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**PROGRAMME SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**  
**Period: 1<sup>st</sup> January – 31<sup>st</sup> December 2020**

<b>Project Name</b>	Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project (REFS) (Project ID:00116524/ Output ID: 00113636 and 00114169)
Gateway ID	00114146
Start date	Jan 1, 2020
Planned end date (as per last approval)	Dec 31, 2021
Focal Person	(Name): Amjad Bhatti
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Participating UN entities	UNDP & UNSOM (PAMG)
NDP 9 Pillar	<b>Pillar 1 ‘Inclusive Politics’</b>
UNSF Strategic Priority	REFS project contributes to the UNSF Strategic Priorities: <b>SP2:</b> Supporting institutions to improve Peace, Security, Justice, the Rule of Law and safety of Somalis, and <b>SP3:</b> Strengthening accountability and supporting institutions that protect.
Location(s)	Federal Government Level & Federal Member States (FMS)
Gender Marker	2

<b>Total Budget as per ProDoc</b>	USD 10,911,342
MPTF:	USD 8,313,169
Non-MPTF sources:	PBF: USD 2,598,173
	Trac:
	Other:

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

PUNO	Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received		
	Semi Annual 2020 (2)	Cumulative	Annual 2020	Semi Annual 2020 (2)	Cumulative	Annual 2020
	1 July - 31 Dec 2020	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2020	1 July - 31 Dec 2020	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2020
<b>MPTF</b>	536,865	4,216,112	1,074,425			
<b>PBF</b>					2,598,173	779,452



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<b>Total</b>	<b>536,865</b>	<b>4,216,112</b>	<b>1,074,425</b>		<b>2,598,173</b>	<b>779,452</b>
<b>JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds<sup>1</sup></b>				<b>JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds</b>		
<b>PUNO</b>	<b>Semi Annual 2020 (2)</b>	<b>Cumulative</b>	<b>Annual 2020</b>	<b>Semi Annual 2020 (2)</b>	<b>Cumulative</b>	<b>Annual 2020</b>
	1 July - 31 Dec 2020	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2020	1 July - 31 Dec 2020	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2020
<b>MPTF</b>	566,726	2,368,685	1,176,935			
<b>PBF</b>				728,809	2,988,772	1,094,555
<b>Total</b>	<b>566,726</b>	<b>2,368,685</b>	<b>1,176,935</b>	<b>728,809</b>	<b>2,988,772</b>	<b>1,094,555</b>

**ANNUAL HIGHLIGHTS**

1. Transition of power: The project provided technical and operational support to the Dhusamareb Political Dialogue which was convened in three phases and hosted by the President of Galmudug H.E. Ahmed Abdi Karrie (Qoor Qoor) resulting in FGS-FMS joint communique on the Electoral Constituency Caucuses Model setting directions for peaceful transition of power in Somalia.
2. Indicative roadmap: The project supported the initial consultative workshop producing an ‘indicative roadmap’ which will provide foundations towards the establishment of Federalism and Reconciliation Resource Center (FRRC) under the Directorate of Reconciliation of the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation of Federal Government of Somalia (MoIFAR-FGS).
3. Implementations of the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) and National Reconciliation Plan (NRP): the Project has contributed to streamlining the implementation of the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) and National Reconciliation Process/Plan (NRP) by expanding outreach of the NRP to the grassroots level by mobilizing, engaging and facilitating the active participation of federal member states (FMSs) and Banadir Regional Administration (BRA) – leading to broadened ownership of NRF/NRP.
4. Conflict mapping and Regional Reconciliation Planning: Training and technical assistance on conflict mapping exercise (explaining the background, process and methodology of conflict-related data collections) helped produce baseline data to inform/update the formulation and implementation of Regional Reconciliation Plans at the FMSes level.
5. The project initiated a pilot initiative on Oral History for peace building in Somalia by (a) developing a training instruments and (b) building a core team of international and national experts equipping them to further train 20 digital documentalists in 2021 those will produce 20 oral stories/narratives helping to create a space for historical dialogues between competing communities and identities in Somalia.
6. The project strengthened community-based reconciliations mechanisms and peacebuilding initiatives by providing strategic, technical and operational support to its counterparts achieving reconciliation and peace agreements between in a number of inter-clan and intra-clan conflicts in Galmudug, Puntland and

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



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Jubbaland States of Somalia.

7. The project successfully contributed to achieving the finalization of: (a) Galmudug reconciliations, and (b) state formation which resulted in the establishment of an inclusive Political Administration through locally-owned peaceful transitional processes.
8. The Project's technical support to the Independent Commission for Boundaries and Federalism (ICBF) has resulted in : (a) finalization of the Formalization Report<sup>2</sup> (English and Somali versions), (b) finalizing delimitation of boundary-line between Southwest and Hirshabelle; (c) commencement of the boundary consultation between Galmudug and Puntland that should contribute to peacebuilding and stability in the Mudug region (Galkacyo Town); and (d) boundary consultations between Hirshabelle and Galmudug states is initiated.
9. The Project supported Inter-ministerial consultation on Inter-Governmental Relations (IGR) which led to the formation and activation of a Technical Working Group/Committee drawing representation from the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and FMS(s) and resulted in the review and revisions in the draft IGR Act 2020 – creating structural integration between vertical, horizontal and sectoral dimensions of IGR in the context of Somalia.
10. Structural integration of reconciliation and federalism as 'two sides of the same coin' was advocated by the Project and the same has been reflected in renewed framework of constitutional review process and political dialogues exploring Policy Options on contentious issues for political agreements.
11. With the Project's technical assistance to the Inter-Ministerial Working Sessions on Functional Assignments , the institutional collaboration between Ministry of Constitutional Affairs (MoCA) and Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MOIFAR) was enhanced creating a collaborative knowledge base on functional assignments guiding the scenario building for distribution of power between FGS and FMS(s).
12. The institutional capacity of counterparts<sup>3</sup> was enhanced through the project interventions and activities by embedding a diverse technical, specialized and professional assistance with the eight FGS/FMS counterparts. Particular areas of capacity and skill improvement included: policy research, strategic communication, networking, partnership building, office management, project planning and management

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<sup>2</sup> The Formalization Report by the ICBF is essentially required to finalize the formalization/demarcation process for the Federal Member States (FMSes), a vital step for the establishment of federal governance in Somalia. The Formalization Report was produced to transform the status of FMSes from de-facto to de-jure states, significantly impacting their development and recognition, both nationally and internationally. Second requirement of producing Formalization Report was to guide and recommend the Federal Parliament of Somalia (FPS) to finalize the legalization process of the FMSes as enshrined in the clause 5 of Article 111E of the Provisional Constitution of Somalia which reads: "The final determination of the boundaries of Federal Member States shall be made by the Federal Parliament and shall be based on the recommendation of the Boundaries and Federation Commission."

<sup>3</sup> Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MOIFAR); Office of the Prime Minister (OPM); Independent Commission for Boundaries and Federalism (ICBF); Office of the President South West State of Somalia; Ministry of Constitution and Federal Affairs Jubaland; Office of the President Hirshabelle; Ministry of Interior Federalism and Democratization Puntland; and Ministry of Reconciliation and Federal Affairs Galmudug.



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and audits and accounts management.

13. Infrastructural support: REFS project provided support of construction and rehabilitation of offices improving working environment of following offices: Ministry of Constitution and Federal Affairs of Jubaland State of Somalia (MoCFA-JSS), Office of the President of Southwest State of Somalia (OOP-SWS), Office of the President of Hirshabelle State of Somalia (OOP-HSS), Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation of Galmudug State of Somalia (MoIFAR-GSS) and Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Democratization of Puntland State of Somalia (MoIFAD-PLSS).

### HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- **Support to Dhusamareb Political Reconciliation Dialogue towards 2021 Elections:** Three rounds of crucial national dialogues have been organized in July and August 2020 in Dhusamareb, which culminated in the 17<sup>th</sup> September deal between the FGS and the FMSes on the Electoral Constituency Caucuses Model.
- **The NRF and NRP Implementations:** The MoIFAR-FGS presented the National Reconciliation Plan (NRP) to Banadir Regional Administration (BRA), Galmudug and Jubbaland, relevant public institution, civil servants, CSOs, and other relevant stakeholders for them to develop their Regional Reconciliation Plan (RRP).
- **Conflict Mapping Training** through virtual links (Zoom), MoIFAR-FGS conducted this training to the line ministries of FGS and FMSes. This training was aimed at explaining the background, process and methodology of conflict mapping exercise and development of Regional Reconciliation Plan to be led by the respective line ministries of FGS and FMSes.
- **Community Reconciliations:** In terms of community level conflict resolutions, the project significantly contributed to provide strategic, technical, and operational support to its counterparts to facilitate and coordinate peace-making interventions aimed to resolve and end the prolonged inter-clan and intra-clan conflicts, restoration of trust and mutual forgiveness in following areas: Afbarwaqo-Towfiq (Mudug region of Galmudug State), Qardho (Bari region of Puntland State) and in Kismayo corridor (Lower Jubba region of Jubbaland State of Somalia).
- **Peaceful Reconciliations and State Formation of Galmudug:** The REFS' strategic, technical, operational and logistical support played a critical role in facilitating multifarious processes of reconciliation, elections and state formation in Galmudug State of Somalia. Despite the challenge observed during the electoral process, the outreach by the new President of Galmudug state successfully brought various politicians and clans onboard and offered a real prospect of establishing a viable state in Galmudug that was hit by long-term political crises in the past five years.
- **Institutionalizing Participatory Mechanisms for Boundary Delimitation:** The project provided support to ICBF to continue to embark on its mandated functions, assignments as well as activities regarding the boundary demarcation between FMSes. The following significant results have been achieved during this reporting period; finalization of both versions of the Formalization Report (English and Somali versions which are both ready to be presented to the Parliament for endorsement), finalizing boundary delimitation line between Southwest and Hirshabelle, initiating the boundary consultations between Galmudug and Puntland as well as Galmudug and Hirshabelle States.



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- **Infrastructure, Operational and Administrative Support:** Apart from the support of reconciliation activities, the project provided infrastructure support (rehabilitation and construction of offices), provision of office equipment, supplies, stationaries, and other operational support to its project counterparts to enhance and improve the quality of working environment and sustain functions of these institutions. The project also covered the salaries of engaged advisors and interns to support and provide technical assistance to the project counterparts which contributed to enhance quality of their functions and mandated roles.

