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PROGRAMME SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
Period: January 1st – 31st December 2019

Project Name	Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project- (REFS)
Gateway ID	00114146
Start date	Jan 1, 2019
Planned end date (as per last approval)	Dec 31, 2020
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Participating UN entities	UNDP, UNSOM (PAMG)
NDP 9 Pillar	Inclusive Politics
UNSF 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.
Location(s)	Federal Level, Federal Member States & Somaliland
Gender Marker	2

Total Budget as per ProDoc (in USD)	10,911,342
MPTF:	8,313,169
Non-MPTF sources:	PBF 2,598,173
	Trac:
	Other:

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



Total MPTF Funds Received				Total non-MPTF Funds Received		
PUNO	Semi Annual 2019 (2)	Cumulative	Annual 2019	Semi Annual 2019 (2)	Cumulative	Annual 2019
	1 July - 31 Dec 2019	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2019	1 July - 31 Dec 2019	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2019
UNDP	328,602.19	3,141,687.19	3,141,687.19	0	1,818,721	0
JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds ¹				JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds		
PUNO	Semi Annual 2019 (2)	Cumulative	Annual 2019	Semi Annual 2019 (2)	Cumulative	Annual 2019
	1 July - 31 Dec 2019	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2019	1 July - 31 Dec 2019	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2019
UNDP	1,277,021.89	1,811,836.59	1,811,836.59	1,195,222.85	1,274,129.69	1,274,129.69

ANNUAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MOIFAR) developed a draft list of Functional Assignments focusing on power-sharing between Federal Government and Federal Member State Governments and submitted to the Office of the Prime Minister for review.
- National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) was formed and validated by Federal Cabinet in March 2019; and MoIFAR has been taking lead to internalize the NRF within FGS institutions by engaging line-departments through inter-ministerial dialogues.
- Subsequent upon the approval of NRF, a Preliminary National Reconciliation Process (NRP) Implementation Plan was designed and the same is going to be rolled out in early 2020, contributing to the Somali mission towards inclusive reconciliation.
- A historic reconciliation conference led by Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MOIFAR), Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and Galmudug Administration held in Dhusamareb served the basis for the formation of Galmudug State.
- During 2019, fifteen (15) reconciliation workshops were conducted which were attended by 1,936 participants (M: 1,347 F: 589) representing different segments of society including clan elders, women and youth groups as well as CSOs in each FMS enhancing the understanding of stakeholders on reconciliation, conflict mitigation and peaceful dispute resolution in targeted areas.
- The reconciliation conference held by the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Democratization (MoIFAD) of Puntland in Qardho, led to broker reconciliation between two clans in the Karkaar region.
- The Ministry of Constitution and Federal Affairs of Jubaland State conducted a local reconciliation workshop for civil society organizations (CSOs), university students and ministry staff in Kismayo leading to enhanced spaces for an inclusive social dialogue on reconciliation.
- Six workshops held on reconciliation, state building and federalism system in Hirshabelle, South West, Jubaland, Puntland and Galmudug States generated region-specific perspectives on contentious issues informing and influencing the ongoing political dialogue.
- Reconciliation conference led by Ministry of Reconciliation-Galmudug held in Galkayo for two neighboring clans (Sacad & Dir) provided neutral basis for peaceful conflict resolution on long standing competing issues.

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



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- The effective integration of geo-special data was pre-tested by the Boundary and Federalism Commission (BFC) addressing territorial conflicts through a successfully conducted pilot study in Adado District focusing on settlement verification. This pilot study enhanced the technical capacity of BFC towards the replication of the same methodology in other districts of the country.
- In South West and Hirshabele states, the process of state boundary delimitation was successfully initiated and have now reached to the final stages giving the BFC a strategic opportunity to engage with other Federal Member States to initiate the similar process of boundaries delimitation within respective jurisdictions.

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The project sustained support to the key implementing partners to carry out planned activities including: (a) finalizing and implementing the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF), (b) promoting conflict resolution, (c) providing capacity building support to the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR) and other national and local actors, (d) facilitating consensus building workshops on contentious issues linked to Somalia's peacebuilding and State-building agenda, (e) supporting conflict prevention initiatives including mediation, dialogue and reconciliation between different levels of government(s) and in areas prone to conflict and political tension, and (f) strengthening the capacity of state structures to engage citizens in reconciliation efforts.

During the reporting period, the project provided support in finalization of the NRF and organizing the NRF national validation conference. Following the NRF's adoption by the Council of the Ministers of Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) in March 2019, the MoIFAR has been taking the lead to internalize the NRF within FGS institutions by engaging line-departments through inter-ministerial dialogues. Also, to facilitate the reconciliation process, MoIFAR developed a preliminary NRF implementation plan in May 2019. The NRF and its preliminary implementation plan was introduced at the PBF-funded Inception Workshop on "Reconciliation and State-building" held on 17-18 April 2019 and organized by the MoIFAR. The MoIFAR consulted the South-West State and Hirshabelle State authorities on NRF and preliminary implementation plan thereof.

Following the finalization of the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) and its adoption by the Federal Cabinet by March 2019, the Ministry of Internal and Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR) has led efforts to internalize the Framework within FGS institutions and developed a preliminary implementation plan which identifies key milestones for the five pillars of the NRF. The NRF and its implementation plan was presented at a workshop on "Reconciliation and State-building" held on 17-18 April 2019 with support of MoIFAR and the Joint Programme.

Reconciliation and conflict resolution are fundamental to Somalia's state building process. Implementation of the peace agreement between Ahlu Sunna Wal Jama and President of Galmudug in Dhusamareb has enabled the advancement of the reconstitution of Galmudug institutions and raised hopes for the permanent end to a long-running conflict which will improve the provision of security, stability and services to Galmudug's population.

