levels.
- The Project enabled the Independent Commission on Boundaries and Federalism (ICBF) to achieve three inter-state agreements on boundary disputes between Hirshabelle and the Southwest, Puntland and Galmudug, and Galmudug and Hirshabelle, which contributed to the long-standing territorial disputes resolution through negotiated settlements. The Commission also finalized the identification of the national districts.
- At the community level, the Project supported the implementation of the NRF. It supported reconciliation interventions that saved countless lives and resolved inter and intra- clan conflicts through inclusive reconciliation and mediation efforts.
- The Project continued enabling the Somali federal and member state government counterparts to sustain their complementary works to achieve practical reconciliation and federalism in Somalia. The Project strengthened national and regional partners' (MOIFAR, federal; ICBF, federal; OPM, federal; MoCFA, Jubbaland; OOP, South-West; MOIFAR, Galmudug; OOP, Hirshabelle; MOIFAD, Puntland) institutional and technical capacities to discharge their mandates effectively and efficiently.
- REFS-supported interns competently performed the administrative, financial, and clerical functions of the national and regional RP institutions. More importantly, with the help of REFS-supported advisors, Federal and member state government counterparts have planned and implemented reconciliation and federalism engagements and evidence-based reconciliation processes, including but not limited to initiating systematized conflict mapping and regional reconciliation planning exercises. LoA funds were used to cover costs associated with these and the following engagements.
- The Federal MOIFAR completed some considerable undertakings, including outreach, consultative, and training sessions that increased awareness of the mandate and operations of the Ministry, including promoting general knowledge about the National Reconciliation Framework. Improvements have also been registered to strengthen women's, elders', and state and non-state actors' capacity in conflict mitigation, prevention, mediation, and resolution. With the support of REFS, the Federal MOIFAR

assembled a team of national and international Oral History experts and organized a webinar to help participants understand and explore Oral History's potential to resolve the local conflicts successfully. Thus far, newly recruited ethnographers have completed twenty oral history case studies.

- Significant progress has been made towards the formalization of women's role in the national reconciliation efforts; the MOIFAR-Federal helped develop a draft action plan for women's participation in the NRP implementation.
- The UN REFS Joint Programme enabled the Galmudug Office of the President to host the February 2-5 consultative talks in Dhusamareb to break the deadlock and avert costly electoral crises.
- Conflict mapping exercises have been completed in Banadir Regional Administration and Puntland, Jubbaland, and Galmudug Federal Member States. In addition to enabling the establishment of a nationwide conflict database, at least one of these mapping exercises has suggested programmatically worthy recommendations. These recommendations are outlined in the following sections.

Section 2: Progress Report Results Matrix

OUTCOME STATEMENT			
The outcome of this Programme is "an empowered, better managed, more capable, and more accountable Somali federal administration system that supports state-building priorities, consolidates linkages between the FGS and FMS, contributes to the stability of and responds to citizen needs."			
SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT			
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. 2: Somalia have strengthened institutions to deliver universal access to basic services progressively			
Output 1: Reconciliation mechanisms established in support of Administrative Arrangements in the Federal context (regional outreach and inclusiveness, boundaries)			
Output 1.1: National Reconciliation Commission/ Forum established and Reconciliation Plans at FGS and FMS prepared and implemented			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ¹	
		REPORTING PERIOD (2021)	CUMULATIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Processes for inclusive and gender-responsive national reconciliation mechanisms established and operational - National reconciliation framework in place 	1. National reconciliation framework/strategic plan in place by end of 2019. 2. FGS and FMS at least 2 mediation processes for administration towards state building. 3. Provision of support to the establishment of designated bodies and	Yes	Yes
		7	14
		Yes	Yes

¹ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.

	<p>preparation of clear 'Rules of Procedure'</p> <p>4. Support to Legal drafting for National Truth and Reconciliation Communication</p>	No	Yes
	<p>1. Ongoing Institutional capacity development, training and support for necessary research and diagnostics, support to national reconciliation conferences and associated meetings</p> <p>2. Public grievance System processes defined in drafted SOPs</p> <p>3. Legal framework in place to establish National Trust and Reconciliation Commission;</p> <p>4. A public grievance mechanism developed at FGS and FMS level</p> <p>5. Reconciliation plans for FMS in place and at least 2 administrative mediation processes with FGS towards state building.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>1</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>
	<p>1. Grievance process manual/SOPS endorsed and under implementation in three FMS Grievance Units.</p> <p>2. National Trust and Reconciliation Commission mediates at least 4 forums at FGS and FMS.</p> <p>3. National Trust and Reconciliation Commission mediates at least 4 forums at FGS and FMS.</p>		<p>Yes</p> <p>4 Summit level dialogues on Dhusamareb process</p>
<p>UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current APR)</p>			

Output 1.2: Independent Boundaries and Federaation Commission (ICBF) has a unified standardized, appropriate, and collaborative process for the establishment of administrative boundaries and an Appeal Process			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Independent Commission for Boundaries and Federalism (ICBF) leads an inclusive process on boundaries demarcation. - Independent Appeals Process in Place 	1. Draft first report on complete demarcation of FGS and FMS administrative boundaries	Yes	Yes
	2. Developed criteria (SOPs) for formalization of pre-existing states.	Yes	Yes
	3. ICBF state-level representation and structures established.	Yes	Yes
	4. Support to Determination of Mogadishu status as the capital city of Somalia and its status within the federation	Yes	Yes
	1. Boundary demarcation for federal member state is initiated in consultation with FGS and FMS	Yes	Yes
	2. Formalization of states as per criteria endorsed by FGS parliament.	Yes	Yes
	3. Draft proposal for Independent Appeals process agreed	Yes	Yes
	4. Mediation on administrative boundary disputes managed by formalized mechanisms.	Yes	Yes
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current APR)			
Output 1.3: State and Non-State Actors Capacity in Conflict Mitigation and Government-Citizen Engagement strengthened			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State and Non-State/civil society engage on state-building - Citizen Report Card System in place 	1. At least 4 engagement workshops for Non-State actors/ elders, and other community leaders (including women) on state building.	4	18
	2. UNSOM Gender Unit working with UNDP will prepare a joint plan to engage women in SB processes (including women advocacy, women facilitators group development).	Yes	
	1. Annual "Citizen reports" for all Federal Member	No	

	States developed and disseminated through Public Accountability Forums. 2. At least 4 engagement workshops for Non-State actors/ elders, and other community leaders (including women) on state building.	4	11
	1. CSO Networks established and strengthened towards state building agenda. 2. At least 4 engagement workshops for Non-State actors/ elders, and other community leaders (including women) on state building. 3. Annual "Citizen Report Cards" for all Federal Member States developed and disseminated through Public Accountability Forums.	Yes 0 No	Yes 5
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
SUB-OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT			
Output 2: Federalism is organized, consistent and coherent in all Federal Member States (organization, roles, responsibilities, powers)			
Output 2.1: Vertical coherence, consistency and coordination across all levels of Government is achieved			
- Road map for further federalization with roles and responsibilities at different levels of government agreed.	1. Baseline Study on the 'State of Federalism' completed. 2. Technical committee established on federalism and state building agenda. 3. Establishment of Intergovernmental Relations Forum to provide support to the FGS (OPM) and FMS	No Yes Yes	Yes
	1. at least 3 Intergovernmental Relations Forums (FGS	6	9

	and FMS) on federalism conducted. 2. Support provided to Technical Committees and other stakeholders in drafting policy documents on Federal/FMS roles and relations	Yes	Yes
	1. At least 4 Consultations on federalism including guidelines on roles and responsibilities at different levels of government drafted. 2. Guidelines on federalism, including on roles and responsibilities at different levels of government drafted and agreed	5	8
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.2: Public Awareness and CSO Engagement on the Federalism Model Strengthened			
- Communication Strategy Agreed and being Implemented.	1. Preparation of Federal Comms Strategy 2. 6 Regional Conferences held 3. CSOs/women's groups strengthened to engage with the Federalism model.	Yes	9 Yes
Output 3: Federal administration is enabled to operate effectively and efficiently (operational support, small scale works to support infrastructure, transport, essential equipment)			
Output 3.1: Support provided to High Priority Ministry Refurbishments and Re-equipping including IT and MIS.			
- Basic infrastructure and working environment in place for high priority ministries at FGS and FMS	1. Review of FGS-FMS government infrastructure completed 2. Three key infrastructure projects initiated and improved basic physical working	4	7

	environments complete 3. Four key infrastructure projects initiated and improved basic physical working environments complete	4	9
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			

<Insert all outcomes and outputs>

Section 3: Narrative reporting on results

<p>Progress towards outcomes</p> <p><This sub-section summarizes key results obtained for each output of the Project and describes how these results have been contributing to higher level impact/change and to achieving the project outcomes. Do not just list activities, number of workshops or people trained but rather explain the strategic choices you have made to reach the targets of the Project. Maximum 280 words per output for each PUNO.</p> <p>OUTCOME STATEMENT "AN EMPOWERED, BETTER MANAGED, MORE CAPABLE, AND MORE ACCOUNTABLE SOMALI FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM THAT SUPPORTS STATE-BUILDING PRIORITIES, CONSOLIDATES LINKAGES BETWEEN THE FGS AND FMS, CONTRIBUTES TO THE STABILITY OF AND RESPONDS TO CITIZEN NEEDS."</p> <p>OUTPUT 1: RECONCILIATION MECHANISMS ESTABLISHED IN SUPPORT OF ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS IN THE FEDERAL CONTEXT (REGIONAL OUTREACH AND INCLUSIVENESS, BOUNDARIES)</p> <p>Result 1.1 Establishment of and Support to the National Reconciliation Commission/Forum, and Reconciliation Plans at FGS and FMS working through MoIFAR and related FMS bodies</p> <p>National Consultative Forum on Conflict Prevention, Mediation, and Peacebuilding. In Garowe, the Federal Ministry of Interior Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MOIFAR-Federal) held a National Consultative Session on conflict prevention, mediation, and peacebuilding from 24-26 January 2021. This national-level Forum brought together relevant Federal and member state government bodies as well as a wide range of non-state participants. This important session facilitated both FGS and FMS participation, which is critical to the task of bringing about genuine reconciliation in Somalia. It increased awareness of the mandate and operations of the lead Federal Ministry, including promoting general knowledge about the developed National Reconciliation Framework and the National Reconciliation Plan. Increasing the awareness and understanding of the Somali stakeholders, especially the FMS governments, of the mandate and operations of the Federal Ministry would increase FMSs' buy-in and acceptance, which is vital for securing their commitment to support the NRP implementation. Hence this Forum was essential for creating an environment conducive to implementing the National Reconciliation Framework/National Reconciliation Plan. During this national Forum, the MOIFAR-Federal facilitated dialogue and exchanges between Federal and member state stakeholder groups and initiated discussions on critical structures,</p>

synergies, and linkages vital for the success of the national reconciliation efforts. The Federal Ministry prepared an inventory of existing and required FMSs institutional capacities for conflict mediation, prevention, and peacebuilding. This national Forum allowed a wide range of non-state actors' groups to participate.

[The Second NRP Annual Review Improved the Relevance and Ownership of the NRP Document.](#)

With UN REFS Joint Programme support, the Federal Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MOIFAR) organized the second NRP Annual Review Conference from 30-31 October 2021. The work session brought together Federal and Member State government stakeholders, civil society, and MOIFAR partners working in the Somali reconciliation activities. The NRP Implementation progress, relevance of the NRP reconciliation actions and targets, and future opportunities to deliver genuine reconciliation interventions were discussed. Input into the document was sought from all participating stakeholders, improving inclusion and national ownership of the reconciliation plan. Finally, the NRP was refreshed with amended actions and targets, improving the relevance of the NRP and making it a living document that reflects and resonates with the local realities.

[A National Coordination Forum for Reconciliation Established.](#) With UN REFS Joint Programme support, MOIFAR convened a meeting of FMSs line ministries and the Banadir Regional Administration (BRA) on 28 October 2021. The meeting established a National Reconciliation Coordination Forum of MOIFAR, BRA, and the FMS line ministries. ToRs were adopted, and a task force was established to manage the business of the Coordination Forum. The Forum will serve as a platform for coordinating the reconciliation interventions and efforts of the Federal and member state governments and BRA, sharing knowledge, conducting public discussions, working together toward reconciliation, planning, and monitoring and measuring the progress toward implementing the NRP and RRP.

[Oral History Histography for Peacebuilding in Somalia.](#) With support provided by UNDP, MOIFAR launched a pilot project focused on adopting oral histography as a programming strategy for peacebuilding in Somalia. During the reporting period, considerable progress has been made with the following key outputs:

- [Staffing.](#) Twenty young Somali ethnographers and digital storytellers were recruited through a competitive and merit-based process. A core project team of four resource persons—one technical advisor (international) and three Somali experts—are also engaged. The latter group developed training manuals and trained, mentored, and supervised the young recruits.
- [Professional development and capacity-building for the young recruits.](#) Following their recruitment and selections, the young recruits were equipped to function more effectively on their own. The young ethnographers were educated about the historical roots and factors contributing to Somalia's conflict. They were equipped with the necessary skills for conducting, transcribing, and documenting interviews. Finally, a five-day-long [Oral History webinar](#) has further improved the capacity of these recruits. Webinar sessions were presented by a team of national and international subject matter experts who equipped the young ethnographers with fundamental theoretical and practical skills and techniques to use oral history to analyze and understand conflicts and design effective reconciliation strategies in Somalia. The webinar included a hands-on training step-by-step process to design and implement oral history projects for

peacebuilding and conflict resolution. As a result of these capacity-building sessions, the young recruits completed twenty oral history case studies.

- Production of Oral Historiography educational materials. A Resource Kit/Manual was developed applying Somalia context-specific Oral Historiography methods. This resources toolkit provides step-by-step guidance on how the Oral Historiography can and should be utilized to strengthen the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) and National Reconciliation Process (NRP), peacebuilding, and social healing in Somalia.
- Documentation of oral histories and stories. The Oral Histography project has, thus far, produced twenty (20) testimonials/micro-narratives/case studies informing the NRP implementation process and contributing to peacebuilding in Somalia.

Banadir Regional Administration Conflict Mapping Exercise Completed. During the reporting period, the Federal Ministry of Interior (MOIFAR) completed a conflict mapping exercise in the Banadir Regional Administration (BRA), including all 17 districts and three subdistricts of the BRA. The outcome of this exercise was a descriptive mapping of the profile, actors and interests, and dynamics of conflicts in the Banadir region. The outcome of this exercise complements similar endeavors implemented in the Federal Members States last year and during the current reporting period. The conflict mapping data would help inform the Banadar Regional Reconciliation Plan and implement the NRP informing strategies and programming decisions to reduce the risks of conflict(s) and advance the Somali peacebuilding process. Most importantly, the outcome of this exercise will inform the formulation of the Banadir regional reconciliation plan.

Banadir Regional Reconciliation Plan Developed through Inclusive Consultative Process. The project supported the Banadir Regional Administration conflict mapping exercise through which the Federal Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs & Reconciliation examined the wide range of conflict issues affecting the Banadir region. The mapping exercise identified and documented the number and profile of the conflicts active and latent in the 17 districts and three subdistricts of the Banadir Regional Administration. This exercise enabled a sufficient understanding of the nature of the conflict(s) and the challenges faced by the region. The outcome allowed and informed the development of the Banadir Regional Reconciliation Plan. The MOIFAR, with UN REFS Joint Programme technical and financial support, developed a draft regional reconciliation plan for the Banadir Regional Administration. The draft BRRP was developed through an inclusive and consultative process involving a wide range of participants selected from all 17 districts and three subdistricts of the Banadir region. The BRA Regional Reconciliation Plan identifies actions, timelines, and targets for the priority reconciliation interventions at the regional level and in line with the national reconciliation plan. With regional reconciliation plans in place, Somalia reached a pivotal moment in its commitment to delivering genuine social reconciliation.