### SITUATION UPDATE

Somalia, a country recovering from one of the world's most complex and protracted conflicts and lawlessness is now gradually on its way to state building embodying reconciliation and federalization. However, over the past three years, the federalism discourse has been characterized by confrontation rather than collaboration. Failure to reach consensus on a power-sharing model has hampered progress on all other issues of national importance, including security, stabilization, institution building, reconciliation, provision of services, peace building, international relations and resource mobilization. Security and resource management (fiscal federalism) have started demonstrating potential of moving from the source of conflict to a source of convergence in Somalia's evolving federalism.

Building on the Federal Government's commitment towards Inclusive Politics Roadmap, 2020 Mutual Accountability Framework and National Development Plan (NDP), the REFS Project seeks to contribute to the ongoing process of political consensus-building augmenting the constitutional review process and state-building through a negotiated, organic and inclusive framework of federalism and reconciliation in Somalia. REFS's renewed Theory of Change (ToC) is informed by following three underlying assumption(s):

- I. That there are strong interconnections between the processes of reconciliation and federalization constituting the overall trajectory of inclusive state-building in Somalia. Therefore, the reconciliation cannot be looked at in isolation of federalism in Somalia as both appear to be the two sides of the same coin.
- II. That the constitutional review process will remain incomplete and deficient without the integration of federalist features in the new constitution (Article 50 of Provisional Constitution). We understand that the support to reconciliation efforts will have ripple effects for other key elements of state building, as the ongoing processes related to the constitutional review, cooperative federalization and inclusive electoral dispensation have direct bearing with the processes and dividends of reconciliation.
- III. That there is a strong need to provide strategic, technical and operational support to facilitate and deepen the local-led processes of reconciliation and federalization in Somalia contributing to inclusive state-building.

**Pathways:** To achieve the project objectives, the REFS project builds on the existing politico-constitutional instruments of systemic design, identifying following four key strategic entry points for catalytic interventions supporting reconciliation and federalism in Somalia:



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- I. Supporting the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) and National Reconciliation Plan (NRP) implementation process - including assisting federal/regional/local counterparts in developing and operationalizing FMS/regional Reconciliation Plans and Sub-regional Reconciliation Plans.
- II. Operationalizing and optimizing the strategic pathways to consensus-building on contentious/pending issues targeting: (a) allocation of powers, (b) distribution of resources and (c) management of inter-governmental relations (IGR);
- III. Engaging and facilitating the relevant line-ministries and departments of both Federal and Federal Member State governments in developing and deploying appropriate regulatory frameworks, technical tools, and executive instruments to effectively translate the political decisions/directions on federalism into a demonstrable and functional governance framework.
- IV. Strengthening and diversifying civil society engagement on reconciliation and federalism – focusing on bottom-up and Track-3 approaches to reconciliation, supporting social movements for inclusiveness, and harnessing cultural/heritage communication for peacebuilding.

To achieve above-mentioned objectives, the REFS is engaging and facilitating the relevant line-ministries and departments of both Federal and FMS governments, civil society and think tanks in 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 project is providing technical assistance, financial, human resources and logistical support to multiple stakeholders to achieve the REFS project outputs.

As a cascading effect, the REFS Project would inform the policy directions, political priorities and programmatic interventions on technical and hands-on aspects of reconciliation at policy and community levels and will help sectoral unbundling and functional analysis of responsibilities between the Federal & FMS governments. Last but not the least, the REFS Project is expected to help graduating the ongoing political discourse on federalism into an administrative/executive framework of implementation involving Federal and FMS governments and civil society actors.

The Project learning have led into the development and subsequent endorsement of eight key strategic interventions designed in the backdrop of Covid-19, deploying ‘institutional development approach’ and to be implemented in next six months and beyond in collaboration with eight FGS and FMSes counterparts. Key strategic interventions are enlisted below:

- Establishment of Reconciliation and Federalism Resource Centre (RFRC) at FGS and FMS levels – related to PRODOC Output 1 and 2
- Establishment of Inter-Governmental Dialogue Forum (IGDF) – related to PRODOC Output 2
- Establish a Study Group on Reconciliation and Federalism (SGRF) - related to PRODOC Output 1 and 2
- Facilitate Inter-Ministerial Working Sessions on Reconciliation and Federalism at the FMS level - related to PRODOC Output 1 and 2



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- Oral Historiography for Peacebuilding – related to PRODOC Output 1
- Somalia Management Information System leading to Reconciliation Index (SRI) – related to PRODOC Output 1
- Somalia Federal Filter (SFF) – related to PRODOC Output 2
- Civil Society Engagement through Low-Value-Grant

**SEMI-ANNUAL & 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 <sup>4</sup>	
		REPORTING PERIOD	CUMULATIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Processes for inclusive and gender-responsive national reconciliation mechanisms established and operational</li> <li>- National reconciliation framework in place</li> </ul>	1. National reconciliation framework/strategic plan in place by end of 2019.	Yes	Yes
	2. FGS and FMS at least 2 mediation processes for administration towards state building.	0	7
	3. Provision of support to the establishment of designated bodies and preparation of clear ‘Rules of Procedure’	Yes	Yes
	4. Support to Legal drafting for National Truth and Reconciliation Commission	Yes	Yes

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



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	<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>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</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>5. National Trust and Reconciliation Commission mediates at least 4 forums at FGS and FMS.</p>	<p>0</p>	
<p>UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR); project activities, agreed plans, commission reports, pictures, meeting minutes, UNDP website.</p>			
<p><b>Output 1.2:</b> Independent Commission for Boundaries and Federalism (ICBF) has a unified standardized, appropriate, and collaborative process for the establishment of administrative boundaries and an Appeal Process</p>			





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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Independent Commission for Boundaries and Federalism (ICBF) leads an inclusive process on boundaries demarcation.</li> <li>- Independent Appeals Process in Place</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Draft first report on complete demarcation of FGS and FMS administrative boundaries</li> <li>2. Developed criteria (SOPs) for formalization of pre-existing states.</li> <li>3. ICBF state-level representation and structures established.</li> <li>4. Support to Determination of Mogadishu status as the capital city of Somalia and its status within the federation</li> </ol>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Boundary demarcation for federal member state is initiated in consultation with FGS and FMS</li> <li>2. Formalization of states as per criteria endorsed by FGS parliament.</li> <li>3. Draft proposal for Independent Appeals process agreed</li> <li>3. Mediation on administrative boundary disputes managed by formalized mechanisms.</li> </ol>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>
<p>UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR); project activities, agreed plans, commission reports, pictures, meeting minutes, UNDP website.</p>			
<p><b>Output 1.3: State and Non-State Actors Capacity in Conflict Mitigation and Government-Citizen Engagement Strengthened</b></p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- State and Non-State/civil society engage on state-building</li> <li>- Citizen Report Card System in place</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. At least 4 engagement workshops for Non-State actors/ elders, and other community leaders (including women) on state building.</li> <li>2. UNSOM Gender Unit working with UNDP will prepare a joint plan to engage women in SB</li> </ol>	<p>0</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>14</p> <p>Yes</p>



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	processes (including women advocacy, women facilitators group development).		
	1. Annual “Citizen reports” for all Federal Member 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.	0	7
	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  0	Yes  5  0
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR); project activities, agreed plans, commission reports, pictures, meeting minutes, UNDP website.			
<b>Output 2: Federalism is organized, consistent and coherent in all Federal Member States (organization, roles, responsibilities, powers)</b>			
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Vertical coherence, consistency and coordination across all levels of Government is achieved			
- Road map for further federalization with roles and	1. Baseline Study on the ‘State of Federalism completed.	Yes	Yes



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responsibilities at different levels of government agreed.	2. Technical committee established on federalism and state building agenda.	Yes	Yes
	3. Establishment of Intergovernmental Relations Forum to provide support to the FGS (OPM) and FMS	Yes	Yes
	1. at least 3 Intergovernmental Relations Forums (FGS and FMS) on federalism conducted.	1	3
	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.	0	3
	2. Guidelines on federalism, including on roles and responsibilities at different levels of government drafted and agreed	Yes	Yes
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR); project activities, agreed plans, commission reports, pictures, meeting minutes, UNDP website.			
<b>Output 2.2: Public Awareness and CSO Engagement on the Federalism Model Strengthened</b>			
- Communication Strategy Agreed and being Implemented.	1. Preparation of Federal Comms Strategy	Yes	Yes
	1. 6 Regional Conferences held	0	9
	1. CSOs/women's groups strengthened to engage with the Federalism model.	Yes	Yes
<b>Output 3: Federal administration is enabled to operate effectively and efficiently (operational support, small scale works to support infrastructure, transport, essential equipment)</b>			
<b>Output 3.1:</b> Support provided to High Priority Ministry Refurbishments and Re-equipping including IT and MIS.			



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- Basic infrastructure and working environment in place for high priority ministries at FGS and FMS	1. Review of FGS-FMS government infrastructure completed	Yes	Yes
	1. Three key infrastructure projects initiated and improved basic physical working environments complete	3	3
	1. Four key infrastructure projects initiated and improved basic physical working environments complete	5	5
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR); project activities, agreed plans, commission reports, pictures, meeting minutes, UNDP website.			

NARRATIVE

In general, the purpose of REFS project is to support the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the Federal Member States (FMSes) to implement their chosen method of State Administration and Federalism process through need based political settlement, boundary delimitation and reconciliation process. Thus, the key achievements of REFS project during the reporting period included:

**Output 1: Reconciliation mechanisms established in support of Administrative Arrangements in the Federal context (regional outreach and inclusiveness, boundaries).** Under this output the following key activities/results were achieved.

- **Dhusamareb Summit Dialogue on 2021 elections:** The project supported Dhusamareb Summit Dialogue which was convened in three phases. **The Dhusamareb-I** was initiated and hosted by the President of Galmudug on 9<sup>th</sup>—12<sup>th</sup> July 2020 with comprehensive consultative sessions among the Heads of the Federal Member States (FMS), i.e. Hirshabelle, South-West, Puntland, Jubbaland and Galmudug. The Presidents of FMSes agreed to enhance the corporation of FMSes in area of politics, security, economy and strengthening Somali’s state building process. The Dhusamareb-I issued a communique suggesting that, “As National Independent Election Commission stated, one person one vote election can’t happen in the country on the scheduled time, therefore an alternative electoral model should be decided in inclusive and consultative manner.” The Communique also solicited that the President of Somalia, the Prime Minister and FMSes to come together for consultative meeting to discuss the technical issues and the road map of 2020/2021 elections.