The Boundaries and Federalism Commission (BFC) has continued its outreach in FMS to build consensus on boundary demarcation which has nurtured a common understanding between the Commission and FMSs, enabling greater cooperation on the process. The BFC also presented its



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quarterly report to the Federal Parliament of Somalia (FPS) in April outlining the status of the boundary demarcation process and related challenges.

Issue-specific workshops were also held during the reporting period in HirShabelle, South West, Puntland, Jubaland and Galmudug States, as well at Federal level, which continued to emphasize the importance of reconciliation, federalism and peacebuilding in Somalia.

From 5 to 16 September, Galmudug Reconciliation Conference was held in Dhusamareb that brought together high-level officials from the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and Galmudug, Members of Federal Parliament and clan elders, as well as 720 other delegates from all districts and clans of Galmudug. The conference provided a common platform to all the clans of Galmudug in order to identify root causes of conflicts and to offer possible solutions to resolve the recurring political and social conflicts in Galmudug. The Galmudug Conference provided firm foundations for the formation of Galmudug Administration by creating enabling environment for election/selection process of regional leadership.

In August, the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Democratization of Puntland State with the support of the project held the first reconciliation conference in Qardho, Puntland State, aimed to reconcile two clans who have engaged in several conflicts in the Karkaar region. With the help of the governor of the Qardho district, the conference ended in a positive manner.

From 26-29 September, the Ministry of Constitution and Federal Affairs of Jubaland State conducted a local reconciliation workshop for civil society organizations (CSOs), university students and ministry staff in Kismayo. The participants committed to continue working on local reconciliation in villages, districts and regions of Jubaland State. The workshop led to enhanced spaces for an inclusive social dialogue on reconciliation

The Project identifies three key areas of innovation: First, building on Somalia's rich cultural capital, the Project has been able to retrieve, optimize and operationalize innovatively the concept of Dhab-u-heshiin (true-conciliation) through its implementing partners at the FGS and FMS levels. Somalia's time-tested notions of dispute resolution distinguish between 'true-conciliation' (Dhab-u-heshiin) and reconciliation (Dib-u-heshiisiin). 'True-conciliation' is a notion that explains a process of reconciliation convened from within, without involving any third party. This notion invokes a sense of local control and ownership of the reconciliatory process. The Project has integrated this notion in its reconciliatory interventions aimed at achieving indigenous, locally led and inherently enduring dividends of peacebuilding. Second, the traditional mechanisms for reconciliation on clan/community level in the Somali context assign greater and decisive role to traditional elders - excluding women and youth from the process. The Project, however, broadened the representational inclusivity by including women and youth in the process. Third, the Project emphasized the "de-projectization" of reconciliation seeing it as a process that needs long-term and short-term activities across the country from national to village levels. In this respect, a Perimammary National Reconciliation Implementation Plan was designed which is expected to be rolled out in early 2020. The combination of these innovative and bold approaches adds value to the project outputs and key deliverables contributing to inclusive peace-building process.



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SITUATION UPDATE

Although Somalia is making headway on some important areas such as financial reforms toward debt relief, state-level electoral processes in 2018-19 have worsened the political stalemate, particularly in the case of Jubaland. At the political level, the FGS leadership currently has cooperative relations with Hirshabelle, South-West State, Galmudug, and with the Banadir Regional Administration, but not with Jubaland and Puntland. It is encouraging that some technical engagement between all the FMSs and the FGS has continued and further efforts by all stakeholders are essential to resume the FGS-FMS dialogue which would unlock the stagnated process such as the constitutional review process.

The implementation of the NRF would further accelerate if the FGS-FMS relations normalize and a spirit of dialogue and concession is shared. Another challenge that affected the project's delivery was on the security front; Somalia's Government entities, development partners, and their establishments are in perpetual threat of terrorist attacks. UNSOM is actively engaging both Somali and international partners to address the political challenges in Somalia. In September, the SRSG together with Swedish and Finnish Ambassadors convened the Group of Friends of Reconciliation to discuss common messages that would promote peace and reconciliation. Meanwhile, strong collaboration between the UNDP, UNSOM, and partners and collective and constructive engagement in the process is essential.

Currently, Somalia prepares for the one-person-one-vote universal elections. This will be a major shift from the previous clan-based formula of elections; which was predominantly controlled and influenced by the clan elders where MPs were mostly men and clans' favorites. Although the conflicts and the security situation pose serious setbacks in many ways but various workshops and public discussions to bring reconciliation amongst varying groups in FMS is commendable.

The Prime Minister, Hassan Ali Khayre, travelled to Galmudug from 24 June to 3 August to engage the President of Galmudug, Ahmed Duale Gelle "Haaf" and key stakeholders including Ahl al-Sunna wal-Jama'a (ASWJ) to resolve the disputed electoral calendar. The Prime Minister visited several population centers and engaged local the local population, including elders, the business community and young people. As a result of the Federal Government's engagement with ASWJ, President Haaf nullified the 2017 Djibouti power-sharing agreement between Galmudug state and ASWJ. There is now agreement to organize a reconciliation conference that would lead to the holding of the state's parliamentary and presidential elections in Dhusamareb, as well as an agreement between the Federal Government and Ahlu Sunna Waljama'a (ASWJ) to integrate ASWJ forces into the Somali security apparatus. The Ministry of the Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation established a reconciliation committee to prepare for the conference in early August. On 22 July, a high-level international delegation, led by my Special Representative for Somalia, James Swan, and the Special Representative of the Chairperson of the African Union Commission for Somalia, Francisco Caetano José Madeira, visited Dhuusamarreeb and held discussions with the Prime Minister and the reconciliation committee. The delegation encouraged the committee to hold an inclusive forum leading to a fair and transparent electoral process.