Televised Discussions of the NRP have Improved Participation and Public Understanding of the NRP. MOIFAR, with UN REFS Joint Program support, organized live discussions of the NRP over national television on 31 August 2021. These discussions involved the MOIFAR Department of Reconciliation and the final and third-year students, lecturers, and professors from 15 Mogadishu-based universities. The televised broadcast was viewed all over the country. The MOIFAR team provided an overview of the NRF and the NRP. These live presentations were followed by a live panel and group discussions about the significance of Somali academia's role in successfully implementing the NRP. These presentations, discussions, and debates, viewed all over the country, have increased public awareness and understanding of the NRF/NRP. The NRP was adjusted to

incorporate valuable insights and inputs generated during these discussions. This discussion has made recommendations that could help the Somali Government deliver its commitment to advancing genuine, comprehensive national reconciliation in Somalia for the Somali people. Participants made the following recommendations :

1. Somali universities and higher education institutions should introduce courses on peacebuilding skills into their curriculum;
2. Lecturers and professors should promote a culture of peace and reconciliation in their classes and campuses;
3. Universities should provide counseling for trauma and PTSD and healing programs for those affected by the conflict;
4. University students should commit to spreading a message of peace and social cohesion across their peers and through social media;
5. MOIFAR and Somali universities should hold annual peacebuilding and reconciliation conferences (for research, exchange, and knowledge sharing).

In Galmudug:

[Discussions Initiated to Introduce a Land Management Act.](#) Land-related issues figure into many violent disputes in the Galmudug state. The land is the object of competition in many potentially overlapping ways: an economic asset, a connection with identity, and political territory. The MOIFAR-GSS is considering developing a land management law as a strategy to resolve the existing land-based conflicts and prevent new land-related issues. In that regard, MOIFAR-GSS initiated a consultative meeting where the Ministry has listened to lawyers and legal professionals regarding the drafting and introducing such a land law. If enacted, the new law will limit land-based conflict and promote the peaceful co-existence of the region's inhabitants. MOIFAR-GSS is planning to involve the entire executive branch in developing the new law. These positive changes are a direct outcome of UN REFS Joint Programme support to the Galmudug Ministry of Interior.

[At least four Inter and Intra Clan Conflicts were resolved through inclusive reconciliation and mediation efforts.](#) These are outlined below.

With UN REFS Joint Programme support, MOIFAR-GSS has successfully mediated and reconciled between the two Sa'ad and Ayr subclans of the Hawiye clan who clashed over grazing rights in the Hanabure settlement (50 KM north of Dhusamareb). MOIFAR-GSS brought an end to the deadly Hananbure Conflict, and the two clans agreed to a ceasefire and scheduled subsequent reconciliation processes.

Similarly, with UN REFS Joint Programme support, MOIFAR-GSS has achieved a reconciliation between Obokar Ulus of the Sa'ad kin group of the Habr Gedir subclan and Saleeban Abdalle subclan of the Dir clan. The two Northeastern Galkayo communities had been devastated by a violent conflict that lasted for more than a decade. Following a week-long peace conference from 23-29 November 2021, the two former enemies have signed a peace agreement in Galkayo and established a joint committee tasked to keep peace and oversee the implementation of the peace agreement.

Reconciliation was also achieved between the Fiqi Omar and Fiqi Mohamed subclans of the Dir clan. The two communities had been engaging in a politically motivated conflict for five years, in which one subclan supported ASWJ and the other the Galmudug State administration. This deadly conflict claimed the lives of 75 people. It has come to an end as a result of a REFS-supported week-long reconciliation conference spearheaded by the MOIFAR-GSS from 29 November to 5 December

2021. A peace agreement was signed between the two communities, and a joint committee was established to keep peace and oversee the implementation of the peace agreement.

Finally, MOIFAR-GSS convened a reconciliation conference from 15-18 August 2021 and resolved the Abudwak territorial conflict between the Reer-dalal and Wagardha Mareehan kin groups. A peace agreement was signed between the parties involved.

[Conflicts in the Galmudug State Mapped](#). During the reporting period, the Galmudug Ministry of Interior completed a conflict mapping exercise that contributed to the nationwide endeavor to stock-take active and latent conflicts in the country at regional and national levels. Data generated through the conflict mapping exercise will be instrumental in developing the Galmudug Regional Reconciliation Plan.

[Galmudug State Reconciliation Plan Developed](#). Based on the conflict mapping exercise results, the Galmudug Ministry of Interior has developed a regional reconciliation plan (RRP) through a consultative and participatory process in 7 districts and surrounding cities. The RRP will guide discussions on peacebuilding and reconciliation endeavors in the state over the next four years.

In Puntland:

[A peaceful settlement is reached between Mohamoud Saleebaan and Ugaar Salaabeen kin groups \(The Iskushuban conflict\)](#). The UN REFS Joint Programme enabled the Puntland Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs, and Reconciliation (MOIFAD) to resolve the Iskushuban conflict. The Iskushuban conflict was between the neighboring Majerteen communities of Osman Mohamoud and Muuse Saleebaan (also known as Ugaar Saleebaan) over new berkeds (reservoirs or water pans) and, by implication, the establishment of new settlements. Often constructed along seasonal creeks and water gullies, berkeds are used for harvesting rainwater. But because of the new and permanent settlements, pastoralists consider the establishment of berkeds a form of land grabbing, hence the clashes. In the case of Iskushuban, the berked establishment project took place in a small valley known as Kurtumo in the Iskushuban district of the Bari region. This communal conflict resulted in six fatalities and twelve injuries. Both the Osman Mohamoud and the Ugaar/Muuse Saleebaan each lost three men. Of the injured, two are from the Ugaar/Muuse Saleebaan and ten from the Osman Mohamoud. The latter also raided a lorry belonging to the Muuse Saleebaan and seized its shipments. A peaceful settlement of the conflict was reached, and reparation to all the above was negotiated during the current reporting period. Additional measures and penalties were introduced to prevent the continuation of this specific conflict and enforce compliance. The UN REFS Joint Programme supported MOIFAD to play a leading role in the successful resolution of this conflict.

[Sanaag and Bari regions' conflict mapping exercise was completed](#). Using the LoA funds, the Puntland Ministry of Interior (MOIFAD) has completed a conflict mapping exercise in the Sanaag and Bari regions. This exercise profiled conflicts active or latent in the Bari and Sanaag regions. The conflict mapping data informs Puntland MOIFAD and ultimately Federal MOIFAR about the number of conflicts in these two regions and their nature, such as different types of conflicts, root causes, drivers, trends, main actors, perpetrators, victims, and so on. This will serve as input both into the Puntland Regional Reconciliation Planning and the NRP implementation process.

This conflict mapping exercise revealed that land-based conflicts are the most pervasive triggers leading to many violent disputes in the Puntland State of Somalia. Unregulated and

without adequate legal and administrative protection, land has proved an object for competition between communities, subclans, and clan families for several inter-connected and overlapping political, economic, and identity reasons. Almost all conflicts profiled in the Puntland conflict mapping report combine political (territorial expansion), economic (resource-based competition), and identity elements as underlying drivers of conflict. Weak governance has been identified as a primary factor contributing to the frequent conflicts in the Bari and Sanaag regions. Findings of this mapping exercise likewise show that most of the land-related issues in the Bari and Sanaag grow directly out of the lack of adequate legal and administrative regulations. It was also noted that the absence of effective police and security forces operating in proximate rural geographies encourages the clans and communities to revenge kill when one of their own has been killed or assaulted or when a promised payment of blood money was defaulted on. Defaulting on the payment of blood money is one of the most important motivators of revenge killings. Lack or inadequate peacebuilding and conflict resolution capacity and an abundance of firearms amid a culture of impunity spanning many decades contribute to sustaining violent conflicts in the Bari and Sanaag regions.

While the Puntland MOIFAD acknowledges that many conflicts, especially those involving border disputes between the Puntland and Somaliland administrations, have no easy solutions, the Ministry nevertheless suggests some programmatically worthy recommendations. The following recommendations hold the potential for mitigating hostilities and disputes over the contested territories and natural resources among clans and communities:

- Introduce and enforce land ownership and registration law to address land-related issues; introduce effective measures to control gun ownership and the use of privately-owned technical arms and light weapons. Improve the reach, access, and quality of the judicial and security services. Establish police presence in all regions, districts, and villages to provide quality community policing and law enforcement services. Outlaw the revenge killings, remove the clan protection of revenge killers, and prescribe harsh and collective punishment to aid or enable revenge killings.
- Finalize/initiate the formation of local/district councils inclusive of all clans and communities, build their conflict resolution capacity, and support their role in resolving conflicts at the local levels. Invest in capacity-building programs for the traditional leaders to empower them to mitigate, mediate, and resolve conflicts professionally. Support traditional leaders to engage in campaigns and peace tours to raise public awareness of the effects of conflict.
- Support the MOIFAD role in peacebuilding and conflict resolution, including the ministerial capacity to monitor, map, analyze, report, and resolve conflicts. This could include providing technical and financial resources to support the Ministry to partner and collaborate with CSOs, women and youth groups, local and traditional institutions, including district and village councils, religious leaders, clan leaders, grassroots, peacebuilders, and political actors.

[The Second Round of Conflict Mapping Exercise was Completed in the Nugal, Sool, Mudug, and Cayn regions.](#) The first phase of Conflict mapping data collection was conducted in the Bari and Sanaag. The UN REFS Joint Programme provided additional funds that enabled the Puntland MOIFAD to conduct a second round of conflict mapping exercises in the Nugal, Sool,

Cayn, and Mudug regions. MOIFAD completed this exercise in December 2021 and will use the consolidated data generated through the two conflict mapping exercises to develop an initial draft of the Puntland Reconciliation Plan (PRP).

In Hirshabelle:

[Adale Conflict Resolved](#). With REFS support, conflict reconciliation has been achieved between the Eli Omar and Abdalla Arone communities of the Abgal subclan of the Hawiye clan. The Eli Omar and Abdalla communities in and around the Adale district had been devastated by sporadic but protracted conflicts over land and land-based resources. Besides the lives lost, these clashes isolated and impoverished both communities by preventing movements of goods and people from and to Mogadishu. Supported by the REFS project, the President of Hirshabelle State, Mr. Ali Gudlawe hosted a reconciliation conference from 11-14 November 2021, ending the hostility between the two communities involved. Upon the end of the conference, the Eli Omar and Abdalla communities signed a peace agreement, resulting in the cessation of hostility, restoration of peace, and free movement of goods and people.

[Defow mediation conference](#). The REFS-seconded advisors at the Hirshabelle Office of the President (OOP) supported successful mediation processes organized in Defow (Beletweine) by IOM and UNSOM between the Jijele subclan of the Hawiye clan and the Faqi Muhumed subclan of the Dir clan. Following this, in March 2021, with UNDP REFS support, the Hirshabelle OOP conducted a monitoring mission to assess the situation and reinforce a peaceful co-existence of the two subclans.

[Hirshabelle Conflict Mapping Report Validated](#). Based on the results of a conflict mapping exercise conducted in 2017 by the Berghof Foundation in the six Hirshabelle districts of Adale, Warsheekh, Jowhar, Beletwayne, Buleburte, and Mataban, the Hirshabelle Office of the President has, through a consultative and participatory process in 6 districts and their surrounding cities, concluded the validation of the conflict mapping data (Hirshabelle). The validated data will inform the development of the regional reconciliation plan scheduled for 2022. The REFS project has supported the validation process.

Result 1.2 Institutional Support and Technical Assistance to the Independent Commission for Boundaries and Federalism (ICBF)

During the reporting period, technical support was provided to assist the ICBF in implementing its overall strategy, preparing detailed work plans, establishing standardized approaches to boundary demarcation. Commission's highlights during this period include the development of a five-year strategic plan; stakeholder engagement and consultation meeting (October 3, 2021), and field missions to the following five Federal Member States: Hirshabelle (October 2021), Jubbaland (21-27 October 2021), Southwest (13-17 November 2021), Galmudug State (November 2021), and Puntland (14 December 2021).

On the demarcation of boundaries, the ICBF has engaged in a series of meetings to review, compare, cross-check and validate the data collected concerning the Galmudug and Hirshabelle FMS boundaries. The ICBF visited both FMSs to reconcile the existing discrepancies. As a result, the ICBF has concluded the demarcation and recognition of the Galmudug and Hirshabelle FMS boundaries.

The ICBF also engaged in talks with the Galmudug and Puntland regional leaders vis-à-vis the boundary demarcation between the two Federal member states. Both Galmudug and Puntland states' leaders have expressed their readiness and Agreement regarding the delimitation of the two-state boundaries.

Most importantly, the IBFC identified and established the numbers and names of the country's national districts. Leaders of all five FMSs unanimously agreed to IBFC's invitation to a national district validation conference. Then each FMS will be engaged with a thorough discussion of the criteria on which the IBFC used to establish the final list of the national districts, addressed where a given FMS has concerns/objections regarding the identified list of districts or the criteria used, and a final agreement will be reached with all the FMSs.

Result 1.3 Strengthen State and Non-State Actors Capacity and Government-Citizen Engagement to support State Legitimacy

[National Conference: Strengthening the Role of Traditional Elders in the Implementation of the NRP.](#) In the Banadir region, the Federal MOIFAR organized a two-day training seminar that educated traditional elders in conflict management and local conflict reconciliation. Participants were made familiar with the NRF and the NRP documents. During this elders' capacity-building seminar, the traditional leaders' roles in implementing the NRP were defined and communicated, and their awareness of and potential to reduce conflicts and enhance social cohesion was improved. Post-seminar assessments showed an increased commitment by traditional leaders to the success of the national reconciliation strategies. UNDP REFS provided the technical support (e.g., UNDP-seconded advisors had planned, organized, and facilitated the capacity-building conference), and Finnish Church Aid (FCA) supported the MOIFAR with event expenses.

[National Conference: Strengthening Women Leaders' role in Implementation of NRP.](#) During this reporting period, the Federal MOIFAR organized women leaders' seminars that strengthened their awareness of the NRF and the NRP and improved their conflict mitigation, prevention, mediation, and resolution capacity. Besides, significant progress has been made towards formalizing women's role in the national reconciliation efforts by developing a draft Action Plan for women's participation in the NRP implementation. UNDP REFS provided technical support (UNDP-seconded advisors had planned, organized, and facilitated the capacity-building conference), and the Nordic International Support Foundation (NIS) supported the MOIFAR with event expenses.

[Civic awareness campaign to reinforce peaceful local council elections.](#) In a run-up to the planned local government elections in three districts in Puntland, MOIFAD, with UN REFS Joint Programme support, conducted a comprehensive civic awareness campaign on the effects of conflict and the importance of peaceful co-existence among the communities.

[Strengthened Peacebuilding Capacities of Traditional Elders in the Jubbland and the Puntland States:](#) With the UN REFS Joint Programme's support, the Jubbaland MOIFR invested in capacity-building programs by organizing a workshop on peacemaking and conflict management skills (25-27 September 2021) for sixty (60) traditional leaders to empower them to mitigate, mediate, and resolve conflicts professionally. Following this, MOIFR established formal cooperative relations with the trained peacebuilding stakeholders. Feedback from

training participants indicates that the MOIFR capacity-building program proved critical to improving elders' reconciliatory efforts.