**Dhusamareb – II** was held on 19<sup>th</sup>—22<sup>nd</sup> July which was attended by the President and Prime Minister of Federal Republic of Somalia agreeing to the formation of Technical Committee representing FGS and FMSes, with a mandate to analyze and advise mechanism and way forward of Somalia election. Subsequently, a 17-member Technical Committee was formed which had rigorous consultations with different stakeholders on 5-15 August.

**Dhusamareb – III** was held on 15-19 August wherein the Technical Committee proposed three models for the consideration of leadership. In the absence of representatives of Puntland and Jubbaland, the remaining leaders resolved to proceed with the discussions and unanimously settled for a model.



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Following efforts to engage the two FMS presidents who did not participate in the Dhusamareb III, Somali President hosted a summit with all five FMS leaders and the Governor of Banadir to negotiate further over the proposed “Dhusamareb model.” On 17 September, they reached an agreement on the electoral model that should start on 1 November. The agreement includes: both the FGS and FMSes will appoint federal and regional-level electoral commissions, the number of delegates voting for each seat shall be 101 delegates representing the community sharing the seat, the selection of delegates will be conducted in collaboration with traditional elders, civil society and the State Government and that the election will take place in two places, down from four as had been previously agreed. It was also agreed that both national and regional governments would provide security during the elections. The leaders also agreed to retain 30 percent quota for women.

It was a significant milestone that the “Mogadishu agreement” was approved by the two chambers of Somali parliament on 27 September, paving a way for electoral preparations to start in earnest. The Dhusamareb process opened an avenue of dialogue which culminated into the national consensus endorsed by the Federal Parliament, providing firm foundations for peaceful transition of power. The months-long consensus-building process prevented potential risk of conflict in Somalia. This is how the Dhusamareb dialogue process leads the Somali nation into a promising and stable future.

- **Establishment of Federalism and Reconciliation Resource Center (FRRRC):** The project supported two days consultative workshop (21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> of October 2020) aimed at developing an indicative roadmap for the establishment of FRRRC under the Reconciliation Department of MoIFAR-FGS. Thirty-five (35) participants/experts including (M: 22, F: 13) representing different institutions from (FGS, FMS, Scholars, Universities, Think-Tanks, CSOs, youth & and women groups) attended the event.

The Consultative Workshop on establishing FRRRC was able to produce following outputs: 1) Generated strategy, methodology and action plan for the establishment of in-house and online resource center; 2) Identified materials needed, scope and necessary infrastructures; 3) Identified resource persons, partner institutions and resource center management modalities; 4) Identified in-house training needs and required resources to enhance the knowledge and skills of selected persons who will run the resource center. It was proposed during the two days of the meeting that the FRRRC will be designed to respond to the growing need for having clearer and readily accessible data, information and knowledge-base on Federalism and Reconciliation within institutions of the Federal Government of Somalia and the Federal Member States, academic institutions, partners and the donor community. The center will serve as a dedicated point of technical support and facilitate knowledge and information exchange, policy discussions, documenting lessons learned and international best practices on all dimensions of Federalism and Reconciliation, Conflict Management, and Peacebuilding Activities. It was also stated during the workshop that the proposed center will also contribute to capacity strengthening for knowledge and evidence necessary for policy formulation. It will also guide and support professionals performing Federalism and Reconciliation activities within MoIFAR and other relevant FGS institutions.

The center will lead, coordinate and contribute to training and research activities on Federalism and Reconciliation delivered by the FGS and partner institutions. Besides, the resource center will establish an e-learning platform to improve overall awareness of the public about issues of state and reconciliation in a



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broader sense.

The specific objectives of establishing the FRRC was summarized as: (a) collate, compile, create, maintain and disseminate digital and physical content and various research on reconciliation and federalism produced within respective administrative jurisdictions by different stakeholders, (b) support the development of evidence-based policies through the uptake of policy-oriented research in areas of Federalism and Reconciliation, (c) develop context-specific training and capacity building material in Somali language and conduct virtual and face-to-face training and capacity building sessions, (d) contribute to building human and institutional capacity to engage in policy-oriented and issue-specific research and advocacy, (e) support formulation of evidence-based policies, informed political decision-making, community awareness-raising and public outreach activities, (f) serve as a repository of information and knowledge related to Federalism and Reconciliation in Somalia, (g) collect, organize, and disseminate various research and documentation produced by different stakeholders, institutions, ministries, FMSes and departments within MoIFAR, (h) gather and update training materials produced from past workshops organised by MoIFAR and other related institutions and agencies to be uploaded in the Ministry website to be accessed by the interested institutions and individuals, (i) develop and provide evidence-based policies and research papers/materials in the areas of Federalism, Reconciliation, Conflict Management, and Peacebuilding Activities.

- **NRF/NRP Implementations:** The 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 and FMS 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 has been rolled out, contributing to the Somali mission towards inclusive reconciliation. Thus, with the project's strategic leadership, technical and operational support, MoIFAR-FGS presented the (NRF/NRP) to BRA, Galmudug and Jubbaland relevant public institution, civil servants, CSOs, and other relevant stakeholders for them to develop their Regional Reconciliation Plan (RRP) inline with the approved NRF/NRP pillars, indicators, activities and milestones.

**NRP/RRP Training Workshop held in Kismayo on (28<sup>th</sup>—30<sup>th</sup> September 2020):** The Project contributed to streamlining the implementation of the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) and National Reconciliation Process (NRP) by expanding outreach of the NRP to the grassroots level by mobilizing, engaging and facilitating the active participation of federal member states (FMS(s)) – leading to broadened ownership of NRF/NRP. Through the projects' technical and operational support, MoIFAR-FGS facilitated a training and presented the NRP to Jubbaland relevant institutions; representatives from Jubbaland line ministries, district commissioners, law enforcement units (parliament, police, judiciaries), CSOs, traditional peace elders, women and youth groups for them to develop their regional reconciliation plan (RRP).

In order to rollout the NRF and its implementation plan to every Federal Member State, team of experts and senior advisors from the Reconciliation Department of MoIFAR-FGS visited Kismayo- Jubbaland and conducted/organized two-days consultative workshop with coordination of Jubbaland relevant line ministries (Ministry of Constitution, and Federal Affairs, and Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Local



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Governments of Jubaland State of Somalia). The Training was Attended by 65 participants (M: 47, F: 18) in total from 10 public and civil society organizations from Jubaland State, cities and towns benefited from it with over 30% women participation rate. The consultative training workshop was held at Medina Hotel at the center of Kismayo, Jubaland whereby a draft Jubaland Regional Reconciliation Plan was developed and it's still under development and consultation phase.

The outcome of the NRP/RRP training workshop: 1) MoIFAR presented both NRF and NRP implementation plan to Jubaland relevant ministries, other public Local Institutions and Civil Society Groups through the leadership of Jubaland Ministry of Constitution & Federal Affairs; 2) Jubaland Ministry of Constitution & Federal Affairs started to develop and draft the Jubaland Regional Reconciliation Plan (JRRP) with the assistance of MoIFAR Reconciliation Department team; 3) Strengthened relationship between MoIFAR-FGS and Jubaland institutions and the confidence and cooperation was enhanced and increased; 4) The NRP awareness among Jubaland government and civil society sectors in Kismayo resulted their overwhelming contribution to their Regional Reconciliation Plan (RRP) development and its activities;

**Strengthening FGS-FMS Coordination on NRF:** The Project has also enhanced the spaces for Inter-Governmental and Inter-ministerial dialogues on reconciliation as activities related to the development of regional reconciliation plans have been jointly conducted by the FGS and FMS counterparts engaging different line ministries and departments related to reconciliation at multiple levels including community. Particularly, the REFS' Project Management Board and NRF-Advisory Board provide such an opportunity/forum where contesting stakeholders from FGS and FMS levels can exchange their perspectives, insights and concerns towards a negotiated reconciliation and political and administrative settlement on contentious issues.

**NRP Consultation with BRA:** Consultation of National Reconciliation Process (NRP) – between MoIFAR-FGS and Banadir Regional Administration (BRA) was conducted on 27<sup>th</sup>-28<sup>th</sup> January 2020. Members from MoIFAR-FGS, BRA institutions and Civil Society Groups participated in the NRP consultations and discussions. Each consultation meeting was assigned for one day and attended by different participants including high level delegates from BRA and from MoIFAR-FGS.

**NRP Consultations in Galmudug:** Galmudug Youth and Women Consultative Workshop on the NRP was organized in Dhusamareb to consult with and seek inputs from women and youth groups to develop Galmudug Regional Reconciliation Plan (GRRP). The Workshop was also aimed at creating enabling environment for women and youth groups to voice out their concerns, opinions and ideas in an interactive way. Over 190 women and youth participants consisting of (men: 133 and women: 57) benefited from this session. The first day session was to give an orientation to participants on the NRF/NRP roadmap, the process of development of NRF and other related policy background information. On the second day, participants were divided into groups to pre-test and apply the knowledge they gained from previous day to develop GRRP. The Ministry of Reconciliation and Federal Affairs of Galmudug (MoRFA-GSS) as well as Ministry of Women & Human Rights Development strengthened inter-ministerial interface by co-organizing the event.



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Following were the key outcomes: (1) MoIFAR-FGS team presented both NRF and NRP implementation plan to Galmudug Youth & Women from relevant Ministries, Local Institutions, Civil Society Groups by engaging the leadership of MoRFA-GSS, (2) MoRFA-GSS documented women's inputs and new ideas and added it to the GRRP implementation plan with the assistance of MoIFAR-FGS Reconciliation Department team, (3) Strengthened relationship and trust between MoIFAR-FGS and Galmudug's relevant ministries such as MoRFA-GSS and Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development.

**A meeting was held between MoIFAR, Friends of Reconciliation Group and the UN SRS G;** The discussion was facilitated by SRS G James Swan and was attended by Minister Abdi Mohamed Sabrie, the Ambassadors of Finland Erik Lundberg and Staffan Tillander from Sweden who are the co-chairs of Friends of Reconciliation. The main purpose of that meeting was to discuss as what reconciliation partners can do during these critical circumstances to support the implementation of NRF and the practical possible activities which can be implemented during Covid-19 pandemic period and beyond. The meeting considered possibility of carrying out some activities while fully following the SoPs on Covid. It was also discussed as what kind of opportunity does this pandemic context avail to reconciliation and social harmony.