In South-West State, post-election clan reconciliation efforts continued between the state authorities and clan elders. On 13 June, representatives of the Digil-Mirifle clan elders formed a 15-member executive committee to pursue the reconciliation agenda with the South-West State authorities and the Federal Government. The authorities also pursued efforts to extend authority at the district level, with the reshuffle of the administration in Marka and Bardaale districts, and with the appointment on 23 June of a new administration in Buurhakaba district, a strategic location on the main supply route between Baidoa and Mogadishu.



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It is worth mentioning that the Galmudug Minister of Reconciliation and Federalism facilitated a local reconciliation meeting in Galkacyo from 30 June to 3 July between local clans residing in remote areas of Mudug region. The parties reached a ceasefire agreement and pledged to end hostilities. Also, the Ministry of the Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation and international partners held a symposium organized with the support of the Government of Norway. Some 30 participants, including academics, reconciliation experts and the business community, discussed the role of the business community in peacebuilding, national reconciliation processes and development and humanitarian service delivery, to foster reconciliation efforts in cooperation with the Federal Government.

Inclusive Federalism in Somalia: Policy Update

REFS project has developed an in-house technical/contextual assessment drawing on background discussions, formal and informal interactions, briefings, unstructured interviews, focused group discussions, review of available policy literature on Somalia and meetings with select stakeholders conducted in November-December 2019 and early January 2020. It has been noted that public and policy opinion on the location of federalism in Somalia have been divided across two strands: (a) those who perceive this system to be incompatible with and potentially divisive/disintegrative for the Somali society, and those who argue that federalism can be instrumental to address the issues of a polarized, clan-based and conflict-driven Somali society. Perhaps, a general uncertainty towards the viability of federalism in Somalia persists largely because of the lack of understanding and absence of a participative dialogue on the core issues shaping the *realpolitik* of Somalia.

Some background discussions suggest that there have been heated contestations on the liberal use of terms like 'cooperative federalism' and 'collaborative federalism' in the transitional context of Somalia. This Concept Note, however, attempts to explain that federalism is not a one-size-fits-all-model *per se*, instead it is an iterative approach with higher degree of flexibility which evolves out of a given context and thus cannot be transplanted from another context. Experience has shown that every context of power contestation creates its own mediated model(s) of federalism – thus Somali context has a great potential of organically evolving an innovative and indigenous framework informing its own version of 'inclusive federalism'. So far 'elite bargain' has dominated political settlements in Somalia leading to a series of transitional governments at the federal level. *The process of federalization, however, has to be better informed by the technical inputs, citizens' aspirations and civil society's participation counterbalancing a unilateral pre-dominance of an exclusive 'elite bargain' and 'limited access order'.*

Against this backdrop, the project draws on key contours of emerging framework of inclusive federalism in Somalia which include but not limited to fifteen (15) key areas for strategic considerations, political discussions and policy choices.

1. What are the criteria for demarcating territorial boundaries among FMS and within FMS (sub-regions and district levels)?
2. How to determine the status of the federal capital city, Mogadishu and Benadar region?
3. How to engage Somaliland in formative process of inclusive federalism? (through asymmetrical arrangements?)
4. What structures of self-government are suitable and how should they be expressed in the Constitution?
5. What is the representational composition of FMSs in the federal parliament and federal executive administration? Popular house or/and House of Regions?



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6. Which legislative and executive powers are exclusive to the Federal and the FMS levels and which are to be shared and how are they to be shared?
7. What is the placement of residual powers?
8. How will federal supervision be exercised in case of FMS failure?
9. What are the mechanisms available for fiscal federalism ensuring predictable and equitable revenue and expenditure assignments distributed across FGS, FMS and Local Governments?
10. What are the regulatory and supervisory arrangements determining and managing ownership, control and revenue sharing of natural resources between FGS, FMS and Local Government?
11. How is the security, justice and corrections system organized across FGS and FMS and what role is given to the Constitutional Court as an independent arbiter between and within FGS and FMS?
12. What is the institutional mechanism of inter-governmental cooperation and dispute resolution at politico-executive level?
13. Should local government be included in the federal arrangement to establish a multilevel system of government?
14. How to strategize engendering the process of federalisation and reconciliation and what are the instruments available thereof?
15. What are the instruments of federalising service delivery model subscribing to the principles of subsidiarity and allocative efficiency?

Concerted efforts to explore answers to the questions enlisted above will be able to determine the future of inclusive federalism in Somalia. This necessitates to create a dedicated policy platform where key stakeholders can be engaged in informed discussions to identify and address disablers and capitalize on enablers facilitating systemic and smooth transition from a provisional constitution to a permanent constitution addressing the pending contentious issues revolving around federalism.

QUARTERLY & ANNUAL 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 stability and responds to citizen needs."

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 ²	
		Reporting PERIOD	CUMULATIVE
- Processes for inclusive and gender-responsive national reconciliation mechanisms established and operational - National reconciliation	1. National reconciliation framework/strategic plan in place by end of 2019.	Yes	Yes



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<p>framework in place</p>	<p>2. FGS and FMS at least 2 mediation processes for administration towards state building.</p> <p>3. Provision of support to the establishment of designated bodies and preparation of clear 'Rules of Procedure'</p> <p>4. Support to Legal drafting for National Truth and Reconciliation Commission</p>	<p>3</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>7</p> <p>Yes</p>
	<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</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p>



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	<p>consultation with FGS and FMS</p> <p>2. Formalization of states as per criteria endorsed by FGS parliament.</p> <p>3. Draft proposal for Independent Appeals process agreed</p>		
Independent Appeals Process in Place			
Output 1.3: State and Non-State Actors Capacity in Conflict Mitigation and Government-Citizen Engagement Strengthened.			
<p>State and Non-State/Civil society engage on state-building</p> <p>Citizen Report Card System in place</p>	<p>1. At least 4 engagement workshops for Non-State actors/ elders, and other community leaders (including women) on state building.</p> <p>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).</p>	10	14
	<p>1. Annual "Citizen reports" for all Federal Member States developed And disseminated through Public Accountability Forums.</p> <p>2. At least</p>		