In the Puntland state, the elders' peacebuilding skills training event was a direct and necessary response to a collapse of reconciliation conference held for two warring subclans in July, August, and September 2021. The two Harti subclan communities of Hassan Ugaas (Dhulbahante) and Isse Mohamoud/Mohamed Ugaar (Majeerteen) clashed over the construction of a berked and building by the Hassan Ugaas kin group in the shared grazing lands of Saaxo-magaag and Sanjebiye of the Boocame district in the Sool region. In total, seven people were killed, and twenty-six were wounded. Movements stopped between the communities, Hassan Ugaas business owners operating in the Nugaal region closed their shops and fled from Garowe. Similarly, Mohamed Ugaar-owned businesses in the Sool region were closed, and business owners and most of the other Mohamed Ugaar (Isse Mohamoud) communities in the Sool region fled to Garowe. The Puntland government ordered the deployment of military forces to stop the fight and create a barrier of armed forces between the warring communities and advised the Ministry to initiate a reconciliation process. MOIFAD collaborated with the PDRC to de-escalate the conflict and stop the fight until a reconciliation process was launched. The PDRC, using funds provided by Inteerpeace, engaged a committee of elders to persuade the parties in the conflict to a ceasefire and participate in a mediation process. Each conflict party nominated 25 elders to represent them in the mediation process. MOIFAD and PDRC collaborated to bring all 50 elders appointed by the two warring communities in Garowe to secure their commitment to a reconciliation process.

On 13 September 2021, all 50 elders agreed to be mediated and keep their respective communities from fighting before the launch of the reconciliation process scheduled for 23 October 2021. MOIFAD established a 12-member peacemaking committee from Omar Mohamoud (Majeerteen) and Bah-hararsame (Dhulbahante) in preparation for the reconciliation process. The committee visited the conflict area, assessed the damage, held separate talks with each conflict community, and examined existing agreements previously reached between the two warring communities. Finally, MOIFAD, with the support of the UNDP/REFS, launched a reconciliation process in Garowe that was extended to 11 days. MOIFAD tasked the 12-member committee to lead the mediation process because both parties to the conflict reposed their confidence in all 12 committee members owing to their experience and successful track record in reconciling between their own respective communities. Unfortunately, the two communities could not reach a settlement of the conflict in part because of deep-seated antagonism toward each other, perceived neutrality of the Garowe city as a level playing field for conflict resolution by the Dhulbahante party to the conflict, and apprehension of being seen as weaker.

With the reconciliation talks going nowhere and conference costs growing every day, MOIFAD stressed the urgency of breaking the deadlock. In this mutually hardening situation, members of the peacemaking committee suggested the provision of religious sermons on the consequences of conflict and bloodshed for one week. And then to organize another reconciliation conference in the district where the conflict started or in any other neutral place where both parties can consider a level playing field for themselves.

In line with these recommendations, MOIFAD called off the reconciliation conference and organized a peacebuilding seminar to raise awareness of these elders, build their trust, motivate them, and train them to appreciate peace and change their behaviors, attitude, and

stances on the conflict. At the request of MOIFAD and the peacemaking committee, all 50 clan elders agreed to attend and did attend the seminar.

This training workshop, which lasted for 13 days, did not prepare the participating elders as mediators and peacemaking envoys – that was not one of the objectives, nor was it appropriate considering the context in which this event was organized. Because they were at active war with each other and the reconciliation conference that preceded the workshop did not lead to a dispute settlement, if these antagonist elders were sent back to their communities, the bloodshed would have immediately resumed. This seminar thus prevented the instant reignite of the conflict and bought sufficient time for the participating elders to cool off. More importantly, it allowed the elders of the two hostile groups to socialize, interact, and converse, improving the social cohesion of the opposing and divided groups. The religious sermons on the adverse consequences of conflict and bloodshed in this world and the next and the informal training sessions and talks on the value of peace, self-restraint, and constructive dialogue helped improve their understanding and appreciation of the merits of peaceful coexistence and of the urgency of promoting a culture of peace. This training seminar has laid a good groundwork for reconciliation and peaceful settlement between the participated groups. This training seminar has laid a good groundwork for reconciliation and peaceful settlement between the groups.

OUTPUT 2: FEDERALISM IS ORGANIZED, CONSISTENT AND COHERENT IN ALL FEDERAL MEMBER STATES (ORGANIZATION, ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES, POWERS)

Result 2.1 Vertical coherence, consistency and coordination across all levels of Government is achieved

[National Consultative Council Meeting on Election Agreements Implementation \(29-30 June 2021\).](#)

The UN REFS Joint Programme supported the convening of the National Consultative Meeting on the Implementation of the 27th May Communiqué. The Prime Minister invited the Presidents of the Federal Member States and the Governor of Banadir Regional Administration, resulting in the following key outcomes:

- The NCC finalized and communicated the election schedule with a complete calendar for the different processes.
- There has been considerable progress on the women's quota after a meeting between representatives from the women leadership with the Minister of Women & Human rights and the NCC. The application fee was halved for women to encourage their active participation and reduce the financial burden.
- Nomination of Gedo reconciliation committee members comprising representatives from all the Federal member states except Jubaland. The committee was to commence its works shortly to ensure readiness for the election process.
- The NCC, led by the PM, had an informal dinner with a section of the Council of Presidential Candidates (CPC) as part of their commitments to continuous confidence building of all stakeholders in the election process.
- Some of the issues that have been discussed include:
 - Finalization of the nomination of the National Election Security Committee (NESC).
 - Deliberation and Agreement on key election integrity issues.
 - Engagement with the international partners on the electoral process, emerging issues, bottlenecks, election financing, and other topical issues.

- Consultations on reconciliations and other enabling factors for conduct of elections.
- Review and endorsement of the election budget and election financing mechanism (in principle, single treasury account agreed- budget to be finalized with input from FIET).
- After thorough discussions in the NCC, the Technical Elections Implementation Team (TEST) agreed on the Technical Elections Implementation Team to include one representative from each FMS. At the same time, OPM Senior Advisers (The Chief Elections Coordinator, the lead fundraising and operations, the election legal advisor, the election security adviser, the reconciliation adviser, and the Gender Adviser) were assigned to advise the prime minister on all OPM related interventions. However, the TEST was expanded and elevated to support the NCC under the leadership of the PM.
- The PM made concerted efforts to ensure the realization of a 30% quota for women and the overall inclusion and participation of civil society in the election process.

[The National Consultative Council \(NCC\) decision on 27 May 2021.](#) Under intense internal and external pressure, the House of the People of the Federal Parliament reversed the Special Law to expand the president's term, and President Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed "Farmajo" empowered the Prime Minister to lead the Federal Government's involvement in the electoral process – including security arrangements and negotiations with the Federal Member States. Those measures greatly eased tensions and de-escalated the situation. Against this backdrop, the NCC was convened from 22-26 May in Mogadishu with the Presidents of all FMSs and the Governor of Banadir Region. Prime Minister Mohamed Hussein Roble chaired the Summit. The National Consultative Council discussed at length how to find solutions on holding elections for the Federal Parliament and related contentious political issues. The leaders agreed to organize the indirect election within 60 days after signing the Agreement, highlighting 8-point agenda on the following critical issues:

1. Procedure for resolving the dispute on electoral management committees -
2. Resolving the dispute on the electoral management committee for Somaliland
3. Mechanism for resolving the dispute on the conduct of elections in Gedo Region
4. Election Security Protocol
5. Implementation of the 30% women quota
6. Timetable for Conducting the Election
7. Maintaining Regular Cooperation of the National Consultative Council
8. Roadmap for the completion of the state-building process of Somalia

In addition to the above-mentioned electoral principles, the Council agreed to implement the roadmap for crucial state-building mid to long term priorities in Somalia based on the federal system with the following seven-point agenda: 1) Completion of the Federal Constitution; 2) Completion of the process of building the army and strengthening the security of the country; 3) The Issue of Somaliland; 4) Status of the Capital of Somalia; 5) Reconciliation of the Somali Community; 6) Donor funds and debt relief; 7) Implementation of the one person one vote election.

[Consultative Workshop on Establishing the Director Generals Coordination Forum Resulted in the Adoption of a Roadmap on Improving Inter-Government Relations \(IGR\) at Horizontal Level.](#) A consultative workshop on Developing Institutional Mechanism for the Effective Coordination and Management of Inter-Governmental Relations at FGS Level was held on 22 June in Mogadishu. The workshop was attended by the DGs of 27 FGS Ministries, including high-level representation from the Office of President and Office of Prime Minister. As a result

of the workshop, a Directors General Coordination Forum was established, and the following recommendations were made informing the future roadmap of improved IGR at the FGS level:

- Establish mechanisms and protocols for effective communication at all levels and promote horizontal and vertical communication.
- Promote and work on the principles of cooperative governance and consensus-building.
- Enhance cooperation and dialogue between the DGs in FGS institutions.
- Share knowledge, make presentations, and conduct public discussions.
- Enhance mutual relationships and build trust through joint planning where appropriate.
- Develop a system that will ensure concerted efforts in developing and implementing programs to achieve maximum effect.
- Collaboration, timely planning and thorough implementation of programs.
- Develop coordination matrix - each ministry to share planned activity for broader collaborative governance.
- Develop procedures for the DGs to share and exchange information and identify best practice policies and programs.
- Coordinate research information; empower the Federal Institutions through fact-based information sharing.
- The Office of the Prime Minister would be responsible for the coordination, convening, facilitation, secretariat, and general functions to support the Forum. The OPM Permanent Secretary would chair the DGs Forum.

[DGs Cooperation Forum was Established and Institutionalized, leading to Improved Collaboration between the Government Institutions.](#)

On 23 October 2021, the Office of the Prime Minister convened the forums that brought together all Director Generals of the Federal line Ministries and agencies, which culminated in the formal establishment of the Director-General Coordination Forum to help create mechanisms for facilitating discussions for collaboration and teamwork on shared matters and help resolve inter-ministerial inconsistencies and potential disagreements by the Directors General. The Directors General Coordination Forum was chaired by the Permanent Secretary, OPM, Dr. Mohamed Ibrahim with following rounds of exchanges and presentations:

- Presentation by the Ministry of Petroleum on Minerals Progress and Challenges (Petroleum and Mining Sector);
- Presentation on the Trade Information Portal (Somali Ministry of Commerce);
- Update on the Constitutional Review process (Ministry of Constitutional Affairs); and
- Presentation on the Duties and Rights of Directors of the Civil Service Commission.

Upon the end of the session:

- Director-General of Ministry of Commerce urged other government institutions to use Somali Trade Information Portal (stip.gov.so) for import and export companies.
- The Chairman of the National Civil Service Commission instructed the DGs to comply with the inspections of civil servants in government institutions by Duties and Rights of Directors of the Civil Service Commission.
- OPM urged participants to continue serving the people to achieve the desired government objectives despite the country's ongoing election process.

The establishment and institutionalization of the Directors General Coordination Forum strengthened the collaboration between the government institutions and provided a platform to address gaps, overlaps, and duplications in the implementation of programs and the development of policies.

[A DGs Retreat Provided an Opportunity to Review 2021 Progress and Achievements.](#) In December 2021, DGs Coordination Forum Retreat as the year-end workshop was held in Baidoa to:

- Review the performance of the government in 2021, progress made, and the key challenges faced;
- Set 2022 achievable milestones and performance targets for the overall government programs and priorities in line with the NDP-9 and the Mutual Accountability Framework;
- Strengthen the DGs leadership roles and accountabilities;
- Strengthen government coordination and collaborations among and across the FGS as well as between FGS and FMS Ministries, Departments, and Agencies;
- Ensure the continuity of the government service deliveries during the political transition period.

The retreat was held over three days. Each day covered specific set agendas delivered through group works, plenary sessions, panel discussions, and thematic plenaries on horizontal, vertical, and sectorial dimensions of IGR: inter-ministerial experience sharing. Each session was led by a facilitator or presenter(s) and rapporteur(s). The workshop was co-chaired by both the PS and SWS Chief of Staff. Also present at the retreat were Chiefs of Staff from Galmudug and Hirshabelle, which helped them understand the IGR concept and replicate the DGs Forum at the FMSs level. A communique was issued at the end of the retreat. During the visit to Baidoa, the DGs had an opportunity to meet informally with both Presidents of Southwest and Galmudug. Finally, on the last day of the retreat, a cordial invitation was extended to all the DGs by the SWS President, H.E Abdiaziz Laftagaren, who applauded the efforts of the OPM and encouraged as next step the same DGs forum to be established at SWS.

[Good Groundwork for Developing a National Communication Strategy has been Laid through MOIFAR-Facilitated Vertical Intergovernmental Discussions on Somalia's Federal Modus Operandi.](#)

Embraced by the Somali stakeholders only nine years ago, federalism and the related structural changes it introduced to the embryonic system are new to Somali state-building politics. The process of federating Somalia has faced intractable problems. Conflicting views and objectives vis-à-vis the federal model that Somalia should adopt and issues such as the control and distribution of legislative and fiscal powers between the Federal and member states have hindered the creation of a stable and practical federal political system in Somalia. On the other hand, there exists no publicly available information on the wide range of controversies affecting this fundamental state-building process, the specific underlying regional motivations, the political minefields, and the opportunities and pathways to political reconciliation. It is unclear where each of the five FMSs and Mogadishu stands on these contentious matters. It has not been sufficiently documented how the public expectations and understanding of Somalia's federal system can be compared between various FMSs through a comprehensive national communication strategy informing the Somali public and policymakers and actors involved in the state-building process. To address this information gap, with UN REFS Joint Programme support, the Federal Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs & Reconciliation organized two days of consultative dialogue involving sixty (60) participants from

across the Federal line ministries, Banadir Regional Administration, four of the existing five Federal Member States, and the Somali civil society.

The two-day gathering facilitated informed discussions on the Somali federal setup, its challenges and opportunities, the constitutionally-assigned roles and powers of the Federal and member state governments, and the weaknesses and strengths of the current Somali federal structure. Particular emphasis has been placed on understanding and establishing participants' perceptions and preferences vis-à-vis such contentious federation and decentralization provisions as the control and distribution of legislative and fiscal powers, etc. Participants' responses, recommendations, arguments, and presentations are transcribed and documented. Findings provide excellent input into the development of an intended national communication strategy. Still, more importantly, this information can be used to design a strategy to deal with conflicts over the politics of federalization.

[Gender Justice in the Electoral Process Promoted through Public Debates on Inclusive Federalism.](#)

One of the most intractable problems facing Somali post-transition state-building is ensuring inclusive and representative federalism and ensuring both Somali women and men have the means and opportunities to build the Somalia they want to see. As the federal entity mandated to lead the Somali federalism and reconciliation process, MOIFAR has an important responsibility to ensure inclusive political dialogue, federalism, reconciliation, and development processes. Besides the procedural, institutional, and legal requirements, this requires informing the Somali people and encouraging them to participate actively and contribute to the ongoing state-building project by involving them in decision-making. Public debate emerges as a powerful tool in this process. The adoption of the electoral timetables and the NCC's call for compliance with the 30 percent quota for women's representation created for MOIFAR suitable conditions to promote an understanding of the importance of an inclusive electoral process and enhance the participation of women as voters and candidates. Hence with UN REFS Joint Programme support, MOIFAR organized sessions (6-7 December 2021) whereby women groups, politicians, academics, civil society leaders, prominent Somalis, and elected senators discussed the Somali federalism process and demonstrated that women's political participation is integral to ensuring sustained peace and democratic development. The panelists called for ensuring that the 30 percent women's quota must be met and ensuring a timely, credible, inclusive, and transparent electoral process.