The planned NRF launch event was also discussed and how it could be ensuring inclusivity and acceptance from all concerned parties. However, the possibility of country wide NRF launch remains undecided and was left for further discussion to the AB participants. The NRF launch, which was one of the Mutual Accountability Framework benchmarks, was also main agenda for this meeting. In the last well attended NRF-Advisory Board Meeting, an alternative plan in lieu of the ceremonial launch of the NRF was discussed. It was suggested that a small working group should be set up drawing representation from FMSs and FGS to chalk out NRF launching strategy.

It was also suggested that before NRF launch there is a need to establish NRF networks at FMS level. 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. Particularly, the REFS' Project Management Board and NRF-Advisory Board provide such an opportunity/forum where contesting stakeholders from FGS and FMS levels can exchange their perspectives, insights and concerns towards a negotiated reconciliation and political and administrative settlement on contentious issues.

**NRF – Advisory Board Meeting:** On 2nd of March 2020, MoIFAR-FGS organized the National Reconciliation Framework Advisory Board meeting (NRF-AB). The Meeting led to following decisions: (a) Participants will comment the AB ToR within two weeks; (b) NRF launch will also be discussed in the upcoming Friends of Reconciliation meeting scheduled in late March 2020; (c) It was agreed that all FMS relevant ministries and BRA shall be included to the NRF AB meetings in order to enhance and promote the commitment of the process. They will be invited to the upcoming meeting.

Similarly, on 18th May 2020, MoIFAR-FGS organized the NRF-AB bi-monthly consultative meeting through Zoom. This has been the first ever NRF-AB meeting where FMS counterparts participated and agreed to take the NRF at the grassroots level through the active participation and ownership of FMSes. For the NRF launch





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it was agreed to set up small groups within AB members to come up strategies how we can materialize the launch and what could be the other options to roll out NRF at inter-governmental level.

- **Conflict Mapping Data Collection Training held on 14<sup>th</sup> October 2020 via Zoom:** The Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation of Federal Government of Somalia (MoIFAR-FGS) and its FMS line ministries have started actual implementation of the activities in the NRP from June last year. One of the key planned activities in the NRP is to conduct conflict mapping under Pillar 3: Restoring and transforming community relationships, specifically, activity 3.4.3. under 3rd milestone of this pillar outlines need for conflict mapping that should be carried out by MOIFAR Department of Reconciliation in close collaboration with FMS counterparts. Activities in this initiative also correspond to Pillar 4: Building Trust in Government Institutions. The above stated activity is designed to build the capacity of MoIFAR-FGS's Reconciliation Department staff and similar Staff from departments of Peace & Reconciliation in the FMS line ministries. The purpose was to map active conflicts in the country that have on-going negative impact on the lives of normal citizens. The exercise captures and collects basic data of active conflict at district, regional and national levels.

This training which was attended by 14 trainees whereby 5 of them were women with following representation: Two (2) from each of the 5 FMSs, two (2) from Banadir Regional Administration (BRA) and two (2) from MoIFAR-FGS particularly from Reconciliation Department. This has helped conflict mapping data collectors and facilitators to understand as how to collect reliable data in conflict sensitive manner. In addition, the training imparted hands-on skills to the staff of MoIFAR-FGS and FMS line Ministries Departments of Reconciliation as how to collect relevant information about active conflicts in the country; assisted data collectors and facilitators as how to engage respondents, manage expectations and get full information about conflicts; supported ministry staff understand conflict dynamics and familiarize them with conflict analytical tools and concepts such as: conflict tree, onion tool and pyramid tool.

Right after training, the data collectors and facilitators from the respective FMS line ministries started to carry out the data collection exercise in the respective states, regions, and districts. Data was collected through qualitative data collection methods using Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) coupled with literature review and observations. The anonymity of the interviewees and data safety was ensured throughout the data collection period. AS a result, Jubbaland, Galmudug, & Puntland conducted the data collection exercise in their respective FMSes generating following preliminary findings:

**Galmudug Findings:** MoIFAR-GSS carried out the conflict mapping exercise in Galmudug State to capture and collect basic data and information about three most active conflicts from the following districts/locations; (Dhusamareb, Balanbale, Abdudwak, Adado, Hobyo, & Galkacyo). Much of the reported active conflicts from these locations/districts were found to be related to four key sources of conflicts: (a) prolonged clan revenges, (b) discord over limited pasture, water and other resources like animals, land



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disputes over its ownership, (c) terrorist conflicts, and (d) power struggling between neighboring clans.

**Puntland Findings:** MoIFAD-PLS carried out two weeks of conflict mapping exercise in the following districts/regions: Qardho/Karkaar, Bosaso/Bari and Dhahar/Sanaag. The following were the main reasons reported to have caused conflicts in the study locations: (a) clan retaliations/vengeance, (b) land disputes or territorial expansion, (c) border conflicts, (d) fighting over the limited resources like water, and pasture, (e) terrorist conflicts, and (f) political tensions between Puntland and Somaliland.

**Jubbaland Findings:** MoCFA-JSS carried out conflict mapping exercise from 11<sup>th</sup> December 2020 to 25<sup>th</sup> December 2020 in Kismayo. Data collection was conducted focusing on major ten districts namely Kismayo, Afmadow and Doble in lower Jubaland State, El Wak District, Bardhere District, Balet Hawo District, Dolow District, Garbaharrey district, Luq District, Burdhuubo district in Gedo regions. Jubbaland districts are distributed in the three regions as four districts in Lower Jubba, five districts in Middle Jubba while seven districts fall in Gedo regions. Kismayo, Afmadow, Badade and Hagar are in Lower Jubba, Jilib, Buale, salagle, Sakow and Jamammne found in Middle Jubba while Burdhuubo, Gabaharey, Dolow, Luq, Elwak, Belet-hawo and Bardere fall in Gedo region

Over 45 key respondents from the different districts of the state were invited, interviewed and recoded in face to face sessions. Respondents were mixed in terms of educational background, family, responsibility, age and gender. It bore highlight on basic and average causes, parties and impacts and preventive measure to conflicts in place. The key sources of conflict in study districts of Jubaland include: (a) land disputes (both in urban and rural), (b) economic disputes, (c) constitutional conflicts, (d) political conflicts/differences, (e) terrorist/religious issues, (f) social disputes.

**Lessons learnt on peacebuilding:** UNDP regional Hub is conducting a research to compile lessons learnt on conflict prevention in the Arab region over the last decade. The Regional Hub requested holding up to 6 in-country focus group discussions (in Iraq, Tunisia, Yemen, Somalia, Lebanon, and Syria) with national counterparts working on conflict prevention at the local level. In this regard, a focused group discussion of Somali national counterparts was held on Thursday, 19<sup>th</sup> November. The objective of this focus groups was to explore the below questions, with a view to complementing the research already undertaken.

During the FGD the following questions were discussed: (a) what does 'conflict prevention' mean in Somali context? (b) what does 'working at the local level' mean in Somali context? (c) what approaches, strategies, programmes, initiatives or projects have been particularly effective at preventing conflict, and why? (d) what approaches, strategies or programmes have not been particularly effective at preventing conflict, and why? (e) what are the recommendations for actors designing or implementing conflict prevention programmes or initiatives?

Once completed, it is hoped that the insights and lessons learnt from this research will prove useful to international and national actors alike in the context of ongoing and future work on conflict prevention,



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particularly at the local level.

- **Oral historiography for peacebuilding in Somalia:** in pursuance of the approved NRF and NRP, the REFS Project has planned and initiated to implement a pilot initiative project on Oral Historiography for Peacebuilding in Somalia, deploying techniques of oral history as an established practice of collecting, preserving, interpreting, and curating individual, social, and collective experiences in story form focusing on some specific local conflicts that authorities/people/UN wish to promote its resolution. The Project targets to use audio and video equipment for the recording, reviewing, packaging and producing quality interviews and oral narratives contributing to rebuild a new social contract by involving people's perspectives towards peace building, reconciliation and construction of a collective identity as a nation. Core Objectives: (a) Generate inclusive understandings based on oral stories/narratives and create a space for historical dialogues between competing communities and identities. (b) Addressing the past, understanding the present and enabling new visions of the future aimed at peacebuilding, reconciliation and social healing in Somalia.

In the context of Somalia, the oral history can be a useful programmatic strategy to engage with communities and individuals who have suffered and survived a long spell of inter-clan and intra-clan violence over three decades. The sources of conflict and contestation in Somalia largely revolve around clannish cleavages, contest of power and control of resources. Clannism, thus, has become a mobilizing force to drive representational and identity politics in Somalia, leading to varied forms of communal violence. According to a recent report communal or the clan clashes are the most prevalent form of violence, accounting for about 35-40% of all reported violence in Somalia.

A core team of five resource persons of both international and national levels have been recruited, consisting of Senior Technical Advisor (IC), three National Experts/Consultants who will be required to develop training manuals, train, mentor and engage twenty (20) digital storytellers/trainees and produce 20 testimonials/micro narratives/case studies contributing to peace-building in Somalia. Also, the process of recruitment of the 20 storytellers is underway, which was advertised widely through the social media platforms. A large number of online applications have been received which will be screened in order to pick candidates based on gender balance and geographical/clan representation. The core team have started engaging on the ground preparations of the pilot project holding a series of consultative sessions both internally and with other organizations.

- **Support to peace-making interventions to resolve inter clan conflict:** As a result of the support provided by the project through its counterparts, the following inter-clan conflicts have been resolved and final peaceful agreements have been reached in the following respective FMSes. **Jubbaland:** MoCFA-JSS organized a peaceful reconciliation conference in Kismayo to resolve prolonged conflicts between two clans in Kismayo outskirts. Representatives from both clans; 150 participants with gender representations; (male: 120 and female: 30) attended the conference to facilitate a ceasefire and initiate mediation forums so as to reach peaceful agreement between the two rival tribes (Owrmale and Majeerteen) fighting over the ownership of pieces of pastoral land, water and pasture in the vicinity and outskirts of Kismayo. This tribal rivalry has



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claimed a number of lives and caused destruction of properties including living domestic animals. However, after several mediation forums facilitated by MoCFA-JSS through the support of REFS project, the two communities have concluded their reconciliation agreement and mediation functions were witnessed by H.E President of Jubaland State, Ahmed Mohamed Islam “Madoobe”.