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	4 engagement workshops for Non-State actors/ elders, and other community leaders (including women) on state building.	2	7
Sources of evidence : SOPs, Records of Decisions			
Output 2: Federalism is organized, consistent and coherent in all Federal Member States (organisation, 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		
	1. At least 3 Intergovernmental Relations Forums (FGS and FMS) on federalism conducted. 2. Support provided to Technical committees and other stakeholders in drafting policy documents on		2



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	Federal/FMS roles and relations		
Sources of evidence: Commission Reports, Agreed Plans			
Output 2.2: Public Awareness and CSO Engagement on the Federalism Model Strengthened			
Communication Strategy Agreed and being Implemented.	Preparation of Federal Comms Strategy		
	6 Regional Conferences held	4	9
Sources of evidence: Communications Strategy, printed materials, activities conducted.			
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		
	1. Three key infrastructure projects initiated and improved basic physical working environments complete	1	2

NARRATIVE

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

National Reconciliation Framework and Implementation Plan

National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) was formed and validated by Federal Cabinet in March 2019 and MoIFAR has been taking the lead to internalize the NRF within FGS institutions. MoIFAR developed a preliminary NRF implementation plan in May 2019 and two concept notes were prepared for reconciliation and NRF implementation plan was made. The NRF is accepted at the FGS level and Implementation of NRP is being coordinated internally.



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Finalization of the National Reconciliation Framework and its implementation plan

On 16-17 April 2019, the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR) convened an inception workshop with the UNDP, UNSOM, and the Peacebuilding Fund (Integrated Office) for identifying and delineating a series of key provisions associated with the implementation of the National Reconciliation Process (NRP). It included the Implementation of the National Reconciliation Process (NRP), Preliminary Needs Assessment for a Roadmap and Implementation Plan for the NRP – Milestones, Activities and Timelines, Coordination Mechanisms and the Steps Forward.

In addition, capacity building exercise was completed by MoIFAR (creation teams) including MoIFAR civil servants, that will assist in internalizing the NRF within FGS/ FMS relevant ministries and other institutions. Advisory Board was created that meets regularly for guidance and direction on the National Reconciliation Process, including as Board Members the UNDP, UNSOM, donors & 3-4 NGOs and UNDP also signed the LOA, and mobilized MOCFA to implement the LOA of REFS.

At Federal level, Office of Prime Minister arranged workshops on Constitutional Contentious Issues on Federalism and Reconciliation matters which have been very useful. Inclusive Politics Roadmap (IPR) serves as a platform for dialogue and negotiation between the Federal Government and Member States, while at the same time facilitating cohesive policies on federally related issues. The most remarkable progress of IPR are as follows:

- The inclusive political roadmap has so far achieved a remarkable feat in delegating the power to the people by bringing the Federal Members States on board so as to have more say on major decisions that affect their respective regions.
- The Office of Prime Minister (OPM) in partnership with Federal Member States had organized two parallel workshops in Hirshabelle and South West States in March 2019. The Workshops brought together executive level participants from the Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States, as well as representatives from local civil society groups.
- The Inclusive Political Roadmap initiative under the office of the Prime Minister conducted a four-day consultative and sensitization workshop in Jowhar for 9 days and in Baidoa for 8 days. These interactive forums and discussions were graced by the State Presidents, Ministers and civil servant officials from Hirshabelle and South West States, the OPM team has provided a far-reaching capacity development and institutional maturation assistance to the local administrations. These workshops initiated a constructive dialogue on federalism and related issues like power/resource sharing, justice system, fiscal federalism, inter-state relations and institutional capacity building to develop policies and legal benchmarks. The detailed discussions during these sessions helped in reaching a step closer to achieving a cohesive national accord on federalism and paved the way for the upcoming workshops in Jubaland and Puntland respectively. This will also help to conduct national dialogue and hopefully consensus on multiple contentious issues.

Consultation Meeting on on BFC Federal Member State legalization and procedures

On June 10, 2019 Boundaries and Federalism Commissions' s Puntland consultation meeting happened on BFC FMS legalization procedures/processes, to cooperatively work and make adjustments to the geospatial data of the country, and to finalise FMS/district boundaries delimitation



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process. On 18th June 2019, BFC South West State of Somalia and BFC Galmudug State consultation meeting took place. On June 24, BFC's Hirshabelle State of Somalia consultation meeting. The Federal Government supported BFC in planning to ensure that its offices will open in the Federal Member States whereby the UN has supported office infrastructure.

MoIFAR Public Dialogue – Syl Hotel, Mogadishu. 27th March, 2019

The MOIFAR Public Dialogue was held in Mogadishu. The key objective was to stimulate ownership of national reconciliation process and cultivate an awareness of the new Framework to increase citizen confidence through public dialogue. A total of 140 participants, including 40 women, from a wide spectrum of population, Banadir Regional Administration (BRA), MOIFAR staff and civil society groups etc., were part of the Dialogue and the following key outcomes were achieved; 1) Public outreach and civic engagement; 2) Relevant government institutions and civil society actively participate in the debate; 3) Widespread media coverage of the 4-days conference mainstreamed the discussion through both Somali and international media and; 4) Reconciliation experts meet, interact and exchange views about National reconciliation.

Reconciliation Workshops held in Jubaland, South West, Galmudug, Puntland and Hirshabelle States

During this reporting period, fifteen (15) reconciliation workshops were conducted which was attended 1,936 participants (M: 1,347 F: 589). Participants partook the workshops were come from different segments of society including clan elders, women and youth groups as well as CSOs in each FMS such as Jubaland, Galmudug, Puntland, South West, and Hirshabelle States. The reconciliation package covered several topics to ranging from reconciliation, conflict mitigation, management & community problem solving as well as peace initiatives, good governances & leadership and democracy. As a result of these reconciliation workshops, the understanding of the participants on issues related to peacebuilding and conflict resolution was enhanced and a local cadre of peace promoters developed to lead communal peace processes.