[State-level DG Forums Established in Hirshabelle, Galmudug, and Southwest Federal Member States.](#)

To strengthen the horizontal integration of and cooperation between the line ministries at the federal member state levels, the Project has supported DGs' Forums in the Hirshabelle (December 2021), Galmudug (October 2021), and Southwest (May and November 2021) states. These DG Forums will serve as a platform for policy dialogue, policy development, information sharing, knowledge sharing, and exchanges, enhancing intergovernmental relations and contributing to achieving functioning Somali federalism.

[Inter-ministerial Working Sessions in Puntland \(January 2021\), Hirshabelle \(June 2021\), Jubbaland \(June 2021\), and South-West \(May 2021\) FMSs.](#)

In Puntland, the Ministry of Interior Federal Affairs and Democratization (MOIFAD) facilitated inter-ministerial working sessions focused on functional assignments between the FGS and Puntland government institutions. As a result of this endeavor, the Puntland MOIFAD produced a Functional Assignment Matrix defining ministerial mandate and functions between the Federal Government and the Puntland State of Somalia.

Similar undertakings have been implemented in the Hirshabelle, Jubbaland, and South-West Federal member states. Like Puntland, these federal member states produced Functional Assignment Matrices showing allocation of responsibilities between Federal, FMS, and local governments. The knowledge and inputs generated through the Matrix would be consolidated in one report to reflect the holistic perspective of all regional governments informing policy discussions on federalism focusing on the questions of power-sharing between the Federal and member states.

Result 2.2: Increased Public Awareness and CSO Engagement

[Jubbaland and Hirshabelle States Enhanced their Citizens' Understanding of Federalism through a series of REFS-Supported Awareness-Raising and Public Education Programs.](#) Somalia was only declared a federal democratic republic system nine years ago by the current Provisional Constitution adopted in August 2012. Federalism and the structural changes it introduced are thus new to the Somali people—including Somali elites and the general public. The lack of understanding hindered a national direction and consensus vis-à-vis the model of federalism suitable for Somalia and the distribution of powers and resources between the two tiers of government. While nine years of discussions and negotiations have equipped political leaders with some level of understanding of the theories and practices of federalism, public awareness of the concept remains deficient, preventing the creation of a stable and practical federal political system in Somalia. Raising awareness among the general public to facilitate a basic knowledge and understanding of the new Somali federal setup, its opportunities, and the roles and powers of the Federal and member state governments are essential.

Against this, several of the current REFS counterparts flagged the education of Somali citizens as an urgent issue. Towards this end, and with UNDP REFS support, the Jubbaland MOIFR and the Hirshabelle Office of the President launched the first of a series of awareness-raising and public education programs to enlighten their citizens on the mechanics of federalism and federal states, including the Somali progress and challenges of federalism.

In the Jubbaland state, in May and November 2021 in Kismayo, MOIFR conducted three two-day seminars, one for the Jubbaland media organizations, another for the Jubbaland civil society organizations, and a third program for the Jubbaland civil servants. Each group of participants was informed about the concept of federalism, the Somali federal setup (including weaknesses and strengths of the current Somali federal structure), and the roles and powers of each level of government. Moreover, participants were informed about current state-building discussions, including the Somali federalism and state-building tensions. MOIFR Jubbaland developed and delivered a training curriculum and materials tailored to the profile and mandate of each group of participants. In the Hirshabelle state, discussions about the same were conducted in Jawhar (19-21 December 2021) and Beletweyne (27-29 December 2021).

These awareness-raising and public education campaigns have the impact of strengthening state-building and federalism efforts through enhanced understanding of federal systems in general and, specifically, opportunities and tensions of the Somali federalism process.

[CSOs Engagement has been Increased viz. by the Launch of the REFS Somali Civil Society Partnership Initiative on Strengthening the Social Contract of Somalia.](#)

Engaging civil society and mobilizing local capacities is necessary to strengthen the social

contract and design and deliver effective demand-driven REFS interventions that better correspond to local needs and realities. When it comes to peacebuilding and reconciliation, local civil society actors are critical in promoting confidence and trust, encouraging cooperation, creating incentives for collective action, and ensuring that efforts are adapted to local and national contexts. The UN Joint Programme on REFS has, in this regard, taken significant steps towards deepened partnership with Civil Society Organizations in Somalia's reconciliation and federalism processes to expand its efforts to promote sustained peace and genuine reconciliation. During the reporting period, the UN REFS Joint Programme launched the CSOs peace initiative on strengthening the social contract and legitimacy.

The launching event was organized on 6 May 2021 and attended by 60 participants, including donors, FGS representatives, FMSs representatives, and civil society representatives. The purpose was to promote the UNDP people-centered and bottom-up approach in community engagement. Selected CSOs presented their goals, areas of operation, nature of activities, and expected results based on the following thematic presentations:

- Future History: Documenting oral history for peacebuilding in Somalia: The concept, process, and lessons (all FMSes including Banaadir region) –
- Research: Mapping study of women peacebuilding actors in Somalia (all FMSes including Banaadir region) - Creative Alternatives Now (CAN)
- Civic Education: Civic engagement and public outreach campaigns on reconciliation and federalization in Somalia – Hirshabelle; Institute of Federalism and Security Analysis (IFSA)
- Civic Engagement: Enhancing civil society's engagement in peacebuilding, state-building and reconciliation processes – Puntland; African Network for Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect – Somalia Chapter (ANPPCAN-SOM), Puntland
- Advocacy: Enhancing youth engagement through cultural activities - South West State - Somali Youth Vision (SYV), South West State of Somalia

[Puntland-Based CSOs Turned into Effective Advocates for Peace and Reconciliation](#)

With UN REFS Joint Programme support, ANPPCAN-SOM conducted (in Jul 2021) a workshop on advocacy strategy, networking, joint visioning, peacebuilding, state-building, and federalism skills engaging 30 Puntland-based CSOs. Other participants represented the Puntland Ministry of Interior Federal Affairs & Democratization, women professionals, and Puntland media companies. The aim was to mobilize civil society's potential as powerful agents for positive change in their community by building their capacity, amplifying their voices, and coordinating their efforts.

The training program improved the participating CSOs' knowledge of peacebuilding, state-building, and federalism, equipping them with concepts and skills to mediate and resolve conflicts at the local level and contribute to the ongoing state-building and federalism efforts. It helped them develop practical policy advocacy skills to advocate for human rights, peacebuilding, and reconciliation. The training program helped the participating CSOs develop a shared vision, form and maintain an advocacy network, and commit to serving as effective agents for change and effective advocates for peacebuilding and reconciliation.

As a result of participating in this capacity-building program, the CSOs issued a communique urging the government to collaborate with Civil Society Organizations to establish a peaceful

environment in all the regions of Puntland. They called on the government to take immediate steps to address the violence in the Nugal region and strengthen the rule of law institutions to address the existing instability and violence in the hot spot location. The communique urged Civil Society Organizations to scale up their effort in commencing an all-inclusive reconciliation process.

[Puntland Civil Society Peace Panel Established and Institutionalized](#)

In the wake of the collapse of Somalia's central government in 1991, civil society organizations (CSOs) stepped in to fill the vacuum, delivering humanitarian interventions and providing basic social services and socio-economic opportunities for the war-devastated Somali society. Since then, Somali CSOs have remained a lifeline to the poorest and most vulnerable sectors of the population and played a crucial role in enhancing the national capacity and delivering humanitarian and development projects and programmes. Nevertheless, Somali civil society lacks meaningful engagement in the ongoing peacebuilding processes.

With UN REFS Joint Programme support, ANPPCAN-SOM supported establishing and institutionalizing an eleven-member CSOs Peace Panel to improve CSOs' engagement and influence in the local peacebuilding and state-building dialogue. ANPPCAN-SOM convened a round table meeting with the Puntland Non-State Actors' Association (PUNSAA) staff and selected 11 CSOs from among PUNSAA's 99 member-CSOs to form the Puntland CSOs Peace Panel of 11 members (six males and five females). PUNSAA provided office space for the new CSOs Peace Panel, and ANPPCAN-SOM provided basic office furniture (2 office tables and 11 chairs). The ANPPCAN-SOM program team is providing monthly technical support to build the capacity of the CSO peace panel on peacebuilding, state-building, and reconciliation processes in Puntland.

The CSOs Peace Panel will play a key role in creating space for CSOs to engage with and contribute their advice, policy recommendations, and policy options to the peacebuilding and state-building processes.

[Social Cohesion Promoted Using Sport and Cultural Activities](#)

Somali society is divided along clan and subclan lines, and the Puntland population is not an exception. Like any community with weak social cohesion, social conflicts (inter-clan and intra-clan) in the Puntland state are frequent, violent, and destructive. Puntland also hosts a large population of refugees, returnees, and IDPs, further dividing the Puntland population along ethnic and economic lines. Estimates put youth to be 72 percent of the Somali (and Puntland) population, implying that most of the victims of violence and inequality are youth. By the same token, young people make up the majority of perpetrators of violence - they are the army by which peace is often challenged and human rights abused. Youth making up the majority of this divided society is the largest socially incohesive group of the population, making involvement of young people critical to strengthening social cohesion. Sport and cultural activities emerge as essential tools in this regard.

Sport can strengthen social cohesion and enable youth groups in divided communities to develop relationships and interactions across clan and economic lines. Sports provide young people with opportunities for social interaction to develop the skills and attitudes necessary for strong social cohesion. It is likewise widely acknowledged that social interaction through

cultural activities, including but not limited to art forms such as music, poetry, and participatory theatre, helps neutralize and address the perceived differences, fear, and isolation. Such cultural activities help promote a sense of social cohesion and peaceful coexistence amongst diverse community groups, including IDPs, returnees, and host communities. In line with this view, ANPPCAN organized one sports activity and one cultural event to promote peacebuilding and social cohesion.

Youth for Peace Sport activity. ANPPCAN organized a match competition between two famous football leagues in Puntland. This football competition was played in the Garowe football stadium. This activity involved two football teams of 24 players, three referees and a jury, and three event organizers to participate and manage the competition. Before the match, sufficient time was allocated for the 24 players to socialize, interact, and converse. ANPPCAN provided basic sports materials to the teams (uniforms branded for peace, triumph, refreshments, and transportation) to 24 players. About 100 stickers/posters with messages for peace and integration were distributed to the spectators. The football match was broadcasted live, about 5,000 viewers watched the event's live streaming. Many government officials and prominent figures spoke with the event participants and the media, promoting peace and social cohesion.

Cultural Performance Event. ANPPCAN held a one-day cultural performance to raise awareness of and promote peacebuilding, state-building, and reconciliation through popular art forms in Puntland. Cultural practitioners participating in the event performed a variety of art forms such as theaters, the popular Dhaanto & Jaandheer Somali dances, songs, and poems. Performance groups utilized a broad range of creative practices related to peacebuilding, conflict prevention, conflict transformation, conflict diffusion, and social cohesion. The activity brought together key government officials, partners, and three popular drama teams in Puntland, performing all varieties of Somali traditional culture songs and dances. This event led to a recognition of the role of cultural activities in promoting peace and social cohesion.

[Puntland Peace Forum for Strengthening Peacebuilding and Federalism Organized](#)

With UN REFS Joint Programme support, ANPPCAN-SOM organized the national forum for peace in Garowe to broaden the participation in the debate on the ongoing peacebuilding and state-building Project. Forward-looking intellectuals, including religious leaders, clan elders, women-led peace activists, civil society organizations, political leaders, and media fraternity, conversed about the Somali peacebuilding and federalism processes, including the Puntland state.

This forum brought together the Second Deputy Speaker of Puntland Parliament, Chairman of Transitional Puntland Electoral Commission (TPEC), a senior Ministry of Women consultant, and former senior government officials to consider how federalism is seen as being at the heart of reconciliation and unity to end decades of conflict. The cohorts also analyzed the challenging environment by which federalism in Somalia is implemented, including the political divisions and divisions along clan lines that characterize the Somali state-building process.

This forum explored how federalism and federal state architectures have been used to support peacebuilding and conflict resolution processes elsewhere in the world and their successes and failures. It improved public understanding of the dynamics between federalism and

peacebuilding and issued a communique suggesting specific recommendations that might inform the current peacebuilding and state-building processes for achieving sustainable peace. The session was broadcasted on SBV TV, SBV Radio, and STN TV news networks.

In discussing methods to resolve conflicts and maintain lasting peace, the panel asserted the importance of considering the solutions that will ensure the sustainability of peace in a post-conflict Somalia. They made the following recommendations:

- There is a need to prioritize defining the federal modus operandi suitable for Somalia through an inclusive and participatory process involving women's organizations, university students, Somali civil society organizations, and all segments of Somali society.
- The Federal Government of Somalia and the Puntland State of Somalia should create space for traditional elders and different groups of civil society to engage with and contribute to achieving practical peacebuilding and state-building conclusions.
- The Somali constitution should clearly delineate the presidential and prime ministerial powers and responsibilities to ensure stable and functional federal institutions.
- The incoming national government should prioritize strengthening federalism, establish the Constitutional Court, and build unified, neutral, and law-abiding armed forces capable of protecting the nation, defeating terrorists and keeping the peace and stability of the entire country.
- The Federal Government should finalize the review of the constitution, strengthen security and federalism, and commit to holding one-person, one-vote elections. In Puntland, the state government should organize the intended direct elections in the Eyl, Ufeyn, and Qardo districts.

[Women Peacebuilders in Somalia Mapped and Practical Ways to Support Them Suggested.](#)

Despite the central role of Somali women as peacemakers and the significance of their contribution to conflict resolution and peacebuilding at the local and national levels, their contribution remains unnoticed and undervalued. It's thus essential and urgent to bring the roles and contributions of Somali women in peacebuilding to the foreground of the current state-building debate. Towards this end, the UN REFS Joint Programme supported Creative Alternatives Now (CAN)—a development policy and research organization—to investigate how women peacebuilder groups work, organize, influence, and shape the peacebuilding and reconciliation process.

Using case study research, the CAN research team conducted semi-structured interviews with 24 women peacebuilders (rural and urban peacebuilders) in Hirshabelle, Puntland, Galmudug, Southwest, and Jubaland and Banadir (areas the Somali Government controls) and surveyed the relevant literature. The findings of this undertaking provided improved insights into the realities of women peacebuilders in Somalia and suggested practical ways to support Somali women peacebuilders.

[Strengthened Civic and Grassroots Capacity and Engagement in the Galmudug, Hirshabelle, and Southwest States Laid Sufficient Groundwork for Implementing the NRP](#)

Strengthening civic and grassroots engagement for reconciliation, peacebuilding, and federalism is critical to strengthening the social contract in Somalia by building local and national capacities and ensuring that efforts are adapted to the regional, district, and

community-level contexts. In the Southwest, Galmudug, and Hirshabelle Federal Member States, the Project, through engagement with SYV, Galkayo University, and IFSA, delivered the following:

SYV organized a three-day civic engagement workshop on reconciliation and federalism in Somalia in Baidoa (28-30 July 2021) at the Ministry of Interior, Federalism & Reconciliation conference hall. Seventy-five young people (38 women, 32 men) drawn from youth organizations, women groups, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of women and family affairs, BAY regional youth association, local government representatives (Baidoa district), the Somali police forces, social media influencers, Tik-Tok celebrity, youth activists and the business community have benefited from this capacity-building training. Among other dignitaries and government officials, the Bay region Governor, the Interior Minister (Southwest), Deputy Mayor of Baidoa, and the MoIFAR and MoPL DGs have addressed the youth participants at the opening session.

This capacity-building workshop improved youth skills and understanding of the issues of federalism and reconciliation. Equally important, it encouraged their collective action towards peacemaking and transcending clan politics and conflict. Upon the end, the Southwest administration promised to create an official space for youth to engage with peacebuilding and reconciliation processes throughout the Southwest state.