**Mudug region of Galmudug State:** REFS project also supported the technical experts/advisors of MoIFAR-FGS in collaboration with International Organization of Migration (IOM) who were able to facilitate and coordinate peaceful reconciliation between two clans in Afbarwaqo and Towfiq villages of Mudug region in Galmudug State. Afbarwaqo and Towfiq villages are located along the fault line between Puntland and Galmudug States which is hot area/disputed land area. The conflict was mainly related to the acts of clan revenge, and discord over limited pasture, water and other resources as well as dispute of land. Several mediation and reconciliation forums attended by 130 participants encompassing (male: 26 and female: 104) which have finally led to resolve the four decade-long conflict between Reer Nim’ale, the sub-clan of Sa’ad (Habargedir clan) and Saleban Abdalle, the sub clan of Qubeys (Dir clan).

**In Puntland:** A peacebuilding and conflict resolution conference was organized by MoIFAD-PLS in Qardho district. The overall number of participants was 92 including (Men: 70 and Women: 22). The conference was aimed to address grievances and hostilities from the long-lasting clan conflicts between Osman Mohamud and Dubeys, the sub clans of Majeerteen and Warsangeli clans respectively. After long discussions, site meetings, and mediation forums both clans have finally agreed on the outstanding issues case by case such as number of deaths, injuries, loss of property/animals, and the real damages that each clan is considering the other clan has done to them. Lastly, both clans reached a historic peace agreement which closed a bitter chapter experienced by the two clans in the neighboring districts of Qardho and Dhahar for the last 30 years. In addition, elders from both clans agreed that all the agreed points particularly the blood-money (Diah) and other evaluated lost properties will be paid within one year.

- **Civic engagement on strengthening Somali social contract:** In pursuance of the NRF’s five pillars, REFS project has launched a flagship initiative to foster Civic Engagement on Reconciliation and Federalism in Somalia (CERF - Somalia). So far 85 proposals from civil society organizations have been received. The CERF-Somalia will be engaging with non-state actors/civil society organizations to support activities and interventions that can build bridges across social divisions. CSOs would be facilitated to participate in the efforts to (re)build trust within and between communities, as well as to reestablish the state-society relationship and renegotiate a social contract as third sector stakeholders.
- **Boundary Delimitation:** ICBF finalized boundary delimitation line between Southwest and Hirshabelle. This was accomplished through a long process of consultation meetings, surveys and face to face meetings with the heads/leaders of the two states and finally achieved to define the boundary line between the two states. Currently, the commission is finalizing the mapping process to identify where the boundary line will be in place accurately. ICBF will produce the final boundary map of the two states (Southwest and Hirshabelle).

Similarly, during the reporting period, ICBF also successfully started boundary delimitation consultation



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meetings with Galmudug and Puntland as recommended by the Formalization Report. At the current stage, the two-state leaders agreed to start the delimitation in a harmonized and consultative process. Due to its political nature, the commission prepared delimitation guidelines that address the two states' historical grievances and established a national-level task force that could part the delimitation process. Likewise, during the reporting period, ICBF conducted formalization study in all FMSes that aimed to finalize the legalization process of FMS and produce a parliamentary degree; hence the FMSes will become de jure. The two versions of the Formalization Report (English and Somali version) are now ready to be presented to the parliament for endorsement.

- **Track III in Sool and Snaag regions:** 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 step up their support to civil society-led peacebuilding in Somalia including Somaliland. The recent UN-Swiss partnership with PDRC is aimed at promoting 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.

**Output 2: Federalism is organized, consistent and coherent in all Federal Member States (organization, roles, responsibilities, powers).** The following key results were achieved during the reporting period.

- **Workshop on Overview of Policy Framework for Participative Federalism and Decentralization:** As an initiative of engaging with Federal Member States on the Policy Framework for Participative Federalism and Decentralization, the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation of Federal Government of Somalia (MOIFAR-FGS) and the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs (MOCA) jointly conducted and facilitated one day consultative workshop on the draft Policy Framework on Participatory Federalism and Decentralization for broader consultation on 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2020. The draft policy framework describes objectives and scope of decentralization in Somalia in the long term and identifies tasks and activities to enable transfer of responsibilities addressing three tiers of governance over the next five years.

The purpose of the online workshop was to give background and overview of the policy. Presentation was made around the progressive phases that the drafting of the policy has gone through, with involvement of both local and international experts. The inputs revolved around on the allocation of powers and functional assignments and how the inputs from the different line ministries have been incorporated. It was recommended that the Jubbaland team study the draft policy thoroughly and arrange further consultation with larger audience.

- **REFS Consultative Meeting:** During the month of April, the REFS Project conducted a consultative online meeting through Zoom, chaired by the Director General of MoIFAR-FGS and this meeting resulted in enhancing cooperation, understandings and information sharing between FGS and FMS counterparts of REFS project. It also improved the spirit of Federalism platforms and institutional discussions between FGS and FMS.



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- **Inter-Ministerial Working Sessions:** REFS project provided technical support to the three-week Inter-Ministerial Working Sessions on Distribution of Resources and Allocation of Powers jointly organized by the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs (MOCA) and the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MOIFAR) of the Federal Government of Somalia that was held in February. The objective of the exercise was to inform the ongoing Constitutional Review Process on federalist principles and policy options for equitable functional assignments between FGS and FMSes. Additionally, the same exercise was implemented in the Federal Members States and the following FMSes are going to share their final reports (Galmudug, Puntland and Jubbaland) where as both Hirshabelle and Southwest will follow next. Additionally, the same exercise was implemented in the Federal Members States during the month of December 2020 and initially three FMSes i.e. Galmudug, Puntland and Jubbaland implemented this exercise whereas both Hirshabelle and Southwest will follow next. Fruitful four days of working sessions were conducted in each state to discuss the following two vital issues: allocation of power and distribution of resources among the FGS, FMS and Local Government. A Functional Assignment Matrix was developed by the project and administrated by the RPs. Below is the consolidated summary of Inter-Ministerial Working Session discussions in Galmudug, Puntland and Jubbaland:

**Functional Assignments: Summary of Inter-Ministerial Working Sessions in Galmudug, Puntland and Jubbaland**

Sector	Ministry	Concurrent responsibilities/Functions	Residual responsibilities to FMS	Exclusive to FGS
Rule of Law sector	Ministry of justice Ministry of Internal security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Civil and criminal law procedures and development</li> <li>• legal profession</li> <li>• Notaries and the provision of legal advice</li> <li>• Criminal Police Investigations</li> <li>• Enforcement of Federal laws to combat organized crime</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban real estate transactions, city plans and urban development</li> <li>• Legal aid service</li> <li>• Internal legislations</li> <li>• Regional and district justice service</li> <li>• Local security and policing</li> <li>• Management of State police</li> <li>• Firefighting and emergency and rescue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land management borders and boundaries setting</li> <li>• Defense policy and Border protection</li> <li>• Management of Federal Police</li> <li>• International Cooperation to combat organized crime</li> <li>• Laws and regulations regarding weapons and explosives</li> </ul>



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			activities.	
Inclusive politics	<p>Ministry of Constitution</p> <p>Ministry of Religious Affairs</p> <p>Ministry of Interior, reconciliation and federal affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Election oversight</li> <li>• Registration of birth, death and marriages</li> <li>• Law relating to residence and establishment of foreign nationals</li> <li>• Disaster Response</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing Local Governments</li> <li>• State Elections</li> <li>• State constitution</li> <li>• State National ID</li> <li>• FMS level RECONCILIATION</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federal Elections</li> <li>• Federal constitution</li> <li>• Citizenship</li> <li>• Immigration policy and management</li> <li>• Passports, National ID Cards</li> <li>• Disaster Prevention Policy</li> <li>• National reconciliation</li> <li>• Hajj management</li> <li>• Boundary delimitation</li> </ul>
Effective and efficient institution	<p>Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation</p> <p>Ministry Information, Culture &amp; Tourism</p> <p>Foreign affairs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Commercial treaties</li> <li>• Exchange of Goods and services with foreign countries</li> <li>• foreign aid, trade, treaties, or other major issues related to international agreements.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State national development plan</li> <li>• State level population census</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Treaties and Conventions</li> <li>• Free Movement of Goods</li> <li>• Aviation</li> <li>• Sea Transport</li> <li>• Diplomatic relationships</li> <li>• National statistics</li> <li>• National development plan</li> <li>• National Population census</li> </ul>
Economic development	<p>Ministry of Finance</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock</p> <p>Ministry of Diaspora &amp;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tax policies</li> <li>• Aid Implementation</li> <li>• Enforcing Regulations on Industrial Property Rights, copyrights and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State tax</li> <li>• Housing policy</li> <li>• Local support system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foreign debt</li> <li>• Aid Management</li> <li>• Federal tax</li> <li>• Monetary and</li> </ul>



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	<p>Investment Promotion</p> <p>Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources</p> <p>Ministry of Finance and Revenue Authority</p> <p>Ministry of Trade and Industry</p>	<p>publishing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Business Registration and Licensing</li> <li>• Policy and Legal Framework</li> <li>• Monitoring and Controlling of EEZ</li> <li>• Regulatory Services</li> <li>• Deep Sea Coastal fishing</li> <li>• Fisheries Management</li> <li>• Statistics</li> <li>• Education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State level aid coordination</li> <li>• State level development policies</li> <li>• Allocation of tax resources</li> <li>• Local business policies</li> <li>• Local business tax and tariffs</li> <li>• Formation, development and implementation of industry policies</li> <li>• Investment Promotion, including marketing of national products</li> <li>• Export/Import Quality Control</li> <li>• Development and implementation of domestic investment programs</li> </ul>	<p>physical policy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weights and Measurements and determination of standards of time</li> <li>• Customs and border protection</li> <li>• Setting regulations protecting Industrial Property Rights, copyrights and publishing</li> <li>• International Commerce</li> <li>• Inter-State Commerce</li> </ul>
Infrastructure	<p>Ministry of Public Works, Reconstruction and Housing</p> <p>Ministry of Transportation and Aviation</p> <p>Ministry of Post and Telecommunications</p> <p>Ministry of Ports and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urban Land</li> <li>• Enforcement of regulations on Post and Telecomm Services</li> <li>• Safeguard of Country's cultural assets</li> <li>• Maritime Safety and Security</li> <li>• Aid to navigation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of property rights</li> <li>• State infrastructure development</li> <li>• State level land development</li> <li>• Construction, Operation and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapping, Land and Zoning</li> <li>• Quality Control Construction Material and Engineering</li> <li>• Development of Urban Planning and Cadastral System</li> </ul>