The Reconciliation workshops imparted the participants with reconciliation skills, knowledge and values. The training injected them quality capacity building on reconciliation concept towards conflict mitigations, management and community problem solving. It has also instilled and encouraged the trainees towards a "change of culture" from negative aspect to positive one thus discouraging them to use physical fight, violence, killing or torturing but use the best options of conflict resolution strategies of avoidance, compromise, litigation, cooperation, reconciliation, mediation, adjudication, dialogue & democracy/diplomacy.

Social Reform and Reconciliation Workshop – Jubaland. 25-28 May 2019

This consultation workshop led by the Jubaland Ministry of Constitution and Federalism Affairs (MOCFJA) included women leaders, youth leaders, elders, civil services and ministers and various ministries, state ministers and chairman for reconciliation of the Jubaland Parliament. Participants expressed interest in need for more reconciliations. Number of reconciliation workshops are also planned at the Ministry of Constitution and Federal Affairs- Jubaland State of Somali, in close collaboration with FGS- MoIFAR and other state bodies to improve state capacity in conflict mitigation



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and political reconciliation in Jubaland region at large.

Reconciliation activity in Galmudug

In Galmudug there was 4-day reconciliation activity held on June 30th -3rd July 2019. This was the first activity since the LoA was signed in May. Ministry of Reconciliation & Federal Affairs of Galmudug State conducted reconciliation sessions between two communities. This conflict persisted since 2005. It helped to reach agreement and understanding between the communities and establish peace accord to mitigate any conflict. It also resulted in understanding to arrest those who committed killing and bringing the guilty party to justice. Thus, this really helped reduce hostility and establish peace.

Community Dialogue for Peace Building to Strength Federalism

In June 2019, the workshop was held in Jowhar -the capital city of Hirshabelle State of Somalia. The main purpose of the workshop was to learn and develop an understanding of the Community Dialogue and Federal System. The workshop enhanced the knowledge and conceptual understanding of the community to the peacebuilding at community level in Hirshabelle. Hirshabelle officials and community highly appreciated the peace building process.

UNSOM Regional Offices

UNSOM Regional Offices are currently in discussion with FMS administrations to better understand the latter's local reconciliation requirements and identify entry points for support. South-State, Hirshabelle and Galmudug are particularly keen to undertake reconciliation processes that will provide space for conflicting parties to dialogue.

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

Federalism Workshops

Workshops were held in various Federal Member States on the concept of federalism, (distribution of powers, state legitimacy & intergovernmental relations). In 2019, fourteen (14) workshops on federalism and state building held in Jubaland, Southwest, Hirshabelle, Galmudug and Puntland States. These workshops participated by 1,198 (F: 502 M: 696) of various Council of Elders, women and youth groups, district officials, and other government officials in the respective states of Jubaland, Southwest State, Hirshabelle, Galmudug and Puntland States. The federalism workshops have enabled participants of Jubaland, SWS, HSS, and Galmudug to comprehend Federalism and state building initiative thus resulting mass awareness on these two components (Federalism & state building). The participants had negative notions about federalism but upon completion of these trainings and workshops which relates to federalism and state building, the trainees were about to understand the meaning, significance and mode of Federalism as system of Governance.

Federalism Workshop was conducted by MOCFA -Jubbaland on 9th to 12 June 2019 and Federalism Workshop was conducted by Hirshabele office of the president on 10th - 12thJun 2019. Also, Federalism workshop was successfully conducted in Jowhar, Hirshabelle on 10th-12th June 2019 to discuss federalism system and intended improvements. It was attended by Federal, State



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administration and Local Government officials. The workshop was focused on federalism - and how the people of the state can understand the basic idea of federalism and federal system of governance. The workshop improved their understanding and knowledge towards, Federal, State Administration and Local Government. The workshop had 80 participants who actively participated and discussed their experience via debate and discussion. Many of the women in the workshop had delivered an extraordinary speech about Federalism.



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

Regular Operations Support

The Project continued to provide support to the administrative costs of 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 South West 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



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Rehabilitation and construction of Hirshabelle State House and was undertaken for construction of guest rooms, new offices, rehabilitation of state house necessary infrastructure, provision of office equipment for state house has successfully completed. Likewise, construction of Ministry of Reconciliation and Federalism of Galmudug State of Somalia is on its final stage.

Human Resources Support

Local consultants and interns, 48 including (M: 35 F: 13) were recruited for all project counterparts to strengthen the institutional capacity of the respective counterparts. As a result of the human resources support provided, the administrative, finance, and clerical functions of these institutions 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 enhance quality of their functions and mandated roles.

Other Key Achievements :N/A

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

Given the complexity of state-building and peacebuilding processes in the present political and security environment of Somalia, some challenges may affect the project's timely delivery. These challenges include political tensions between the FGS and Federal Member States (FMSs), the insurgency threat from Al-Shabaab and other security-related challenges including:

- The unstable, and at times fraught relationship between FGS and FMSs over the Federal constitution, power and resources-sharing, regional and national economic development caused delays for the MOIFAR teams to brief FMSs on NRP and assist them in designing their own regional implementation plans.
- Somalia's Government entities, development partners, and their establishments are in perpetual threat of terrorist attacks.
- Inter-clan conflicts triggered over-grazing rights and water access but also land ownership, etc., also impacted on the implementation.
- Obstacles and delays encountered in some activities due to the political conflict between Hiran Governor and President of Hirshabelle and conflicts in Hiran region between different clans.

Lessons learnt:

- The intermittent security challenges and politico-clannism conflicts necessitate a high degree of flexibility from project management team to re-define priorities as new events and circumstances unfold.
- Strong collaboration between the UNDP, partners and the project are essential to effectively manage challenges and ensuring collective and constructive engagement in the process.
- Collaborative relationships with local stakeholders are important to minimize delays and have strong foothold in certain locations
- In Somalia, some people believe that federalism is against the sovereignty and unity of Somali people. This perception should be changed to ensure project goes smoothly, as per time frame. The participants enhanced their knowledge of differentiation between the unitary and



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federal system.