In Galmudug, Galkayo University organized three training days for 30 Galkayo University students (20 men; 10 women) between 14-16 September 2021, equipping them with theories and practices of conflict resolutions, federalism, and state-building processes. GU also provided 30 non-state actors and traditional elders (men, 20; women, 10) with conflict mapping and management skills from 12-14 December 2021. Finally, the university provided three days of conflict mapping and management training to 22 representatives of Galkayo district administration and line ministries (14 men; 8 women) from 1-3 January 2022.

In Hirshabelle, the Institute of Federalism and Security Analysis (IFSA) completed rapid security assessment and conflict mapping exercises of the civil society landscape on reconciliation and peacebuilding, reaching mainly women, youth, elders, and community leaders from Jawhar, Mataban, Beledweyne, and Ceelcadde. It also engaged 400 school-going children (male 200; female 200) at Mujamac School in Beledweyne using cultural art activities to create awareness of the importance of education and curb many school dropout cases to join Alshabaab/terrorism groups. Participants also included eight teachers, the District Educational Officer, two CEC representatives, and two clan leaders. IFSA conducted civic education seminars for 30 CSO and women/youth-led grassroots in the Hirshabelle community. Trained CSOs committed to facilitating community-led dialogue sessions under the supervision of IFSA focal point in Beledweyne, Matabaan, Ceelcadde, and Jowhar on reconciliation, civic education, locating common grounds for dialogues at the local level to identify opportunities and platforms for reconciliation.

Similarly, 30 CSO representatives (11 females and 19 males) got educated on issues of federalism, peacebuilding, and the role of CSO in reducing violence, promoting peace and stability, and facilitating the conditions necessary for building sustainable peace in the Hirshabelle State. Finally, IFSA has partnered with Hiran radio to air a 30-minute monthly radio talk show to encourage locally-led initiatives promoting social harmony, cohesion, peacebuilding, and COVID-19 measures at the FGS, FMS, and grassroots levels. The program

was aired from June 2021 to August 2021 monthly. The program has been estimated to have reached 30,000 listeners. It promoted peaceful coexisting among communities and a culture of dialogue to curb future conflict. Besides, the talk show raised awareness of COVID-19 and the WHO-set guidelines to prevent the spread of the virus.

Collectively, the above interventions strengthened civic and grassroots engagements for reconciliation, peacebuilding, and federalization in Somalia; laid the foundations for an environment conducive to the implementation of the NRP; strengthened civic and grassroots engagement for practical context-specific reconciliation, peacebuilding, and federalism interventions, and provided space and opportunities for the non-state actors to perform creative experimentation on context-specific solutions at the community and local levels focusing on reconciliation and peacebuilding.

OUTPUT 3: FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION IS ENABLED TO OPERATE EFFECTIVELY AND EFFICIENTLY (OPERATIONAL SUPPORT, SMALL SCALE WORKS TO SUPPORT INFRASTRUCTURE, TRANSPORT, ESSENTIAL EQUIPMENT)

Result 3.1 Support to High Priority Ministry Refurbishments and Re-equipping including IT and MIS

UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS has approved resources to support institutional and infrastructure abilities of national counterparts during this reporting period, including support to provide ICT and MIS infrastructures.

Regular Operations Support.

The Project continued to provide support to the administrative costs of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Ministry of Interior, Federalism Affairs and Reconciliation of Federal Government of Somalia (MOIFAR), Office of the President for Hirshabelle and the Southwest States, Boundaries and Federalism Commission (BFC) and Ministries of Federalism and Reconciliation of Hirshabelle, Galmudug and Jubaland States to ensure the availability of the much-needed human, financial, and materials resources that sustain the functioning of these institutions.

Infrastructure Support.

Provision of ICT equipment to the MOIFAR-Federal and the SWS-OOP, and the rehabilitation and construction of the South-West Ministry of Interior offices (Construction of one meeting room, interlock, rehabilitation of meeting hall, and rehabilitation of four room's space) resulted in improved institutional capacities of the recipient RPs.

Human Resources Support.

Local consultants and interns, 48 including (M: 35 F: 13), were recruited/supported for all project counterparts to strengthen the institutional capacity of the respective counterparts. As a result of the human resources support provided, these institutions' administrative, finance, and clerical functions have improved. The Project covered the salaries of the engaged consultants and interns to support and provide technical assistance to the project counterparts, which contributed to enhancing the quality of their functions and mandated roles.

Number of beneficiaries and feedback from beneficiaries

During the reporting period, the project RPs engaged face to face, more than 2438 beneficiaries. Nine hundred eighty-seven (987) of these are Female, and 1451 are male.

SELECTED RPS' FEEDBACK/REMARKS

The DG of MOIFAR-FGS, Mr. Said Abdullahi Alasow, highlighted that the REFS project made a significant contribution to reaching milestones of the NDP9 inclusive politics pillar. "REFS contributed to peacebuilding and state-building process of the federal government and federal member states. We can be proud that REFS has changed the lives of many Somali people who are now enjoying living in peace as a result of the support and interventions of the REFS project in the last three years. We also understand that more efforts are needed to implement and apply the federalism process of Somalia. This is an opportunity to review lessons learned from the last three years of the REFS project and to plan the next phase of the project."

"The establishment of the DG forum was a critical move towards advancing the federalization and decentralization of state functions. This forum serves as a platform where state agendas are discussed, and implementation plans are devised." Said Mr. Mustafa Abdullahi, DG Ministry of interior SWS.

SOUTHWEST OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT REMARKS ON THE PROJECT:

- REFS supported the renovation of the ministry office building and provided furniture and equipment necessary for the operation of the OOP and Mol, SWS.
- Established a good working environment for the ministry of interior & OOP SWS
- Renovation of the ministry offices created a conducive environment that promoted regular staff attendance and attracted many state institutions to use the renovated conference halls as meeting venues.
- The renovation reduced the excessive state expenses on expensive venue rents.

HIRSHABELLE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT REMARKS ON THE PROJECT:

Since we have signed the LoA, in the Hirshabelle, the REFS Project:

- Improved physical working environment of the Hirshabelle OOP. We have successfully renovated state house premises and equipment in the president's office.
- Hirshabelle regional reconciliation plans supported including social and interclan conflict resolutions;
- Strengthened administrative functions by providing capacity-building programs, staffing, and administration policy development;
- Improved horizontal inter-governmental relations and supported inter-ministerial functional assignment discussions to establish clear roles and responsibilities of state institutions;
- Helped establish coordination mechanism to strengthen inter-government relations of Hirshabelle state (Coordination workshops, DG forms and decentralization of government service delivery);

Section 4: Project implementation

COVID 19 Response

The Project fully complied with the WHO COVID-19 guidelines, including limiting in-person attendance, social distancing, wearing facemasks, working from home, the 20-second handwash, the use of hand sensitizers, etcetera. The Project's government counterparts and partner-CSO followed the same. In the Hirshabelle, the Project supported IFSA to implement a radio program that raised awareness and education of COVID-19 and the WHO-set guidelines to prevent the spread of the virus.

Key constraints and challenges and associated corrective actions

Federalism Output-specific challenges

Whereas the REFS performance against the first and third outputs exceeded the corresponding targets, its pursuit of Output 2 on 'federalizing Somalia' proved to be and remains an intractable problem. Apart from the imminent fluidity of exogenous political factors, a recognizable incongruence between the initial assumptions informing the design of the REFS Project and the flux in-ground realities posed compounded challenges in achieving the necessary consensus on the key contours of federalism (Output 2 of the Project) and delivering results. Programmatically, the pronounced missing links and strategic disconnects between the constitutional review process and the processes of reconciliation and federalization (as per Article 50 of the Provisional Constitution) led to a siloed and isolated approach to the three interconnected components of state-building in Somalia.

The current project document was designed with a view to supporting Somali Federal and FMS governments to "*implement their chosen method of State Administration and Federalism process.*" Clearly, the underlying design assumption of the current Project was that the REFS Project would operate in an environment where Somali politicians *had* negotiated their federal modus operandi and a federal constitution that formally allocates legislative and fiscal powers to the Federal and FMS governments *is in place*. In reality, however, a political agreement on these critical decisions still remains a 'work in progress.' And in the absence of a political consensus on Somalia's federal modus operandi and amid persistent constitutional disputes between the Federal and member state governments over the distribution of powers and resources, it proved impractical to fully translate the federalism support output of the Project (Output 2) into tangible results.

Even though reaching these political settlements is critical to the Project, REFS lacks the influence and leverage to change the current ground realities. Again because it was designed that way, REFS support to the Somali federation process is primarily delivered not through the top Federal and member state offices in which key state-building and federalism related decisions are to be made but through the line ministries (as REFS' given counterparts) and those are not strategically well-placed with the necessary influence and mandate to contribute and lead on critical discussions and decisions making on issues related to federalization. Therefore, the scope of working on Output 2 remained limited without having adequate access to and integration with the macro-process of constitutional review and state-building.

Difficulties in mobilizing enough resources to deliver the Project's strategy/work plan also compounded the challenges of the complex dynamics of political reconciliation for

federalization. For instance, as early as the second quarter of 2020, there was a staggering funding gap of USD 3.7 million between approved AWP and available resources. The project plan had to be revised to make up for the shortfall in funding for the AWP. Although the political environment remained a challenge, it took the development of a new strategic framework, and a nine-month no-cost extension (covering April to December 2021) was approved to balance the budget.

However, based on the strategic re-positioning, programmatic realignment, and effective delivery of the REFS project by refocussing its support to facilitate multiple political processes on consensus-building, the development partners remained eager to support the project not only by providing the remaining funds in 2021 but by committing their support beyond the current end date of the project to the next phase.

Risk management

<Could you describe in the below table the risk(s) the Project has been exposed to during the reporting period and the mitigating measures you have applied?>

Type of Risk	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Donor funding	Donors might wish to use REFS' existing resources to re-program the AWP for 2021.	Against this backdrop, if leadership decides to use existing REFS resources, we will have to amend the ProDoc by cutting on funds allocations to the FGS and FMSs counterparts which will have programmatic and political implications. To address this issue, a special Project Board Meeting will be called to create a consensus among the national and regional counterparts on the re-appropriation of REFS funds towards OPM/TEST-related activities.
Physical insecurity	Severe deterioration of the security situation, either within Mogadishu where the Project Implementation Team (PIT) will be based, or in the FMS capitals where UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS will employ field staff.	Despite ongoing security challenges, the UN family has proven that it can and will continue to work from Mogadishu. The UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS Project Manager and some of the PIT will be Mogadishu based, so continuity of programming is likely even in the case of regional insecurity or isolated incidents in Mogadishu. - state capitals, UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS does not intend to employ full-time international staff, but rather will rely on senior local staff. These staff may be

		temporarily relocated if necessary, either to Mogadishu or to another state capital but will continue to monitor project activities. The PIT will draft a Contingency Plan for continued operations in the event of a serious security breakdown.
Lack of cooperation	Lack of cooperation of regional administrations in developing the federal system of government	If FMSes think the FGS is acting insincerely, they may be less inclined to co-operate fully within a federal framework, regardless of what they have agreed to on paper. This may mostly impact FMS that have their own means of revenue, i.e., Puntland and Jubaland.
Project support	Lack of agreement on coordination and cooperation arrangements.	An agreement with the MoIFAR has also been reached to be the project's principal counterpart. As part of the UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS design process, UNDP has also agreed with all FGS and FMS parties on the proposed Project components, all of whom have expressed support for the concept. In order to ensure a clear basis for cooperation and decision-making, the project will draft and agree on a clear framework of MoUs and LoAs that set out agreed cooperation and coordination arrangements.
Financial Risk	Misappropriation or misuse of Project funds. Lack of financial oversight at the project activity level.	Because the project will be managed under UNDP's Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), all procurements will be managed by UNDP, using established UNDP policies and procedures. There will be no direct funds transfers to FGS or FMS bodies under this project. According to UNDP procurement guidelines, all sub-contracts with consultants, service providers, or CSOs/NGOs will be administered. Furthermore, UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS have employed full-time project staff on the ground in each activity location who will monitor the usage of assets or services provided to Project beneficiaries. These staff will be

		supported by the Project's M&E Officer and UNDP's Finance Department.
Political risk – at the Federal level	There has been some high turnover in ministerial appointments and Advisers. Further changes cannot be discounted. Potentially volatile power dynamics at the center may disrupt work at the central government.	UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS will work closely with executive-level leadership and will intentionally target senior and mid-level ministry personnel in the OPM and key ministries ensuring UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS will have engaged in capacity support and project development with staff who are likely to remain in their posts.
Constitutional review process	The constitutional review process could stall, leading to conflict between different levels of government, including the legislative branches.	The project will remain flexible and responsive to the emerging needs of the FGS- FMS administration and will continue to work despite possible delays. To mitigate this risk, UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS will work closely with UNSOM(Political) and the UNDP Project 'Constitution Review Support Project' (CRSP-II) to anticipate any specific project impacts.
ICBF Obstructed in its work	The work of the Independent Commission for Boundaries and Federalism (the 'BFC') may take an extended time to complete task due to political difficulties	UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS will ensure that it works with Director General (DG) and Department Head level staff from the ICBF identifying what immediate support may be required for a fully functioning entity. Continually updated risk assessments will be prepared with ICBF staff.
Perceived image of UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS	The Programme is generally perceived as following an 'international political agenda' that is divorced from Somalia's political and social realities. Driver: shifting position of the international community (IC) on important issues such as security major geopolitical issues.	The project is contingent upon acceptance and positive engagement with Somali stakeholders. It is important not to place undue pressure on the different parties. Any changes in the political economy should be carefully monitored.

Learning impact

*<While implementing this Project what have you learnt, both successes and failures, that you would be keen on sharing with colleagues and partners in order to document a best practices database?
Would you do things differently in the future? 200 words max>*

The Project organized day-long lessons learned and consultation sessions at the Airport International Hotel in Mogadishu on 6 November 2021. The session brought together the UNDP team and the leadership of the following FGS and FMS counterparts:

- (1) Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)
- (2) Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation of Federal Government of Somalia (MoIFAR-FGS)
- (3) Independent Commission of Boundary and Federalism (IBFC)
- (4) Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs –Jubbaland State of Somalia (MoIFA-JSS)
- (5) Ministry of Reconciliation and Federal Affairs - Galmudug State of Somalia (MoRFA-GSS)
- (6) Office of the President, Southwest State (OOP-SWS)
- (7) Office of the President, Hirshabelle State (OOP-HSS)

The Ministry of Interior, Federalism, and Democratization, Puntland State (MoIFAD-PLS)

The lessons learned and consultation sessions assessed the performance and bottlenecks of the past three years, including successes, challenges, and lessons of the REFS-I Project document (2019-2021), and provided strategic guidance to the REFS-II Project Document, identifying focus areas for support for 2022-2025.

The workshop was divided into two sessions, whereby the first session provided an opportunity for counterparts to share their perspectives, insights, and assessments (covering the following points 1,2, and 3). The second session focused on group work and divided all participants into three groups to share recommendations, suggestions, and priority areas for interventions for the REFS-II (covering point 4 below).

1. Achievements:

- a) What went well and why? Please identify case studies and examples.

2. Challenges:

- b) What didn't go well or had unintended consequences and why?
- c) What were the most challenging areas for the effective implementation of planned activities?

3. Lessons and recommendations:

- d) What can we do differently in REFS-II? What have we learned from REFS-I?
- e) What successful strategies, interventions, and/or decisions should we repeat in REFS-II?
- f) What should problematic strategies, interventions, and/or decisions be revised in REFS-II?