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	Maritime Transports		<p>Maintenance of state Railways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quality control of construction material, engineering and Manufacturing products in state level</li> <li>• Construction, operation and Maintenance of state libraries, museums and public parks</li> <li>• Formation, development and implementation of policies</li> <li>• Economic and Industrial Zone</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Federal Railways, Highways and Roads</li> <li>• Regulation of Post and Telecomm Services</li> <li>• Construction, operation and Maintenance of federal libraries, museums and public parks</li> <li>• Ports and Marine Transport Policy, Regulations and Plans</li> </ul>
Resilience	<p>Ministry of Environment, Forestry &amp; Range</p> <p>Ministry of Humanitarian Aid &amp; Handicap Care</p> <p>Ministry of Water &amp; Electricity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Product Services and Standards Development</li> <li>• Agricultural Credit</li> <li>• Livestock Insurance Policy</li> <li>• Veterinary Services and Disease Control</li> <li>• Rangeland and wildlife management</li> <li>• Bee Keeping and Poultry Production</li> <li>• Tannery Industry</li> <li>• Improvement and Development of Natural Resource</li> <li>• Critical Natural Resources</li> <li>• Policies, Legislations and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislative and Regulatory Functions</li> <li>• Planning, Policy Formulation, Coordination and Guidance</li> <li>• Setting tariffs and charges</li> <li>• Policies, Regulations and Formulation</li> <li>• Land Irrigation and Water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International, Trans-boundary Issues</li> <li>• Setting quality standards for energy infrastructure</li> <li>• National Monitoring and Evaluation</li> <li>• Formulation, Implementation and monitoring of sectoral laws, regulations and</li> </ul>



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		<p>Standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• coastal lands management and preservation</li> <li>• Resource Mobilization</li> <li>• Marine Pollution, protection and International Waters</li> <li>• Environmental Impact assessments and Environmental Protection</li> <li>• Production and utilization of petroleum resources</li> </ul>	<p>Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural Education and Training</li> <li>• Rural Infrastructure</li> <li>• Project and Program</li> <li>• state Land Management, Lease and Utilization</li> <li>• Care for persons disabled by war and for dependents of deceased victims,</li> </ul>	<p>management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food Security</li> <li>• Development, Marketing and branding of Livestock Industry</li> <li>• Central Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosis (CVL)</li> <li>• Input Regulation and Quality Control</li> <li>• Transboundary Natural Resource and Management</li> <li>• Federal Land Management, Lease and Utilization</li> </ul>
<p>Social and Human Development</p>	<p>Ministry of Education and Higher Education</p> <p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>Ministry of Labour &amp; Employment</p> <p>Ministry of Youth &amp; Sports</p> <p>Ministry of Women, Family Affairs &amp; Human Rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy Formulation and legislation</li> <li>• Setting WASH and drinking water standards</li> <li>• Water Planning and Coordination</li> <li>• Data collection, analysis, benchmarking and dissemination</li> <li>• Occupational Health, safety and employment services</li> <li>• Social Security</li> <li>• Unemployment Insurance</li> <li>• Policy and Legal Framework</li> <li>• Definition of National Health Policy, service delivery minimum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State water Management</li> <li>• Welfare and Social Affairs</li> <li>• Drafting FMS regarding labor and social protection</li> <li>• Drafting State policies regarding labor and social protection</li> <li>• Preventive care community mobilization, Information education and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Cooperation</li> <li>• Set water quality standards in inner-state water bodies, set pollution discharge standards in interstate water bodies, set pollution and water quality standards</li> <li>• Drafting of Federal Laws regarding labor and social</li> </ul>



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>standards and norms</li> <li>• Environmental Health Policy</li> <li>• Monitoring and Evaluation of health quality outcomes</li> <li>• Traditional Medical Services</li> <li>• Mental Health</li> <li>• Vaccination</li> <li>• Reproductive health services</li> <li>• Communicable diseases control</li> <li>• Epidemic Control</li> <li>• Infrastructure Development</li> <li>• Emergency Transport</li> <li>• Medical ICT</li> <li>• Early Childhood Education</li> <li>• Basic Education (Class 1 to 8)</li> <li>• Secondary Education</li> <li>• Tertiary Education</li> <li>• Vocational Training</li> <li>• Open and Distance Learning</li> <li>• Monitoring and Evaluation of Educational Outcomes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>communication (IEC), Behavior Change Communication (BCC)</li> <li>• Emergency Services</li> <li>• Primary Care</li> <li>• Secondary Care</li> <li>• Tertiary Care</li> <li>• Child Health Care</li> <li>• Recruitment and Management of Education staff (teacher and administration), except for FGS central ministry staff.</li> <li>• Construction, operation and Maintenance of Early childhood centers, basic and secondary schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>protection</li> <li>• Oversight of welfare mechanisms</li> <li>• Assistance and reintegration of former members of Al Shabab</li> <li>• Refugees and asylum seekers.</li> <li>• Medicine Policy, essential drug lists, procurement</li> <li>• Education Policy</li> </ul>
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- **Inter-Ministerial Consultative Meeting on IGR:** MOIFAR-FGS organized a consultation meeting on Inter Governmental Relation (IGR) draft Bill/Act on June 14, 2020. The IGR Act is the cornerstone for the establishment of the protocols that will guide Inter-Governmental Dialogue Forum (IGDF) as per the proposed revised REFS project implementation strategy under activity 3.2. The consultative meeting was attended by 30 inter-ministerial representatives (male: 21, female: 9). This consultation workshop was a first step in a series of further and broader consultation processes that will solicit and incorporate feedback and input from different stakeholders leading to the draft Bill being finalized, agreed on and eventually submitted to the Cabinet for endorsement. The primary objective of the consultation meeting was to bring together key staff from MOIFAR and other line ministries' representatives of the FGS with good



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understanding of the field of intergovernmental relations. The outcomes of the IGR Consultation Meeting were: 1) To form a technical committee from relevant ministries of the Federal Government assigned to finalize the act; 2) To develop a detailed consultation, plan indicating key actors and proposed timelines for holding the consultation sessions; 3) To revise the presented act as per the comments emerged from the meeting and to start translation of the Somali version into English; and 4) To organize a follow-up meeting for the taskforce within one month where MoIFAR-FGS would announce the date and invite participants.

- The provisional constitution explicitly establishes two levels of Government and commands every level of government shall strive for a cooperative relationship with other governments, whether at the same level or another level. Nonetheless, the Somali Federalism is characterized as weak, volatile and is facing mounting challenges today. Relations between different levels of government are neither institutionalized nor collaborative. Limited understanding about meaning and significance of IGR, missing institutional and legislative framework, and non-adherence to the constitutional principles are in part attributed to these challenges. In recognition of the need to fill gaps in the legal framework for IGR, the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR-FGS) developed a draft intergovernmental relations (IGR) Act of Somalia. As the IGR is a core mandate of MoIFAR-FGS, the draft act is expected to contribute to the efforts aimed at mending volatile relations between federal and state authorities in Somalia and advancing policy discussions surrounding IGR and its institutionalization.
- **Establishment of Somali National Electoral Security Taskforce:** The OPM Inclusive Politics Coordination Unit organized several consultations/meetings to establish a Somali National Electoral Security Taskforce. The Taskforce have convened several meetings attended by the FMS-designated representatives. With the technical input of OPM the Taskforce developed the Terms of Reference (ToRs) which were unanimously adopted with a significant focus on the operational security arrangements needed to conduct a peaceful election. The operational work plan, budget for the necessary voting security arrangements as well as the identification of the next assessment destination had been finalized.
- **Technical Assistance to the Galmudug State Formation Process:** The establishment of stable and united Galmudug State has evolved over different and tough stages, witnessed many challenges and went through very hectic and complex stages. Despite the challenge observed during the electoral and state formation processes, the outreach by the new President of Galmudug State successfully brought various politicians and clans onboard and offered a real prospect of establishing a viable state in Galmudug that was hit by long-term political crises in the past two decades. In the beginning of 2020, the OPM in assistance with the MoIFAR-FGS worked on the formation of the Technical Committee for Galmudug state formation process. The new Committee was provided with adequate training on issues pertaining to the completion of state building processes, conflict resolution resulting from state building, and formulation of tools for selection processes. Two technical subcommittee were formed that were tasked to undertake conflict resolution resulting from the process and selection of clan elders that would appoint representatives at the Galmudug state assembly. This eventually ended in representatives electing a president and establishment of Galmudug State Administration. As a result of that support, a united and strong Galmudug State and its leadership are now playing integral role to reconcile the differences between FGS and other FMS in the current political issues on elections model and other contentious issues.
- **Representational Inclusivity:** The project deployed and ensured participatory and inclusive approach of all



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relevant project stakeholders in the planning, designing and implementing federalism and reconciliation interventions and activities focusing on the state-formation, inter-governmental relations, community-led conflict resolution/peacebuilding, civil society engagement for strengthening Somali social contract and discussions on the functional assignments of allocation of power and distribution of resources among the three tiers/levels of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS, FMS, and Local Government levels). Moreover, the project ensured to create and keep inclusivity by engaging all community members in all stages of reconciliations peace-making interventions, federalism and state formation processes through a comprehensive engagement with concerned stakeholders including; politicians, government officials, traditional clan peace elders, scholars, religious leaders, civil society organizations (CSOs), businessmen, youth and women groups.

A significant example was Galmudug state building process which concluded in February 2020, and the project ensured participation of all community groups including marginalized groups (especially women, youth groups, minority clans etc.) leading to the state formation of Galmudug. As an additional dividend of the inclusivity approach, the business community from all clans of Galmudug came together and supported the peace building and the state formation processes in Galmudug and finally in doing so they decided to cover some of the logistical expenditures such as accommodations, side meetings, and flights of non-sponsored delegates. Furthermore, they took part in the political dialogue between the FGS and ASWJ as mediating force.

Another significant example, peacebuilding and conflict resolution conference organized by the MoIFAD-PLS in Qardho from 29th February to 15th March 2020 was a remarkable example that resulted in ending of clan conflicts perpetuating over the last three decades between Osman Mohamud and Dubeys - the sub-clans of Majeerteen and Warsangeli clans respectively. Through this approach, the project was able to create a common understanding on the issues related to reconciliation and federalization moving from an ad-hoc approach to an 'institutional development' approach addressing the challenges faced by the Somali society.