Conflict in Galmudug

- The conflict has been resulted a lot of societal problems. This conflict triggered a problem that spill jurisdictional argument between Galmudug State and Puntland State. Previously, the conflicts between the tribes in these areas were encouraged by disagreements over grazing for their livestock, water resources and settling old scored in the past tribal conflicts were used to go through traditional elders’ negotiations. After the formation of Galmudug Regional State, things started that the process to go through governmental form with the traditional elders. Therefore, community expectation is higher than they use to be. These expectations have pros and cons. Communities rely for the verdict of reconciliation from the State. That increases pressure on the Ministry of Reconciliation and Federal Affairs.

Peacebuilding impact

With NRF approved and NRP implementation underway, the mission to achieve peace is progressing very well. The NRF is accepted by all stakeholders and Implementation of NRP is nationally coordinated and is a huge step.

- The issues between FGS and FMS still needs some work, but it has come a long way and progress is impressive. The conflicts have reduced and hopefully will further decrease.
- Variety of reconciliation workshops has helped to build understanding of peace building process and a conflict resolution among various levels of government and Somali people.
- Inclusive dialogue to ensure people from all walks of life are represented in Somali peacebuilding is commendable.

Gender

Gender equality is an important part of the reconciliation efforts. Therefore, women have been an integral part of dialogue and debate in all workshops. Special efforts are done to include the viewpoints of women to ensure sustainable state and peacebuilding in Somalia at all levels of government. Inclusion of women has also helped change society’s perspectives about gender roles.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ³	Total no. of Joint Programme Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
	2	2
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues ⁴	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	1	1

Human Rights



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Due to various workshops held at Federal and State Level human rights situation has improved and state capacity in conflict mitigation and political reconciliation has improved, thus resulting in better human rights situation.	
Has the Joint Programme included a protection risk assessment in its context analysis, including on gender issues, and taken measures to mitigate these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated, or new risks created?	Result (Yes/No)
	Yes
No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.	Result (No.)
	2
No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result (No.)
	3
Other	
Does the Joint Programmes have a national cost-sharing component (i.e. funds and/or other resources provided by the FGS and/or FMS (including in-kind contributions)? (if 'Yes', describe below).	Results (Yes/No)
	No
Have FMS(s) been engaged in one or more of the following: design, planning, implementation, coordination and/or monitoring of the Joint Programme.	Results (Yes/No)
	Yes
Describe nature of cost sharing: N/A	
Communications & Visibility	
<p>The project team has recorded project activities in the form of written reports, pictures, successes and achievements and shared with relevant stakeholders. The communication and visibility of workshops also happened due to reporting and broadcast by the National TV like Somalia National TV of various conferences/workshops. The relevant links:</p> <p>1) Federalism workshop in Kismayo, Jubaland at Medina hotel link: https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fyoutu.be%2FLuvL2nrXIKY&mp;data=02%7C01%7Csana.chaudhry%40undp.org%7Cb5d1949e916246c9c1f908d6ecf764b8%7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C636956944621187037&amp;sdata=HduRWstOHbbMWVrWbBNiDDveSH4EJbf6HfyRCkncnQ%3D&reserved=0</p> <p>2) Reconciliation workshop in Jubaland https://eur03.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fyoutu.be%2FeTcdTR21E9w&mp;data=02%7C01%7Csana.chaudhry%40undp.org%7C26ab94f657e347eda3d208d6e4552464%3D&reserved=0</p>	



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[7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C636947451658895394&data=Ura8bPK4eUsQb8z9soDndWYJ3soCBfa7CEuX5bcF7t0%3D&reserved=0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Cb3e5db5e2944483799f57488ace54319%7C0%7C0%7C636947451658895394&data=Ura8bPK4eUsQb8z9soDndWYJ3soCBfa7CEuX5bcF7t0%3D&reserved=0)

<https://youtu.be/uupmD-my7AU>

<https://youtu.be/3uHJN0syw5A>

<https://youtu.be/dzMdfFWjRBQ>

<https://youtu.be/9jERAiifBM0>

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

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F5R2BvxA44U&feature=youtu.be>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7TvHSQxkyiA&feature=youtu.be>

3. Community dialogue for peace building to strength federalism

<https://youtu.be/69Mivky4WTQ>

4. Boundary and Federalism (BFC) Links

<https://www.facebook.com/GMXFSOMALIA/>. Here are other additional links:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pQOgxtaGmdc&t=169s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HVhvxiLrAh0>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jtH_I4Xr3VY

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pUulwkrL9Tw>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=74B1DkOItIk>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XOJSCnFi_dk

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_nrMdLCBsJw

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vid6l59cMYQ&t=21s>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I5yPv-0pcU8&t=59s>

5. Federalism Workshops

<https://youtu.be/HFNLS6DIpmk>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YJXCkAGJMrE&feature=youtu.be>

<https://youtu.be/BfSkPYzvolw>

<https://youtu.be/FkBxZ23IVE0>

<https://youtu.be/HFNLS6DIpmk>



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<https://youtu.be/CFMETHnu2I4/https://youtu.be/eZEtrnG1rcc;>