4. Way Forward:

- g) What specific programmatic recommendations would you make to the REFS-II project?
- h) What mechanism(s) would you suggest to create programmatic synergies at horizontal, vertical, and sectoral levels?

The following are identified critical successes, weaknesses, and lessons and key lessons learned.

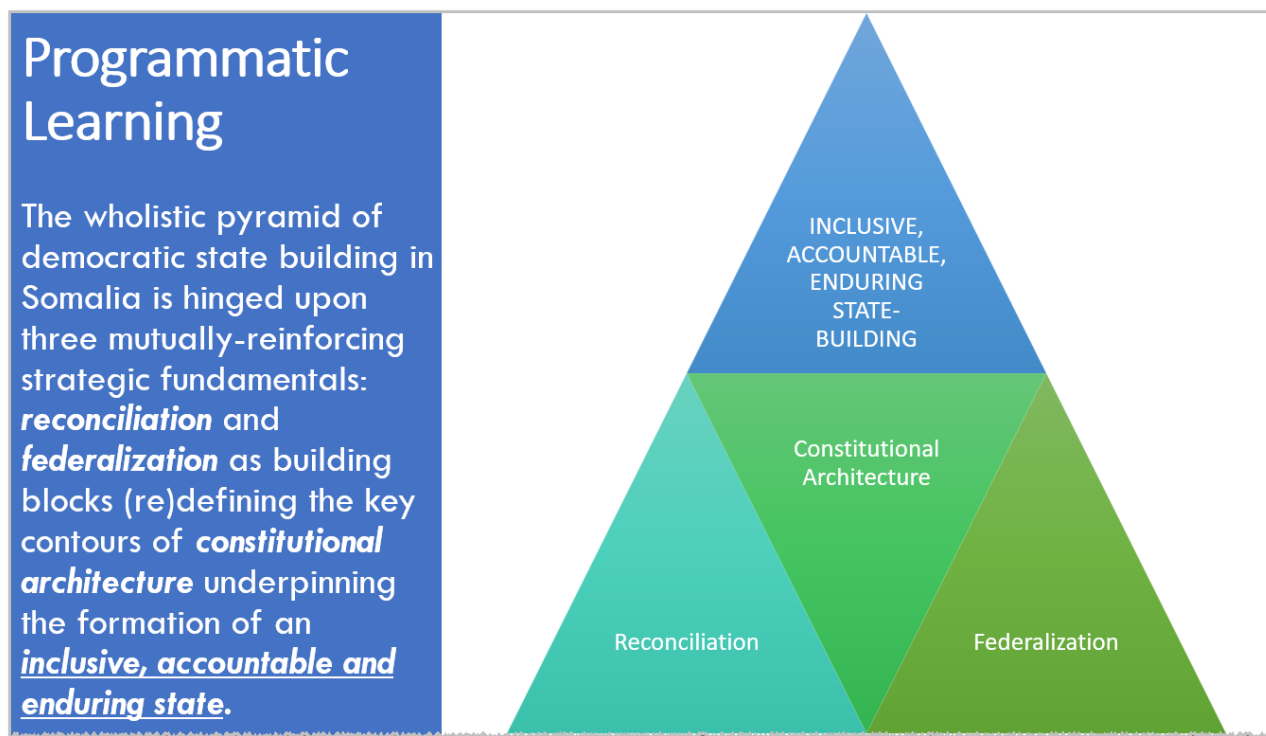
Success: The project was successful in improving partners' infrastructure and institutional capacity; in providing strategic, operational, and technical support for the partners to discharge their functions; in paying the partners' interns and advisors; in supporting partners

to resolve clan conflicts and save lives; in supporting the NCC to achieve the peaceful resolution of political conflicts; in supporting the critical work of the Independent Commission for Boundaries and Federalism (ICBF); in supporting many national and regional reconciliation forums, and vertical and horizontal coordination forums; in successfully engaged with civil society on Reconciliation and Federalism; in supporting a great deal of awareness-raising, outreach, and education campaigns on peacebuilding and federalism.

Weaknesses: inadequate resource allocation, slow implementation of activities, and the political environment were among the challenges identified.

Lessons Identified and Lessons Learned: The wholistic pyramid of democratic state-building in Somalia is hinged upon three mutually reinforcing strategic fundamentals: reconciliation and federalization as building blocks (re)defining the key contours of constitutional architecture underpinning the formation of an inclusive, accountable, and enduring state. This makes the project’s state-building and peacebuilding interventions the most critical processes cross-cutting across the board, necessitating the participation of almost all government institutions. Therefore, the project must be given the top leadership commitment that it is worth and deserves. Project focus in strategy and scope should be informed by the partners’ diverse contexts and government priorities; supporting thematic capacity building of partner institutions, community leaders, and national leaders is necessary. Robust partner institutions’ capacity-building in terms of human resources and infrastructure is critical, and the project should support initiatives for active engagement of civil society in federalism and reconciliation efforts at the federal and FMS levels.

The lessons learned sessions had informed REFS-II design, as shown below.



Coordination with other UN entities including UNSOM/UNSOS within and outside the SJF portfolio

<Have you worked with other UN entities to implement the Project? Which ones? In which context?>

Have you paid attention to the fact of not being redundant with other UN projects? 200 words max>

Given the political nature of the joint program, close coordination between UNDP and PAMG/UNSOM was institutionalized through designated focal points with a clear division of labor. UNDP team has been focused on providing technical assistance, while PAMG/UNSOM was engaged with Somali leaders to ensure political support on contentious issues. Joint political assessment and technical review of the concept notes submitted by RPs on reconciliation and federalism-related issues were conducted to ensure the neutrality and compliance of 'do-no-harm' principles. The shared approach and joint mechanism to strive for the objectives of reconciliation and federalization worked well, ensuring conflict sensitivity and political responsiveness during the course of action.

In partnership with Switzerland and PBF, the REFS project launched a Track III initiative engaging with Puntland Development and Research Centre (PDRC). The initiative corresponds with the UN and development partners' intention to support civil society-led peacebuilding in Somalia, including Somaliland. The UN-Swiss partnership with PDRC aims to promote local-level peacebuilding in the disputed Sool and Sanaag regions. This intervention holds the potential of preparing the ground for more support under the PBF's new eligibility period and MPTF's forthcoming funding opportunities. The discussion with the Swiss on engaging with the Institute on Federalism was initiated, and discussions are underway to develop a course on comparative federalism for Somali stakeholders. At the request of the OPM, consultations with the Forum of Federations have been initiated to develop a Master Class on IGR for the DG Forum at the FGS and FMS levels.

Close collaboration was established with IOM on reconciliation interventions in the Hiran region. Additionally, the project has developed a close working relationship with Finish Church Aid (FCA) by co-designing and conducting conflict mapping exercises at FGS and FMS levels.

Role of the UN Somalia Joint Fund

<Could you describe how has the Project related to the overall UN SJF portfolio?

What role the SJF has played in supporting the achievements of the strategic results of the programme?

What the SJF should do better to increase its relevance as a platform for UN integration and joint programming? 200 words max>

The provision of structured support to mediation and reconciliation initiatives in Somalia strategically and catalytically, complementing other ongoing efforts, paved the way for continued dialogue on contentious issues linked to Somalia's peace-building and State-building agenda. Notably, the good offices' flexible funding facility and UNSJF's willingness to support urgent conflict prevention interventions, including mediation, dialogue, and reconciliation between levels of government and in areas prone to conflict and political tension, returned an excellent value for investment successful 'preventive diplomacy.'

Synergies with other funds (UN and non-UN) working on similar issues

<Have you established synergies with programmes funded through other pooled funds in Somalia working on similar areas of intervention?

If you have established synergies, could you further explain how have these synergies contributed to an improved implementation of the Project? 200 words max>

In a build-up to the implementation of the 27th May Communique, the project was able to connect the dividends with other stakeholders by consolidating partnerships which resulted in the approval of new joint projects on Supporting Political Transition in Somalia (with UNSOM) and Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) project in partnership with UNWOMEN and Rule of Law Portfolio of UNDP. The REFS project has also worked very closely with IESG and the election project under the Inclusive Politics Portfolio.

Partnerships

<Who are the partners (IFIs, NGOs, civil society, academia, private sector, etc.) of the Project?

How has the engagement taken place?

What has been learned?

How these relationships influence the project impact and sustainability?

What is further needed from partners to achieve the expected outcomes? 250 words max>

In order to achieve the output results on federalization and reconciliation, multi-stakeholder institutional partnerships were deepened by creating enabling environment and activating coordination mechanisms which led to better planning and implementation of related activities by counterparts: Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR); Office of the President South West State of Somalia (OOP-SWS); Ministry of Constitution and Federal Affairs-Jubaland State of Somalia (MoCFA-JSS); Office of the President - Hirshabelle State of Somalia (OOP-HSS); Ministry of Interior Federalism and Democratization - Puntland State of Somalia (MoIFAD-PLSS); Ministry of Reconciliation and Federal Affairs - Galmudug State of Somalia (MoRFA-GSS).

Reflecting the spirit of locally-led programming, consultative and participatory approaches of planning, designing, and implementing activities were deployed focusing on the state-formation, inter-governmental relations, community-led conflict resolution/peacebuilding, and civil society engagement for strengthening Somali social contract. This approach created a common understanding of the issues related to reconciliation and federalization, moving from an ad-hoc approach to an 'institutional development' approach addressing the challenges faced by Somali society.

Partnership with national counterparts and donors was further deepened by convening periodical review sessions which effectively informed the project responses/priorities in the fluid political context allowing necessary re-programming to achieve the outcome results towards reconciliation and federalization. In such situations, adherence to the iterative and adaptive management approaches remained one of the principal factors contributing to effective navigation towards outcome results.

Inter-agency coordination and information exchange with the other projects within and beyond the portfolio helped ensure complementarity and efficiency in pursuing common results.

The UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS low-value-grant initiative resulted in a deepened partnership with and the engagement of five Civil Society Organizations in Somalia's reconciliation and federalism processes. Civil Society Initiative was launched, initiating a dialogue on the potential role of civil society informing and strengthening the social contract

in Somalia, showcasing the project's partnership with civil society, and engaging existing and potential donors in the discussion and feedback. MOIFAR histography project also benefited from partnering with poets and oral storytellers.

Close collaboration was established with FCA during the conflict mapping exercise.
 Close collaboration was established with the Somali Dialogue Platform to develop Inclusive Politics agenda.
 Close collaboration was established with IOM on reconciliation interventions in the Hiran region.

Monitoring and oversight activities

<List in the below table the monitoring and oversight activities carried out during the reporting period. It should be brief and concise. Provide more details if the activity has been a field monitoring visit.>

Monitoring activity <See examples below/Remove examples that are not relevant>	Date	Description	Comments & Recommendations
Field monitoring visit	Throughout 2021	Field-based project officers have continually monitored project interventions and updated project management on project progress and challenges every week during the weekly project meetings. Third-party monitoring visits	Challenges and developments reported by the field-based project officers were used for mid-course corrections and for informing management and implementation decisions. During the same period, a Third-Party organization has carried out two monitoring and oversight visits of the project's RPs
DIM audit			
Independent evaluation	December 2021 -	THEMATIC EVALUATION	ONGOING
Engineering site visit			
Stakeholder review consultation			

Communication activities

The project team has recorded project activities in written reports, pictures, successes, and achievements and shared them with relevant stakeholders. The communication and visibility of many workshops also happened due to reporting and broadcast by the National TV like Somalia National TV of various conferences/workshops.

The IGR Working Sessions (Baidoa)

<https://youtu.be/zMK-U5pfG1s>

NCC Events

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1564006373795763>
<https://diplomat.so/articles/152/Preparatory-meetings-for-the-National-Consultation-Conference-begin-in-Mogadishu>
<https://www.mtv Somali.com/photos-national-consultation-conference-opens-in-mogadishu/>
<https://sonna.so/so/shirka-wadatashiga-qaran-oo-maalintii-labaad-galay/>
<https://www.facebook.com/DalmarMediaServices/videos/527576228391621/>

Banadir Conflict Mapping Exercise

<https://somaleworld.net/2021/06/20/district-conflict-mapping-conference-opens-in-mogadishu/>

Galmudug and Hirshabelle Border Delineation Conference

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yfvc5j1GNGE>
https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1028495247999927&extid=NS-UNK-UNK-UNK-AN_GKoT-GK1C&ref=sharing <https://fb.watch/gQpVUIldpyc/>
https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=3118409005101634&extid=WA-UNK-UNK-UNK-IO5_GKoT-GK1C&ref=sharing

Galkayo Conflict Reconciliation Conference

https://fb.watch/gCUUK5Fc_n
<https://fb.watch/gCW7h4xVdF/>
<https://fb.watch/gCWtLPxMhw/>

Herale Conflict Reconciliation Conference

<https://we.tl/t-x1OoNZmmwv?src=dnI>
<https://youtu.be/qF1COtTKKd8>
https://youtu.be/O_hDgfZfmpo

GALMUDUG DG coordination forum

https://youtu.be/ziZpcdS_ik8
<https://www.facebook.com/468010099926454/posts/4751367898257298/>

Adale and warsheekh Reconciliation Conference (Hirshabelle)

<https://www.allbanaadir.org/?p=204378>

CSO training on Federalism and Federal States (Jubbaland)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cKP1jhhQ1Xo>

Media Companies training' on Federalism and Federal States (Jubbaland)

<https://www.facebook.com/109475130849759/posts/422489612881641/?sfnsn=mo>

Women-led CSO training on Federalism and Federal States (Jubbaland)

<https://youtu.be/zdu-9Hij46s>

SAAXO AND SANGEJEBIYE CLAN RECONCILIATION CONFERENCE (PUNTLAND)

<https://www.facebook.com/1948975258650820/posts/3040964012785267/>

<https://www.facebook.com/1948975258650820/posts/3040838936131108/>

<https://www.facebook.com/1948975258650820/posts/3040788482802820>

Youth sports competitions to promote peace and reconciliation processes

<https://www.facebook.com/1722832937795159/posts/3958759467535817/?sfnsn=mo>

https://twitter.com/ANPPCAN_Som/status/1407345989380358154

Cultural performances to embed the message of peacebuilding state-building.