On peacebuilding and clan conflict resolutions, the project promoted inclusivity by all community members in all stages of reconciliations and state formation processes through a comprehensive engagement with all concerned stakeholders including: traditional clan elders, scholars, religious leaders, civil society organizations (CSOs), business community, politicians, youth and women groups, which subsequently resulted in tangible achievements. Finally, the current 46 embedded advisors and interns with REFS counterparts 30% of them are female which is significant example showing that the project contributed to promote Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment.

- **UNSOM's Good Offices:** In the past months, UNSOM extensively engaged FGS and FMS leaders, other Somali political leaders and international partners towards the resumption of a long-awaited FGS-FMS dialogue. As guided by Somali President Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed "Farmajo", a Secretariat comprised of representatives of FGS and FMSs was formed in May and UNSOM assisted the Secretariat with developing the Work Plan and Terms of Reference with the view to materializing a FGS-FMS summit in end June. Although the inability of the Secretariat to reconcile different views on the date of the summit stagnated the process and prompted some FMSes to disengage from the Secretariat, this effort contributed to generating momentum among Somali stakeholders towards seeking a genuine dialogue.



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UNSOM also worked closely with the FGS, Somaliland and Puntland, along with partners such as the African Union (AU), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the diplomatic corps, to promote peace and stability in the dispute regions of Sool and Sanaag and to promote dialogue between the FGS and Somaliland. The meeting between Somali President Farmajo and Somaliland President Bihi in February 2020 in Addis Ababa and the former's subsequent public apology to Somalilanders raised a hope that the long-awaited dialogue would resume. In preparation, UNSOM held several meetings with the National Committee of Dialogue and Genuine Reconciliation that President Farmajo formed in 2019. In light of new developments in Djibouti where two presidents met again in June, UNSOM renews its readiness to support the outcome.

UNSOM has provided good offices extensively to unlock the political stalemate in Jubaland, offering readiness to support any reconciliation efforts. Heightened tensions in the Gedo region as a result of increased presence of Somali National Army subsided through diplomatic and political efforts, however, effort needs to continue to find a political solution.

- **Formation of Somalia-Somaliland Technical Committee:** The technical committee was constituted on 15 June, following a high-profile meeting convened by Djibouti President Ismail Omar Guelleh and Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed Ali, which also involved the presence of Somaliland president Muse Bihi Abdi and Somalia leader Mohamed Abdullahi Farmajo. Somaliland and Somalia leaders nominated a 14-member technical committee to forward consultations in the Djibouti talks and the two presidents have put their trusts to these technical committees. The committee will set the institutional framework in order to sustain and consolidate a finite timeframe that makes the negotiation process meaningful. REFS would be providing support to the OPM and MOIFAR in facilitating the dialogue.
- **Civic Engagement:** The Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation of Federal Government of Somalia (MoIFAR-FGS) conducted Civic Engagement Workshop at Dhusamareb of Galmudug State in January before Presidential elections. The purpose of conducting the civic education and civic engagement was aimed to build trust between government and its citizens. Therefore, a team from MoIFAR-FGS helped to conduct Civic Engagement training which involved educating citizens about key processes and services that lie within the jurisdictions of local Governments (LG) and how these are delivered by the local administration; LG's in the various FMS are better capacitated to engage women and youth in political participation forums. This includes district council formation (DCF) and inclusion in the executive and decision-making processes. This training in Dusamareb during the month of January 2020 resulted in and contributed to enhancing the participation and contribution of women and youth groups in all political activities such as district council formation processes and other reconciliation activities

**Output 3: Federal administration is enabled to operate effectively and efficiently (operational support, small scale works to support infrastructure, transport, essential equipment).** Under this output the following key activities/results were achieved.

**Infrastructure and Operational Support:** REFS Project continued to provide infrastructure support (rehabilitation and construction of offices), provision of office equipment, supplies, stationaries, and other operational support to its project counterparts. As a result of this support, the quality of working environment of supported institutions has enhanced and improved and they sustained to perform their mandated functions. The infrastructure support



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(construction and rehabilitation of offices) was provided to the following counterparts: Office of the Ministry of Constitution and Federal Affairs of Jubaland State of Somalia (MoCFA-JSS) in Kismayo, Office of the President of Southwest State of Somalia (OOP-SWS) in Baidoa, Office of the President of Hirshabelle State of Somalia (OOP-HSS) in Jowhar, office of Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation of Galmudug State of Somalia (MoIFAR-GSS) in Dhusamareb and Office of the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Democratization of Puntland State of Somalia (MoIFAD-PLSS) in Garowe. (See photos of constructed and rehabilitated offices in the below Annex 4 table.)

**Human Resources Support:** The project sustained to cover the salaries of 46 engaged advisors, consultants and interns (male: 32 & female: 14) for all project counterparts to enhance/strengthen the institutional, administrative and technical capacity of REFS supported Responsible Parties (RPs). As a result of this human resource support provided, the quality, technical skills, knowledge and abilities of supported RPs have improved, and they were enabled to perform/deliver their mandated functions, roles and responsibilities.

**Other Key Achievements:** N/A

**COVID-19 response:** N/A

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

In this reporting period, REFS Letter of Agreements (LoAs) were signed initially for six months (by June 2020) with eight counterparts (three FGS and five FMSes) identifying key strategic interventions which could create trigger effects and potentially engage donors for more funding. However, posing a new global risk, the COVID-19 caused programmatic implications for the Project as most of the activities enlisted in the approved Annual Work Plan (AWP) of 2020 were related to public gatherings, conferences, consultations, training sessions and field-based surveys focusing on reconciliation, federalism, boundary delimitation and stakeholders' engagement at FGS and FMS levels. As a result of Covid19, majority of planned activities were not implemented and therefore, the project implementation framework has been revised to adjust the new realities in the wake of the pandemic. Building on the concept of "connective action", alternative modes of project functioning would be deployed by creating digital, virtual and social media platforms for information, communication, content development, public outreach, multi-stakeholder interaction, experience/knowledge sharing, capacity building, consensus building, policy development, decision making, and monitoring and evaluation.

### **Peacebuilding impact:**

In general, the main purpose of the project is to support the Somali national reconciliation processes which are the pathways to a wider conflict resolution and conflict prevention leading to sustainable peace in Somalia. The REFS counterparts at FGS and FMS levels have taken significant policy measures and institutional steps to make the national reconciliation process its national priority and shared responsibility. It was observed that the Galmudug reconciliation conference and state building process was a Somali-owned and Somali-led dialogue process which finally resulted in a comprehensive solution resolving the clan conflicts, as well as political conflicts between Ahlu Sunna Waljama'a (ASWJ) and former Galmudug Administration.

Moreover, there have been examples where peace agreements at community and clan level have been celebrated by embracing old enemies and making them new friends. Somali society has become tired of continuous violence in last three decades. Any sincere and well-meaning effort on reconciliation can have a ripple effect on collective



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potential of society building a peaceful future at clan, community and country level.

The REFS supported-interventions have helped reinvigorating the dormant social and cultural capital of Somalia bringing communities together in resolving long-standing issues and conflicts around resources, land, water, power and identity. If support to the local level peacebuilding efforts remains a consistent consideration of international development community, there is a great potential of triggering a bottom-up social movement of reconciliation and peacebuilding in Somalia.

**Catalytic effects:** N/A

**Gender**

- During the reporting period, the project emphasized and ensured through its responsible partners, the participatory and inclusionary opportunities of gender equality and women’s empowerment and/or inclusions in all undertaken project activities whether reconciliation or state building/election processes. In other words, the representation of women and youth in all undertaken activities was ensured. Likewise, the project also collaborates with the UNDP’s Gender Unit, CSOs and other key partners to support training/mentoring of women in government. The project provided technical assistance and other support to its counterparts to increase the capacity of women’s groups and youth (and other CSOs) in the areas of governance and government/community engagement. Positive development is that both Hirshabelle and Galmudug States assemblies elected female as deputy speakers which demonstrates that female participation in the decision-making roles is gradually increasing in Somalia. At the community level as well, youth inclusion and women’s participation in reconciliation and peace building dialogue activities is seemingly increasing as it women and youth’s proactive participation was witnessed in the interventions leading up to the reconciliation between Towfiq and Afbarwaqo villages in the Mudug region. Finally, the current 46 embedded advisors and interns with REFS counterparts 30% of them are female which is significant example showing that the project contributed to promote Gender Equality & Women’s Empowerment.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme <sup>5</sup>	<b>Total no. of Joint Programme Outputs</b>	<b>Total no. of gender specific Outputs</b>
	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues <sup>6</sup>	<b>Total no. of Staff</b>	<b>Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues</b>
	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

**Human Rights**

State formation, peacebuilding and conflict resolution conferences conducted during the reporting period at Federal and State Levels, then human rights situation has improved and state capacity in conflict mitigation and political reconciliation has improved, thus resulting in better human rights situation.

<sup>5</sup> Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.

<sup>6</sup> Staff members are those contracted to undertaken work for the Joint Programme including full time staff, consultants, advisors, interns, etc. Staff members with responsibility for gender issues are those who have gender related activities included in their Terms of Reference.