<https://youtu.be/ScGeZgyAerY>

<https://youtu.be/Ohc9q4FguU8>

https://youtu.be/uwP4_P5qGN

Looking ahead – 2020

- Building the capacity of national and regional counterparts to develop and operationalise the **administrative framework(s) of federalism** and **inter-governmental relations (IGR)** – by facilitating the *transition management* of functional (re)assignments between FGS and FMSs.
- Supporting the implementation of **Preliminary Plan of National Reconciliation Implementation Process** - including assisting national/regional/local counterpart in operationalizing strategic and catalytic components of the Preliminary Plan.
- Strengthening and diversifying **civil society engagement** on reconciliation and federalism – focusing on bottom-up approaches to reconciliation, social movements for inclusiveness, and cultural communication for peace-building.
- Developing **“Federal Filter”** for Somalia – a benchmark to assess the ongoing policy planning, programs and projects with the lens of federalism.
- Developing **“Somalia Reconciliation Index”** -- a tool to assess the ongoing process of reconciliation in Somalia and guiding the **mainstreaming of reconciliation**.
- Strengthening **institutional capacity development**, training and research support for diagnostics, conflict mapping, conflict management, reconciliation and inclusive state-building initiatives at FGS and FMSs and local government levels.
- Continuity of technical assistance, operational, infrastructure, and human resources support to the government counterparts at FGS and FMS level in order to deepen the reconciliation processes and strengthen the administrative and functional dimensions of federalism.



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ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

Type of Risk	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Donor funding	Donors may review their funding and operations and may not give years 2/3 approval	Support Donors to develop on-time and effective bidding for annual allocations. Undertake internal evaluation before year 2 commences, make programme adjustments as necessary
Physical insecurity	Serious deterioration of the security situation, either within Mogadishu where the Project Implementation Team (PIT) will be based, or in the FMS capitals where REFS will employ field staff.	The UN family has proven that it can and will continue to work from Mogadishu despite ongoing security challenges. The 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. In state capitals, 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 FMS 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 impact mostly on FMS that have their own means of revenue, i.e. Puntland and Jubaland.
Project support	Lack of agreement on coordination and cooperation arrangements.	Agreement with the MoIF has also been reached on being the principal counterpart for the project. As part of the 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 a clear framework of MoUs and LoAs that set out agreed cooperation and coordination arrangements



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<p>Financial Risk</p>	<p>Misappropriation or misuse of Project funds. Lack of financial oversight at the project activity level.</p>	<p>Because the project will be managed under UNDP’s Direct Implementation Modality(DIM), all procurements will be managed byUNDP, using established UNDP policies and procedures. There will be no direct funds transfers to FGS or FMS bodies under this project. All sub-contracts with consultants, service providers, or CSOs/NGOs will be administered according to UNDP procurement guidelines. Furthermore, REFS will employ full time project staff on the ground in each activity location who will monitor 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.</p>
<p>Political risk – at Federal level</p>	<p>There has been some high turnover in ministerial appointments and Advisers. Further changes cannot be discounted. Potentially volatile power dynamics at the centre may disrupt work at the centre of government</p>	<p>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 REFSwill have engaged incapacity support and project development with staff who are likely to remain in their posts.</p>
<p>Constitutional review process</p>	<p>Constitutional review process could stall leading to conflict between different levels of government including the legislative branches.</p>	<p>The project will remain flexible and responsive to emerging needs of the FGS- FMS administration who will continue to work despite possible delays. To mitigate this risk, REFS will work closely with UNSOM(Political) and the UNDP Project ‘Constitution Review Support Project’ (CRSP-II) to anticipate any specific project impacts.</p>
<p>ICBF Obstructed in its work</p>	<p>It is possible that the work of the Independent Commission for Boundaries and Federalism (the ‘BFC’) will take an extended time to complete the task due to political difficulties</p>	<p>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. Continual updated risk assessments will be prepared with ICBF staff</p>



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Perceived image of REFS	<p>The Programme generally is perceived as following an 'international political agenda' that is divorced from the political and social realities of Somalia.</p> <p>Driver: shifting position of the international community (IC) on important issues such as security, major geo-political issues</p>	<p>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</p>
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ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Project Board Meeting - Constitution Review Support Project	23 April 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To discuss on the progress and challenges in the review process. Attended by representatives from MOIFR, OPM UNDP and UNSOM. Donor partners Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland also attended the meeting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOIFAR highlighted the progress made on NRP since the last project board meeting, which included consultations in all Federal Member States Infrastructure and need based political settlements. The meeting suggested that the inclusive politics roadmap needs to be revised with new timeframes to ensure the constitution review process is finalised by 2019, and recommended that Joint Meetings should be continuously held to improve information sharing among key players. During the meeting, UNDP highlighted that the recruitment process of Chief Technical Officer.



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ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA

S/ N	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training Provided
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
1.	Puntland		19/06/2019	7	23	30	Consultation Workshop on boundaries delimitation and federalism process	Garowe	BFC
2.	Hirshabelle		2/7/2019	5	29	34	Consultation Workshop on boundaries delimitation and federalism process	Jowhar	BFC
3.	Galmudug		13/7/2019	7	26	33	Consultation Workshop on boundaries delimitation and federalism process	Dhusam reb	BFC
4.	Southwest		27/9/2019	4	27	31	Consultation Workshop on boundaries delimitation and federalism process	Baidoa	BFC
5.	Southwest		14/10/2019	6	27	33	Consultation Workshop on boundaries delimitation	Baidoa	BFC



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							and federalism process		
6.	Hirshabelle		19/10/2019	7	25	32	Consultation Workshop on boundaries delimitation and federalism process	Jowhar	BFC
7.	Jubaland		17/11/2019	9	21	30	Consultation Workshop on boundaries delimitation and federalism process	Kismayo	BFC
8.		Tranditional clan leaders from Afbarwaqo and Towfiq	1 st -4 th July 2019	60	0	60	Reconciliation conference of two clan from Afbarwaqo and Towfiq	Galkacyo	Ministry of Reconciliation and Federalism -Galmudug
9.		Civil society, clan leaders, scholars and government institutions	27 th -28 th July 2019	48	12	60	Community Conversation on Reconciliation & Peace Dialogue	Dhusamareb	Ministry of Reconciliation and Federalism -Galmudug
10.	Staff from all Galmudug Ministries, civil society and districts administration		4 th -7 th August 2019	39	21	60	Federalism, power sharing and Government-Citizen engagement	Dhusamareb	Ministry of Reconciliation and Federalism -Galmudug
11.	Elders, women groups, and youth groups		June 2019	42	48	90	Dialogue for community peace building & strengtheni	Jowhar	State House of Hirshabelle