<https://www.facebook.com/631633283587976/posts/4119276431490293/>

https://twitter.com/ANPPCAN_Som/status/1421532574875328512

National forum for peace

<https://www.facebook.com/1639655942994351/posts/2683435311949737/>

<https://www.facebook.com/1635319666738026/posts/3014603108809668/>

https://twitter.com/ANPPCAN_Som/status/1439566657597411329

Galkayo University Federalism Training

<https://www.radiomuqdisho.net/hayadda-undp-ayaa-ugu-furtay-magaalada-gaalkacyo-tababar-qaar-ka-mida-ardayda-jaamacadda-gaalkacyo-sawirro/>

<https://www.facebook.com/113733552015967/posts/4312500585472555/?sfnsn=mo/>

Jawhar Radio Talk Show

<http://www.hiiraanweyn.net/2021/06/dhageyso-barnaamijka-nabadda-iyo-federalka/>

DGs retreat in Baidoa

<https://twitter.com/Abdullahiwatiin/status/1473936774313488385/photo/1>

Section 5: Project management

Number of project board meetings held	Two meetings with donors were held in the reporting period. One meeting with national counterparts was held in the reporting period.
Number of UN staff (international/national) funded by the Project	TEN, Including 4 international and six nationals. Of the 4 internationals, 3 are cost-shared with other projects, while 3 nationals are cost-shared with other projects.
Number of government personnel funded by the Project? What are their functions and where do they work?	The Project pays up to 43 government employees, and all of them work with, at, and for the government counterparts' respective institutions. Project-supported government employees include specialists (advisors) and young graduates (interns). Interns perform the administrative, financial, and

	clerical functions of the Federal and member state institutions. Project-supported advisors provide professional and specialized technical and advisory support for the Federal and member state government tailored to the Project interventions, including reconciliation, federalism, and boundary and delineation-related technical and advisory supports.
How has the Project ensured the visibility of SJF donors during the reporting period?	Wherever deemed appropriate, the donor visibility has been ensured printed banners with donors' logos that accompanied most of the RPs-implemented workshops, consultations, and capacity-building activities. These were further widely shared through social media, and some were broadcasted through local media outlets. However, the UN and donors' footprints are withheld for strategic reasons on some activities.
Projected funding needs for next year	USD 2 million

The project conducted between 40 and 48 weekly project meetings held during the reporting period (January – December 2021)

Section 6: Cross-cutting issues

<Describe how the activities you have implemented during the reporting period have **contributed to**>

Gender equality and women empowerment

- 1) <How has the Project directly contributed to promoting gender equality and women empowerment during the reporting period? 100 words max per PUNO

Through proactive engagement with and support to CSOs through LVGs, women, minority, and youth groups have been empowered and capacitated towards rights-based demand articulation, which encouraged women groups to reclaim social and public spheres by contributing to all reconciliation conferences in Galmudug, Puntland, Jubaland, as well as in Mogadishu. The representation of women and youth who partook and attended in all conducted reconciliation conferences from the various locations was reported at 65 percent, showing a positive trend towards inclusivity

Gender equality is critical to the success of the reconciliation and federalism process. For that reason, women have been an integral part of dialogue and debate in all workshops. Similarly, all project-supported conflict mapping exercises included variables designed to analyze

gender dynamics of conflict (and any specific impact on women). The project-supported NCC summits have put the 30 percent quota of women’s political participation at the heart of electoral agreements. Special efforts are also made to include the viewpoints of women to ensure a sustainable state and peacebuilding in Somalia at all levels of government. Mainstreaming gender equality in the project’s low value grantee proposals ensured equal male and female participation in all CSO-implemented project interventions. The findings of the project- commissioned research on “Inclusive Peace: A Case study of Somali Women Peacebuilder Groups” by the Creative Alternative Now (CAN) has the potential to provide a substantial opportunity to inform policies towards enhancing gender equality and equity, including through long-term support to women’s peacebuilding work. Three of the most important challenges and recommendations raised by the REFS commissioned Inclusive Peace case study include the following:

1. Women’s peacebuilding work is under-resourced and unrecognized. This can be addressed by providing sustainable financial and technical support to women peacebuilder groups through international, national, and regional institutions.
2. Women peacebuilder groups work effectively as network organizations. Therefore, it is important to recognize, formalize, and institutionalize women peacebuilder-driven networks. The institutional aspect of women’s peacebuilding work is vital as it enables them to balance their personal and collective needs and interests and helps them build their representational skills and status.
3. Building and strengthening the relationship between experienced and young woman peacebuilders should be a fundamental feature of the policy. It can be organized by establishing a formal peacebuilding institution that is aimed at fashioning mentoring and coaching relationships between the experienced and the young women peacebuilders.

Already, the inclusion of women has also helped change society’s perspectives about gender roles.

2) Fill the below table:>

Proportion of gender specific outputs in the Project <Outputs designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of gender equality and women empowerment>	Total number of project outputs 3	Total number of gender specific outputs 0 Gender remains a cross-cutting theme in the project activities.
Proportion of project staff with responsibility for gender issues <All Staff members contracted to undertake work for the Joint Programme who have gender related activities included in their terms of reference>	Total number of staff 7	Total number of staff with responsibility for gender issues 2

Human-rights based approach

1) <How has the Project directly contributed to promoting human rights and protection of vulnerable groups during the reporting period? 100 words max per PUNO

Women and minorities are the most affected by the clan and communal conflicts, and the project-supported conflict reconciliation interventions have directly and significantly contributed to promoting human rights and the protection of women and minority groups. Besides, all project-supported conflict mapping exercises were used to identify and analyze gender dynamics of conflict (and any specific impact on women) and impact on

minority groups. The Project's low-value grant agreements have ensured that interventions reach the most marginalized population segments. These and the project's capacity-building and awareness-raising interventions proved decisive in promoting human rights and protecting the most vulnerable groups.

2) Fill the below table:>

Has the 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
Number of programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns	Result
	< Protection remains a cross-cutting theme in project activities
Number of programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result
	3

Leave no one behind

<How have the interventions of the Project contributed to the reduction of exclusion? 200 words max>

The partners and participants engaged in the joint program identified structural factors like patriarchy, clannism, and the absence of instruments of equalization in Somalia, which historically led to the marginalization and exclusion of weaker segments of society. However, through consistent advocacy, the partners and participants stressed the need to ensure inclusivity in all stages of reconciliations and state formation processes through a comprehensive engagement with concerned stakeholders, including traditional clan elders, scholars, religious leaders, civil society organizations (CSOs), businesspersons, youth and women groups enhanced the ownership and contributing to community cohesion.

The project's interventions significantly contributed to achieving the promise to "leave no one behind" that was made when the SDGs were adopted. Through low-value grant agreements with five civil society organizations, the project delivered interventions that ensured youth, women, civil society, traditional and religious leaders, grassroots, and state and non-state actors' engagement in and around the Somali federalism, reconciliation, and peacebuilding process. These LVGs-delivered interventions are implemented in the Banadir region and all five federal member states. Other project interventions increased awareness and understanding of the Somali masses concerning the ongoing peace-building, state-building, and federalism processes. The project supported many consultative workshops, gatherings, forums, and debates that provided all sectors of Somali a social space and opportunities to participate in the ongoing peacebuilding and federalism process. By the same token, all project-supported conflict mapping exercises included variables designed to analyze gender dynamics of conflict (and any specific impact on women) and impact on minorities.

Social contract and legitimacy

- 1) *<How have the interventions of the Project contributed to facilitate and/or strengthen social contract mechanisms between the state and groups of population?>*
- 2) *How have the interventions of the Project contributed to ensure accountability in people's lives and in the functioning of institutions at national and local levels? 200 words max for the whole section>*

The project's partnership with the Somali CSOs and engagement of non-state actors and grassroots-level stakeholders aimed to strengthen the social contract mechanisms between public officials at the national and regional levels and groups of the population. Likewise, significant REFS interventions have targeted building the Somali public institutions' capacity to operate as inclusive, accountable, and effective peacebuilders, state-builders, and service deliverers to enhance the social contract and legitimacy of the public sector administrations.

Humanitarian-development-peace nexus

<Has the triple nexus approach been reflected in the design of the Project and in the implementation of activities during the reporting period? 200 words max>

the Project's design and interventions are aligned with the HDP approach principles. Through its reconciliation and federalism support interventions, the project has consistently helped to tackle the peace and development dimensions of the HDP-nexus. The project's support to political and social reconciliations, such as its support to the NCC summits (political reconciliation) and support to RPs' inter and intra- clan mediation (social reconciliation) contributed to preventing humanitarian crises and created a peaceful environment for development to take place in targeted areas. At the very least, each conflict resolved or avoided through the project support saves human lives and livelihoods and prevents massive internal displacement and the poverty of conflict. The project-supported conflict mapping exercises provide quality information and analysis to all humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding actors in the country and can inform the planning of humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding interventions, enhance the coordination and impact of the work of international and national HDP policy actors in the country and enable local stakeholders to develop national and regional reconciliation plans to address the identified conflicts with special focus on HDP nexus.

Environment and climate security

<In line with Security Council resolutions instructing the UN to make maximum use of development financing in Somalia, including in response to climate change, flooding, and drought, how has your Project addressed root causes of climate fragility and climate-related conflict dynamics in target areas? 200 words max>

The UNDP Country Programme has projects dedicated to addressing the root causes of climate change; however, the REFS project responds to communal conflicts arising from climate-related challenges.

Prevention of corruption

UNDP introduced a new policy that enables reporting all incidents of fraud and corruption and enhances protection for all those reporting incidents and or witnessing incidents of fraud and/or corruption. This policy is communicated to RPs as part of the Letters of Agreement that govern the implementation and management of this project and other UNDP interventions. Each LoA includes a paragraph that reads as follows:

UNDP has a zero-tolerance policy against fraud and other corrupt practices, including sexual exploitation and abuse, that are inconsistent with the UN Standard of Conduct or involve a loss to UNDP funds. UNDP takes all reports of alleged wrongdoing seriously. UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI) has established an Investigations Hotline and other measures

to ensure that persons wishing to report fraud may do so, free of charge, using several different options. Anyone with information regarding fraud against UNDP programmes or involving UNDP staff is strongly encouraged to report this information through the Investigations Hotline: hotline@undp.org. UNDP's Anti-Fraud Policy and other options for reporting wrongdoing are made available on UNDP's website: http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/accountability/audit/office_of_audit_andinvestigation.html. UNDP is fully committed to preventing SH and PSEA. With its new policy, it aims at achieving a fundamental culture change. "Raise the bar for would-be perpetrators; Lower the bar for victims to report." The new policy enhances protection for all those reporting incidents and or witnessing incidents of SH and PSEA. We stand for a working environment where everyone's human rights are respected. Complaints can be directly made through the following link - <https://wrs.expolink.co.uk/UNDPHelpline>

Project sustainability

- 1) *<Have you implemented measures to ensure sustainability of impact and results beyond the investment's timeframe? Such measures can include capacity building and sharing as well as national staff contribution to the implementation of the Project. 200 words max*

The Project supports the peaceful resolution of many social and political conflicts. These are normally sustained by binding peace agreements signed between the reconciled communities/clans in the case of the social conflict settlements or by political agreements when a political dispute has been settled. Similarly, the Project supports establishing and maintaining national and regional forums and inter-governmental (vertical integration) and intra-governmental (horizontal integration) cooperation networks – the Project uses institutionalization as an approach to sustainability and transfer. Equally important, the Project focuses on robustly building institutional capacities of the partner institutions, in terms of human resource, expertise, and infrastructure, and long-term planning (e.g., reconciliation plans, conflict maps, etc.) to ensure government counterparts have sufficient in-house capability to discharge their functions and deliver public services with or without the Project.

The ReFS project worked with core government institutions in the Federal Government of Somalia and the Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest, and Jubbaland States. The project provided structured support to mediation and reconciliation initiatives in Somalia, implementing key elements of the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) and facilitating high-level dialogue on contentious issues linked to Somalia's peacebuilding and State-building agenda. The project has been instrumental in unlocking the political gridlock on electoral framework and timeline by supporting the highest-level political dialogues and negotiations starting from Dhusamareb 1 in 2020 that culminated on 27th May 2021 Communique and 29th June 2021 Agreement on Election-related timeline with consensus on the implementation of 30% quota for women. Through these catalytic interventions, the project effectively contributed to nurturing a Somali-led and Somali-owned electoral framework making way for a peaceful transition of power in Somalia. The project contributed to the political processes by providing timely and flexible logistic and technical support. This offered a breakthrough in a two-year political impasse between the two levels of government and led to an agreement on an electoral model. The Project has also been able to enhance and strengthen the formal and informal spaces for communication, consultation, and coordination between FGS and FMSs counterparts focusing on the policy issues related to reconciliation and federalism – essential prerequisites to achieving the objective of sustainable development in Somalia.

- 2) *List in the below table the training activities undertaken during the reporting period:>*

#	Target group		Dates	Number of participants			Title of the training	Location of the training	Training provider
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
	All Hirshabelle line ministries		12-14 November 2021	34	21	55	DG coordination forum	Jowhar	OOP
	All Hirshabelle line ministries		14-16 December 2021	34	21	55	DG coordination forum	Jowhar	OOP
	All Hirshabelle line ministries	Non-state actors and elders	19-29 December 2021	134	66	200	Federalism and power distribution workshop	Jowhar	OOP
	All Hirshabelle line ministries and civil society		16-18 November 2021	32	18	50	Validation of Hirshabelle conflict mapping data	Dusamareb	Galkayo University
	All Galmudug line ministries		27-28 October 2021	45	0	45	DG coordination forum	Dusamareb	GSS MOIFAR
		Non-state actors and elders	12-14 December 2021	20	10	30	Conflict mapping and conflict management training	Galkayo	Galkayo University
	District administration and line ministries		1-3 January 2021	14	8	22	Conflict mapping and conflict management training	Dusamareb	Galkayo University
			23-29 November 2021	170	0	170	Galkayo reconciliation conference	Galkayo	GSS MOIFAR
			29 November to 05 December 2021	250	0	250	Herale reconciliation conference	Herale	GSS MOIFAR
			15-18 August 2021	80	0	80	Abudwak Reconciliation	Abudwak	GSS MOIFAR
	DGs, HoDs of SWS ministries		13th – 15th Nov 2021	41	2	43	DG Forum	Baidoa	OOP SWS
	JL-MOI-Kismayo district		1-2 Dec 2021	34	16	50	increasing public understanding of federalism through jubaland journalist	Kismayo	MOI
	JL-MOI-Kismayo-district		4-5 Dec 2021	11	49	60	FEDERALISM ANDSTATE BUILDING TRAINING FOR JUBALAND CIVIL SERVANTS of federalism through the	Kismayo	MOI
	JL-MOI-Kismayo district		29-30 Nov 2021	11	49	60	federalism andstate building training for jubaland civil servants	Kismayo	MOI
	JL-MOI-Kismayo district		25-27 Sept 2021	0	60	60	Peace Building, Conflict Management Training Workshop	Kismayo	MOI

							for the Traditional Elders		
	Government line ministries		26-29 June 2021	9	41	50	Inter-ministerial working session	Jowhar	Office of President of Hirshabelle
	Government institutions	community leaders	04 January to 19 January 2021	32	73	105	Conflict mapping exercise	Galkayo, Hobyo, Adado, Balanbale, Abudwak, Dhusamare b.	MOIFAR Galmudug
	Government line ministries		02 January to 05 January 2021	12	38	50	Inter-ministerial working session	Dhusamare b	MOIFAR Galmudug
	DGs and other Staff from all SWS Ministries	Baidoa district administration	29 ^t – 31 ^s May 2021	7	38	45	Inter-Ministerial Working Sessions on IGR, allocation of powers and distribution of resources	Baidoa	OOP SWS & Ministry of interior
	Young history Tellers	Poets history tellers, Somali public MoIFAR, UNDP and Civil Society	Jan-June	5	15	20	Oral History Tellers Training	ZOOM	MoIFAR Hired experts
	BRA Residents 17 districts and 3 subdistricts	BRA residents, MoIFAR, UNDP, Civil Society	20-22 June, 2021	36	69	105	BRA conflict Mapping Data Collection Exercise	Royal Palace in Mogadishu	MoIFAR Reconciliation Team
1		Galmudug Administration	22-05-2021	1	14	15	State-level delimitation engagement workshop	Abudwak	BFC
	Galmudug state Officials/Abud-wak	District Official and Civil Societies	15/07/2021	11	4	15	Arranging Galmudug-Hirshabelle Delimitation Lunching event	Adubwak - Galmudug	Abukar, Abdikani & Zekeriye
	Galmudug state	District Official and Civil Societies	19/07/2021	25	5	30	Arranging Galmudug-Hirshabelle Delimitation Lunching Event	Samareeb	Zekeriye, Abdikani and Liban , Abukar
	Government Officials -	Government Ministries, Independent commission , Civil societies, Polices and Military officials	03/10/2021	62	8	70	Ka-qeyqaadashada Qorshaha Istraategiyeed ee GMXF	Mogadishu	Hajir & Zekeriye
	Hirshabelle State Official	Civil Societies and publics	14/15-10/2021	75	15	90	Consultation delimitations Lunching Ceremony Hirshabelle & Galmudug	Jowhar - Hirshabelle	Abukar, Liban and Zeylici
	Meeting with Jubaland Administration	Elders, Youth and other publics	25/26 – 10-2021	40	15	55	Consultations on the 18 district administration Boundaries	Kismanyo - Jubaland	Abdirisak, Khalif and Hibo