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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?	<b>Result (Yes/No)</b>
	<b>Yes</b>
No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.	<b>Result (No.)</b>
	<i>Include result here</i>
No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	<b>Result (No.)</b>
	<b>2</b>
<b>Other</b>	
Does the Joint Programmes have a national cost-sharing component (i.e. funds and/or other resources provided by the FGS and/or FMS (including in-kind contributions)? (if 'Yes', describe below).	<b>Results (Yes/No)</b>
	<b>No</b>
Have FMS(s) been engaged in one or more of the following: design, planning, implementation, coordination and/or monitoring of the Joint Programme.	<b>Results (Yes/No)</b>
	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Describe nature of cost sharing: N/A</b>	
<p><b>Communications &amp; Visibility</b> – <i>Highlight communication activities/products (press releases/conferences, media missions, pictures/videos, social media, website, brochures/newsletters, banners) and donor visibility (in addition to any visibility measures on the mentioned communication activities/products, visibility on training curricula, equipment and office facilities). If applicable, provide additional explanation on limitations to communication and visibility measures, e.g. security risks or no opportunities for communication and visibility.</i></p> <p>1) Dhusamareb Summit Dialogue</p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3A7JrRr7uEk">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3A7JrRr7uEk</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0lK84ffqSQk">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0lK84ffqSQk</a></p> <p><a href="https://horseedmedia.net/2020/07/22/war-murtiyeedka-shirka-madaxda-dowladda-federaalka-iyo-dowladdaha-xubnaha-ka-ah-ee-soomaaliyeed/">https://horseedmedia.net/2020/07/22/war-murtiyeedka-shirka-madaxda-dowladda-federaalka-iyo-dowladdaha-xubnaha-ka-ah-ee-soomaaliyeed/</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.voasomali.com/a/5513262.html">https://www.voasomali.com/a/5513262.html</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.radiodalsan.com/war-murtiyeed-laga-soo-saaray-shirkii-dhuusamareeb3-iyo-nooca-doorasho-oo-la-shaacyay/">https://www.radiodalsan.com/war-murtiyeed-laga-soo-saaray-shirkii-dhuusamareeb3-iyo-nooca-doorasho-oo-la-shaacyay/</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=3618023828224942">https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=3618023828224942</a></p> <p>2) ICBF: Hirshabelle and Southwest Boundary Line:</p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ap1a322MQ0Q">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ap1a322MQ0Q</a></p>	



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### 3) Galmudug Reconciliations

Galmudug Reconciliations which was led MoIFAR, OPM and Former Galmudug Administration President Haaf.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pKZUe5ReI>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WnpcbGkaza0>

<https://www.bbc.com/somali/war-49724453>

- Towfiiq and Afbarwaaqo Reconciliations

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

### 4) Mogadishu Final Agreement on 2021 Elections between FMS and FGS Leaders

<https://fb.watch/2xAErdZJfI/>

#### **Looking ahead:**

Apart from the technical capacity building and operational support activities, REFS project planned to undertake the following key strategic interventions in the next coming 6 months;

- I. Establishment of Reconciliation and Federalism Resource Centre at the Directorate of Reconciliation, MOIFAR
- II. Formulation of Regional Reconciliation Plans (Jubaland, Puntland)
- III. Implementation of Regional Reconciliation Plans (SouthWest, Hirshabelle, Galmudug)
- IV. Facilitating FMSes on district level reconciliation plans and strategies
- V. Conducting Conflict Mapping and Analysis: Baseline Study – (leading to Somalia Reconciliation Index - SRI)
- VI. Initiative on Oral Historiography for Peacebuilding in Somalia (#community narratives)
- VII. Baseline Study on the ‘State of Federalism’ – leading to Federal Filter [Federalism Management Information System (FMIS)]
- VIII. Validation of the Baseline Study
- IX. Establishment of IGR Dialogue Forum (3 forums: vertical, horizontal and sectoral dimensions of IGR)
- X. Formation and Activation of Technical Committee (based on REFS RPs at FGS and FMS levels) on federalism (consultations and policy papers)
- XI. Facilitate Inter-Ministerial Working Sessions on Functional Assignments, Allocation of Powers and Distribution of Resources at FMS levels
- XII. Strengthening Somalia Social Contract: Civic Engagement



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**ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT**

Type of Risk <sup>7</sup>	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 do 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 MoIFA has also been reached on being the principal counterpart for the project. As part of the REFS design

<sup>7</sup> Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



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		<p>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</p>
Financial Risk	<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 by UNDP, 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.</p> <p>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&amp;E Officer and UNDP’s Finance Department.</p>
Political risk – at Federal level	<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 REFS will have engaged incapacity support and project development with staff who are likely to remain in their posts.</p>
Constitutional review process	<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</p>



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		‘Constitution Review Support Project’ (CRSP-II) to anticipate any specific project impacts.
ICBF Obstructed in its work	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	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
Perceived image of REFS	The Programme generally is perceived as following an ‘international political agenda’ that is divorced from the political and social realities of Somalia. Driver: shifting position of the international community (IC) on important issues such as security, major geo-political 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



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**ANNEX 2. MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES** <list here the monitoring and oversight activities undertaken during reporting period. Precise and specific, the table should not exceed one page>

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Project Board Meeting	12 <sup>th</sup> February 2020	The Project Board Meeting for Reconciliation and Federalism Support (REFS) was held on 12th February 2020 at UNMAS Conference Room in Mogadishu and UNDP Conference Room Prefab D5 (top level) in Nairobi. The meeting was co-chaired by H.E. Mohamed Abdi Sabrie, Minister of Interior, Federalism and Reconciliation Affairs of Federal Government of Somalia (MoIFAR-FGS) and Mr. Jocelyn Mason, Resident Representative (RR) of UNDP Somalia and attended by the Director General (DG) of MoIFAR-FGS, representatives from Federal Member States (FMS), Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Boundaries and Federalization Commission (BFC), UNDP, UNSOM, donor partners such as UN-Peace Building Fund (PBF), Norway, Sweden, Germany, and Switzerland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– REFS project faced funding gap situation of 4.5 million.</li> <li>– REFS project is key instrumental project which help both FGS and FMS institutions to practice and implement their chosed method of federalism.</li> <li>– REFS project is also an integral project that supports the peacebuilding, state building as well as conflict resolution activities in Somalia.</li> <li>– It also contributes to enhance the NDP pillar 1 (inclusive politics).</li> </ul>
HACT assessment	January-March 2020	HACT assessment was conducted to enhance and improve the financial management, and accountability of the project. The following project RPs were assessed during the reporting period; MoIFAR-FGS, OOP-HSS, OOP-SWS, and MoRFA-GSS. In other words, the HACT framework is aimed to improve the capacity of the government and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The risk of some RPs is moderate while others are still high</li> <li>– The technical capacities of some RPs have improved</li> </ul>



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		nongovernmental Responsible Partners (RPs). This would eventually improve the individual rating of the RPs on the HACT, and they could successfully implement the cash transfers through the new National Procurement System of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS).	
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**ANNEX 3. TRAINING DATA** <list here details of training activities undertaken during the reporting period; should not exceed one page>

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
1.	MolFAR-FGS Staff		21 <sup>st</sup> –22 <sup>nd</sup> Oct, 2020	22	13	35	Consultative workshop for the establishment of National Resource Centre on Federalism and Reconciliation	Mogadishu	MolFAR-FGS
2.	MolFAR-FGS Advisors & MoCFA-JSS's Staff		28 <sup>th</sup> –30 <sup>th</sup> Sept, 2020	47	18	65	Consultative training/workshop on NRP/RRP in Kismayo Jubbaland	Kismayo	MolFAR-FGS & MoCFA-JSS
3.	MolFAR-FGS & MolFAR-GSS's Staff		6 <sup>th</sup> –8 <sup>th</sup> Jan, 2020	133	57	190	Consultative workshop on NRP in Dhusamareb Galmudug	Dhusamareb	MolFAR-FGS
4.	MolFAR-FGS Staff, BRA Staff, & FMS Staff		14 <sup>th</sup> Oct, 2020	9	5	14	Conflict Mapping Data Collection Training held on via Zoom:	Online (Zoom)	MolFAR-FGS
5.		CSO, Clan Elders,	9 <sup>th</sup> –12 <sup>th</sup> Feb, 2020	120	30	150	Peaceful reconciliation conference in Kismayo to resolve prolonged conflicts	Kismayo	MoCFA-JSS



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#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
		Women and Youth groups from both clans				between two clans in Kismayo outskirts: (Owrmale and Majeerten)			
6.		CSO, Clan Elders, Businesspeople, Women and Youth groups from both clans	16 <sup>th</sup> —20 <sup>th</sup> Feb, 2020	70	22	92	A peacebuilding and conflict resolution conference was organized by MoIFAD-PLS in Qardho district to address grievances and hostilities from the long-lasting clan conflicts between Osman Mohamud and Dubeys, the sub clans of Majeerteen and Warsangeli clans respectively.	Qardho	MoIFAD-PLS
7.	MoCFA-JSS Staff	DGs of Jubbaland ministries	16 <sup>th</sup> Dec, 2020	29	11	40	Workshop on Overview of Policy Framework for Participative Federalism and Decentralization	Online (Zoom)	MoIFAR-FGS
8.	DGs, and Staff of FGS and FMS Ministries			50	19	69	Inter-Ministerial Working Sessions on Functional Assignments (Distribution of Power and Allocation of Power)	Mogadishu	OPM, MoIFAR-FGS and MOCA-FGS
9.	DGs, Staff & Advisors from FGS Ministries		14 <sup>th</sup> June, 2020	21	9	30	Consultation workshop to discuss Inter Governmental Relation (IGR) draft Bill/Act on June 14, 2020.		MoIFAR-FGS
<b>Totals:</b>				<b>501</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>685</b>			

**ANNEX 4: REFS ACTIVITIES IN PICTURES (January 1--June 30, 2020)**





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▪ Consultative Workshop on Establishment of Federalism and Reconciliation Resource Center- MoIFAR-FGS





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- **BFC Field Consultation on Boundary Delimitations on Southwest, Hirshabelle, Puntland and Galmudug**





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■ **Photos of Dhusamareb Summit Dialogue**





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▪ Jubaland NRP/RRP Conference held in Kismayo. September 2020



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- **Jubaland Peaceful Reconciliations held in Kismayo. February 2020.**



- **Galmudug Reconciliations Conference held in Towfiq and Afbarwaqo, January 2020.**



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- **Puntland Reconciliation Conference held in Qardho. February 2020**

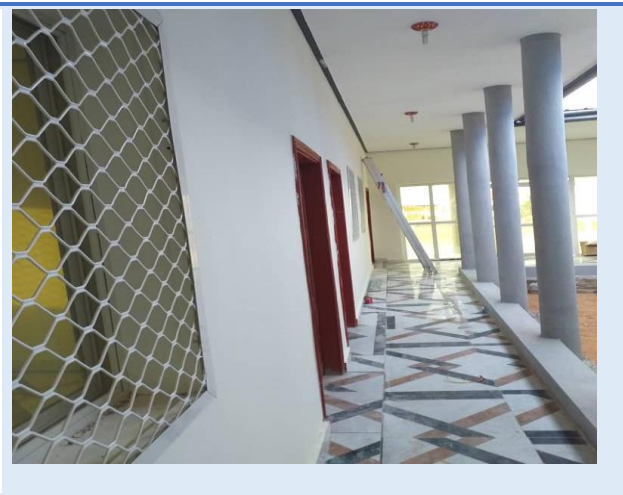




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▪ **Constructed Office for MoIFAD Office in Garowe, Puntland. 2020**





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- **Constructed Office for MoIFAR-GSS in Dhusamareb, Galmudug, 2020**





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- **Constructed Office for OOP-HSS in Jowhar, Hirshabelle- 2020**



- **Constructed Office for OOP-SWS in Baidoa, Southwest- 2020**



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- **Constructed Office for MoCFA-JSS in Kismayo, Jubbaland- 2020**



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