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							ng federalism		
12.	Government officials		June 2019	38	42	80	Federalism workshop	Jowhar	State House of Hirshabelle
13.	Government officials and community elders		July 2019	42	48	90	Strengthen state and non-state actor's capacity and government engagement to support state legitimacy	Jowhar	State House of Hirshabelle
14.	District admin and CSO		August 2019	48	58	106	Distribution of power & intergovernmental relations)of HSS	Jowhar	State House of Hirshabelle
15.	Clan elders and community groups		Dec 2019	42	48	90	Reconciliation workshop	Jowhar	State House of Hirshabelle
16.	Local citizens	Youth	30 th July—1 st Aug 2019	40	80	120	Federalism workshop	Kismayo	<i>Ministry of Constitution & Federalism Affairs of Jubaland</i>
17.	Citizen	Civil Society	26 th -29 th Sept-2019	31	69	100	Reconciliation workshop	Kismayo	<i>Ministry of Constitution & Federalism Affairs of Jubaland</i>
18.	Citizen	Civil Servants, Cabinets, MPs, DGs	15 th -18 th Oct-2019	20	100	120	Federalism workshop	Kismayo	<i>Ministry of Constitution & Federalism Affairs of Jubaland</i>
19.	Citizen	Youth from Universities	3 rd - 5 th Dec 2019	25	45	70	Federalism workshop	Kismayo	<i>Ministry of Constitution & Federalism Affairs of Jubaland</i>



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20.	Citizen	Civil Society	3 rd -6 th Dec 2019	36	64	100	Reconciliation workshop	Kismayo	<i>Ministry of Constitution & Federalism Affairs of Jubaland</i>
21.	Citizen	Clan Elders	18 th -20 th Dec-2019	0	70	70	Peace and Reconciliation	Kismayo	<i>Ministry of Constitution & Federalism Affairs of Jubaland</i>
22.	Citizen	Youth Groups	18 th -19 th Dec 2019	59	91	150	Peace and Reconciliation	Kismayo	<i>Ministry of Constitution & Federalism Affairs of Jubaland</i>
23.	Citizen	Women groups	20 th -21 st Dec 2019	150	0	150	Peace and Reconciliation	Kismayo	<i>Ministry of Constitution & Federalism Affairs of Jubaland</i>
24.	Staff from Ministries of Interior, Finance, Water, Minerals, and Transport	Civil Societies (Religious leaders, traditional elders, women group and youth	27 th – 28 th July 2019	35	65	100	Federalism Workshop Phase One	Baidoa	SWS Ministry of interior
25.	Staff from Ministries of Interior	SWS traditional elders, Baidoa Peace Committee, Baidoa civil Society groups, youth groups	5 th – 12 th October 2019	25	85	110	Social Reconciliation Conference for Inter-clan Conflict	Baidoa	SWS Ministry of interior
26.	Ministries (including Interior, Finance, Water, Minerals,	Civil Societies (Religious leaders, traditional elders,	4 th – 7 th November 2019	33	77	110	Federalism Workshop Phase Two	Baidoa	SWS Ministry of interior



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	and Transport	women group and youth							
27.	MOIFAD 6 District of Qardho 5	Elders , women and youth	27th-30th August 2019	34	16	50	Peace-building & reconciliation awareness in Qardho.	Qardho	Puntland MoIFAD
28.	MOIFAD 5 District of Iskushuban 5	Elders , women and youth	6 th -8 th Nov. 2019	32	20	52	Reconciliation outreach , Awareness Campaign in Iskushuban	Iskushuban	Puntland MoIFAD
29.	MOIFAD 5 District of Qardho 5	Elders, Women & Youth	16 th -18 th Dec. 2019	30	29	59	Conference of Peacebuilding & Reconciliation awareness in Qardho	Qardho	Puntland MoIFAD
30.	MOIFAD	Government Institutions and the Public and Civil Society	20 th -23 rd Aug. 2019	42	29	71	Federalism dialogu and outreach workshop	Garowe	Puntland MoIFAD
31.	MOIFAD	Director-Generals, Regional Governors ' Mayors and None State Actors.	13th-14th Oct. 2019	32	22	54	Federalism training, governance , modern state building and outreach workshop	Garowe	Puntland MoIFAD



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32.	MOIFAD		5 th Dec 2019	35	17	52	State legitimacy federalism and decentralization booklet	Garowe	Puntland MoIFAD
33.	MOIFAD	Local Government, Municipalities, Non-State Actors, Civic Leaders, Youth Organizations, Women's Organizations, Community Leaders, and Local Councillors.	9 th -10 th Dec. 2019	44	21	65	Federalism Outreach Dialogue and Awareness Training Forum	Bosaso	Puntland MoIFAD
Totals:				1,107	1,355	2,462			



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ANNEX 4: REFS ACTIVITIES IN PICTURES (Jan 1st -Dec 31st 2019)

- **MOIFAR PUBLIC WORKSHOP, Mogadishu. March 27, 2019.**





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▪ **INCEPTION WORKSHOP – Mogadishu, April 16-17, 2019.**





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SOCIAL REFORM AND RECONCILIATION WORKSHOP, Jubaland. May 25-28, 2019





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▪ **FEDERALISM WORKSHOP, HIRSHABELLE. 10-12 June 2019**



▪ **COMMUNITY DIALOGUE FOR PEACE BUILDING TO STRENGTH FEDERALISM, Hirshabelle.**





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▪ Galmudug Reconciliation Photos





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▪ Jubaland Reconciliation Photos





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