	Consultation workshop in Baidao	District officials , Ministry of Interior and others	15/16-102021	31	9	40	Consultations on the 18 district administration Boundaries	Baida- SWS	Khalif, Hamze and Salahe
	District Validation Report for Samareeb Galmudug official/Public	Women, District Officials, Interior Ministry and Publics	29/11/2021	39	8	47	BFC Galmudug Trip On National district validation conference arrangements And discussion on Boundary delimitation between Galmudug and Hirshabelle State.	Samareeb - Galmudug	Liban, Abukar and Sadiya
	Hirshabelle & Galmudug Officials – Minsters	Women, Ministry representative , police and Military official and others	11/12/2021	44	6	50	Shirka Dah furka Xariiqin Sohdimedka Hirshabelle iyo Galmudug	Mogdisho	Zekeriye ogle iyo Aware
	Civil Society, Youth, Women and Elders	Government Officials	15/16-12/2021	23	7	30	District Validation Conference for 1991 Official district	Garowe	Abdirisak and Khalif
		Warring clan elders	Jan to Dec 2021	53	168	221	Community Reconciliation Reconciliation and mediation talk lead by the MOIFAD and Traditional leaders, community leaders, Elders, women and youth.	Garowe and Gardo	MOIFAD
	DGs, and departmental directors	Non-State Actors	Jan to Dec 2021	36	134	170	Federalism and decentralization meetings for the technical DGs, Non-State Actors, Department Directors and other stakeholders,	Garowe	MOIFAD
		Warring clan elders	Nov 2021	50	0	50	Traditional elders' peacemaking skill		
Total number of participants				1451	987	2438			

<Depending on the nature of your Project, some cross-cutting issues may not be relevant. Indicate N/A for non-applicable.>

Section 7: Looking ahead: Focus on the future

The Project has requested a no-cost extension from Jan to June 2022, and the donors and UNDP leadership have approved the same. Meanwhile, the project and its counterparts have agreed to issue three-month LoAs covering January-March 2022 to support a limited number of programme activities under Outputs 1 and 2, which are identified as most critical. The project and federal and regional RPs agreed to reduce HR costs of all RPs and will introduce

delivery-based planning and management controls to improve advisors' and consultants' performance and accountability. The next LoAs will be used to support the following critical activities:

Output 1

- Organize Validation Conferences on Conflict Mapping at all FMSes, including the Banadir region.
- Finalization, Launching, and Rolling-out of Regional Reconciliation Plans (integrating inter-sectoral policy linkages and prioritizing key areas for regulatory interventions).
- Support community reconciliation interventions based on the prioritized conflicts as per Regional Reconciliation Plans.
- Support the BFC strategic priorities

Output 2

- Conduct scoping study on Federalism/Inter-Governmental Relations to inform the new Parliament and new administration (in partnership with Forum of Federations).
- Conduct a series of thematic orientation sessions for the new Parliament and new administration informing parliamentary/policy debates on issues surrounding the federal question in Somalia.
- Continue supporting the activation and functioning of DG Coordination Forums at FGS and FMS levels to facilitate integrated planning, policy communication, and inter-ministerial coordination.
- Organize Inter-Ministerial Policy Dialogue on the Features of Federalism in Somalia - identifying entry points for consensus building and negotiated settlement on contested issues related to the allocation of power and distribution of resources.
- Building on the baseline(s) on conflicts produced by the respective RPs at the FGS and FMSs level, the process of validation of the conflict data and formulation of the unfinished regional reconciliation plans would be initiated and completed by the end of the year.

After March, the project will continue to support a limited number of priority interventions through direct implementation and by July 2022 launch a new project informed by the lessons learned during this phase of the project.

Section 8: Human interest story: Voices from the field

UNDP's role in realizing Somalia's elections

Direct support and essential work behind the scenes

UNDP's support to the electoral process in Somalia has been twofold. First, we have worked with other UN partners to offer direct technical and financial assistance to the Office of the Prime

Minister, the electoral institutions and the security services. Second, through the Reconciliation and Federalism Support project, we have facilitated high-level dialogue to forge the political consensus needed for elections to take place.

Political reconciliation and initial agreements

In late 2020, Somalia's electoral process stalled. According to the provisional constitution, the current parliament's 4-year term was to end in November and a new parliament had to be elected through universal direct suffrage. However, against a background of wider political tension between the Federal Government and some Federal Member States, universal direct suffrage became a contested issue. In the absence of a Constitutional Court that could make a clear ruling, broader political consensus building was needed to prevent the risk of violent confrontation along clan lines.

In response, UNDP supported a series of negotiations among the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and Federal Member States (FMS) in July and August 2020.² Named after the city where these meetings were held, the Dhusamareb Dialogue Process brought together the FGS and FMS presidents who decided that one-person-one-vote elections were not possible in the timeframe that had been agreed previously and that they should work together on an alternative electoral model. A technical committee with representation from all states was formed and, after rigorous consultations with different stakeholders, an indirect electoral model was subsequently adopted but representatives from Puntland and Jubaland did not sign up to this "Dhusamareb Model."

Following efforts to engage with the Presidents of Jubaland and Puntland, the Somali Federal President hosted a summit in Mogadishu with all five FMS leaders and the Governor of Banadir to negotiate further. In September, the leaders agreed to hold federal parliamentary elections through an indirect process similar to that of 2016, including a stipulation for a 30% quota for women's representation in parliament and on federal and state electoral committees. This "17 September Agreement" was approved by the two chambers of the Somali parliament, providing the foundation for a peaceful transition of power.

Stalled progress and insecurity

However, the progress on the implementation of the 17 September Agreement stalled, with both the FGS and FMSes missing agreed deadlines due to unresolved political disputes. Rising political tensions led to small-scale armed violence in February 2021, which further undermined political trust. Talks between FGS/FMS leaders broke down in early April after the Lower House of the Federal Parliament adopted a "Special Law" abandoning the 17 September Agreement and extending the mandate of the current federal administration for up to two more years or until direct elections could be organized. This resulted in a growing insecurity, fragmentation of the Somali National Army along clan lines and brief clashes in Mogadishu.

A new approach and resolution

Against a backdrop of mounting public pressure, the Lower House reversed the Special Law and Somali President, Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed "Farmajo", empowered the Prime Minister, Mohamed Hussein Roble, to take the lead on the electoral process, including security arrangements and negotiations with the FMSes. The peace process resumed and a National Consultative Council (NCC) was convened by the Prime Minister in Mogadishu in May 2021, with comprehensive support provided by UNDP.

² Prior to this, the most recent high-level meeting between Somali leaders had been organized in 2018.

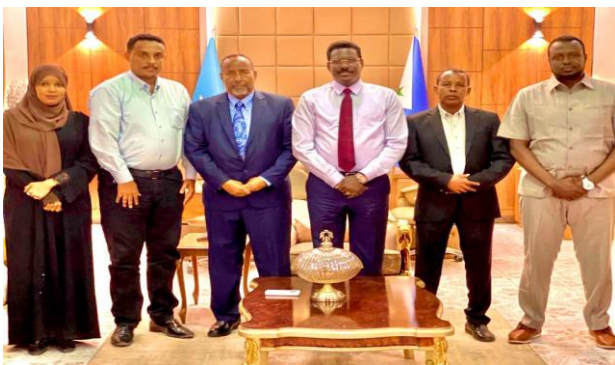
The first NCC meeting, chaired by the Prime Minister and attended by all FMS Presidents and the Governor of Banadir, produced an annex to the 17 September Agreement and agreed a “Roadmap for Completing the State-building of Somalia” with mid- to long-term priorities based on the federal system. In June, the NCC agreed on election timetable and defined the role of the Technical Election Support Team, including its expansion to include FMS representatives. The NCC also decided to halve registration fees for women candidates and explore further steps to secure the agreed 30% women’s quota.

Following the NCC decisions, UNDP, through the Integrated Electoral Support Group (IESG), provided direct technical and financial support to the Office of the Prime Minister, electoral bodies and security institutions and, through the good offices of the UN, advocated for implementation of the 30% women’s quota in the Federal Parliament. The Upper House selection process has been completed, with 54 seats elected, of which 14 have been filled by women, meaning they now represent 26% of the upper house, which is a 2 percentage point increase on the 2016 election. The selection of the MPs for the Lower House is ongoing.

GALMUDUG AND HIRSHABELLE BORDER DELINEATION CONFERENCE: GALMUDUG AND HIRSHABELLE SIGNED AN MOU RATIFYING THE BFC BORDER DELIMITATION DECISIONS



BFC VISITS GALMUDUG AND ENGAGES STATE LEADERS ON GALMUDUG-HIRSHABELLE BORDER DELIMITATION PROCESS



BFC meeting with the Galmudug President



BFC meeting with the Galmudug Parliament Speaker



BFC and the Galmudug Ministry of Interior technical teams



BFC meeting with the Galmudug vice president

BFC Engages Variety of Stakeholders in the Galmudug State, including government and the general public



BFC VISIT TO GALMUUDG: THE NATIONAL DISTRICT VALIDATION PRE-CONFERENCE TALKS



BFC meeting at the State Ministry; Galmudug



BFC meeting with the state minister; Galmudug



BFC meeting with the Galmudug vice president



Stakeholder consultation conference



Stakeholder consultation conference



Stakeholder consultation conference

BFC ENGAGEMENT WITH HIRSHABELLE STATE OFFICIALS AND STAKEHOLDERS VIS-À-VIS THE HIRSHABELLE AND GALMUDUG BORDER DELINEATION PROCESS





BFC ENGAGES WITH JUBBALAND STATE OFFICIALS AND STAKEHOLDERS VIS-À-VIS THE JUBBALAND AND HIRSHABELLE ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARY DELIMITATION



BFC ENGAGES WITH THE SOUTHWEST OFFICIALS AND STAKEHOLDERS VIS-À-VIS THE SOUTHWEST AND BANADIR REGION ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARY DELIMITATION



BFC MISSION TO PUNTLAND: NATIONAL DISTRICT VALIDATION PRE-CONFERENCE TALKS WITH THE PUNTLAND STATE ADMINISTRATION



BFC Meeting With Puntland State Vice President

INTERMINISTERIAL WORKING SESSIONS

Interministerial Meeting in Hirshabelle



Interministerial Meeting in Galmudug



Interministerial Meeting in Southwest



Interministerial Meeting in Jubbaland



Interministerial Meeting in Puntaland



THE REFS SUPPORTED NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL CONFERENCES

NCC Meeting, May 2021



N CC Meeting, June 2021



NCC Meeting, August 2021



NCC Meeting, January 2022



DGS' COORDINATION FORUM





BANADIR CONFLICT MAPPING EXERCISE



GALMUDUG DG COORDINATION FORUM



HIRSHABELLE DG COORDINATION FORUM



SOUTHWEST STATE DGs' COORDINATION FORUM



**GALMUDUG CONFLICT RECONCILIATION CONFERENCES
ABUDWAK CONFLICT RESOLUTION CONFERENCE**



GALKAYO CONFLICT RESOLUTION CONFERENCE



GALMUDUG CONFLICT RECONCILIATION CONFERENCES

HARALE CONFLICT RESOLUTION CONFERENCE





HIRSHABELLE CONFLICT MAPPING DATA VALIDATION CONFERENCE



ADALE AND WARSHEEKH RECONCILIATION CONFERENCE – HIRSHABELLE



JUBBALAND: FEDERALISM AWARENESS-RAISING ACTIVITIES

Jubbaland CSOs Training



Jubbaland Women-led CSOs Training



Jubbaland Media Companies' CSOs Training





JUBBALAND ELDERS' PEACEBUILDING SKILLS TRAINING WORKSHOP



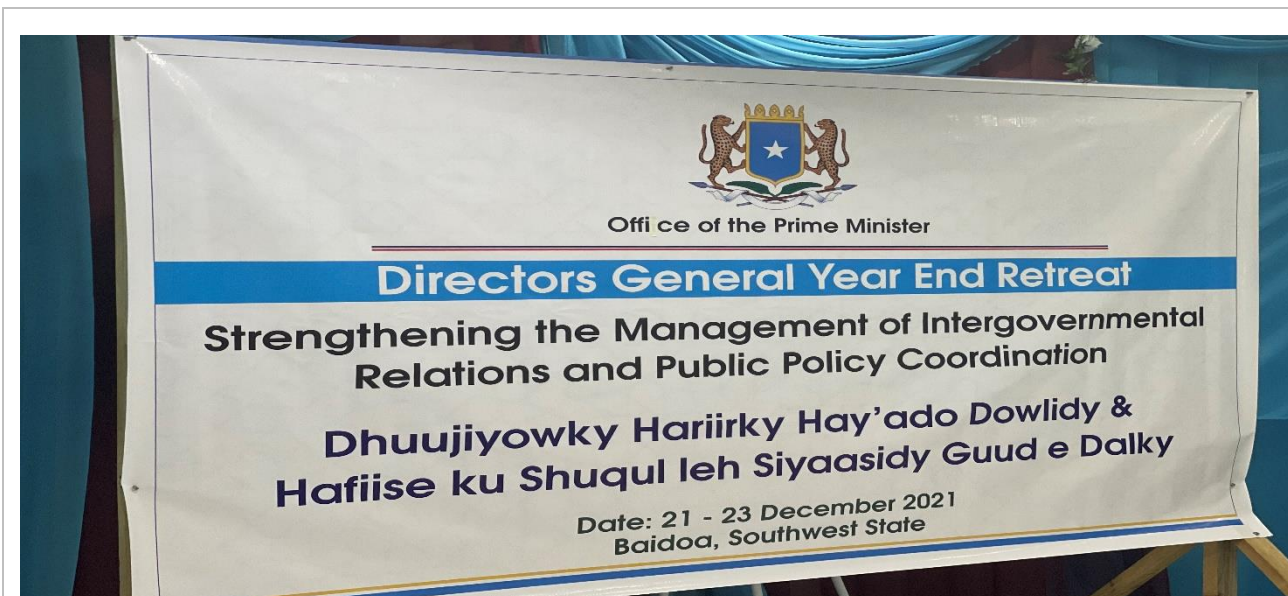
PUNTLAND: PEACEMAKING SKILLS TRAINING FOR THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE SANGAJEBIYE CLAN CONFLICT: HASSAN UGAAS AND ISSE MOHAMUD ELDERS



PUNTLAND: HASSAN UGAAS (DHULBAHANTE) AND ISSE MOHAMUD (MAJEERTEEN) RECONCILIATION AND MEDIATION CONFERENCE



DGS RETREAT IN BAIDOA, SOUTHWEST



IFSA ACTIVITIES IN HIRSHABELLE

Security Assessment 4 District(Baledweyne, Jawhar, Ceelcade and Mataban



Group Discussion Security Assessment



Civil Society Training



Community Dialogue Session



Conflict mapping



Stakeholder consultation conference



CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS INTERVENTIONS

Advocacy strategy, networking, peacebuilding, state-building skills training, Garowe Puntland



Conflict transformation and peacebuilding workshop.
Garowe, Puntland



Two of five females appointed to the CSOs Peace Panel



Youth for Peace Sport activity. Garowe, Puntland



Cultural Performance Event. Garowe, Puntland



Puntland National Peace Forum





Southwest: SYV Reconciliation and Federalism



Galkayo University Federalism Training

