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PROGRAMME SEMI-ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Period: January to June 2021

Project Name	Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project (REFS)
Gateway ID	00114146
Start date	Jan 1, 2019
Planned end date (as per last approval)	Dec 31 2021
Focal Person	(Name): Amjad Bhatti
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Participating UN entities	UNDP & UNSOM (PAMG)
NDP Pillar	Pillar 1 'Inclusive Politics'
UNCF Strategic Priority	UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS project contributes to the UNSF Strategic Priorities: SP2: Supporting institutions to improve Peace, Security, Justice, the Rule of Law and safety of Somalis, and SP3: Strengthening accountability and supporting institutions that protect.
Location(s)	Federal Government Level & Federal Member States (FMS)
Gender Marker	2

Total Budget as per ProDoc	USD 10,911,342
	MPTF: USD 7,324,810.70
Non-MPTF sources:	PBF: USD 2,598,730
	Trac:
	Other: 362,730 (Somalia GPCR – FW)

	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1.		Jacqueline Olweya	Resident Representative (OIC) Deputy Resident Representative-Programme UNDP Somalia	
2.				
3.				
4.				



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Total MPTF Funds Received				Total non-MPTF Funds Received		
PUNO	Semi Annual 2021 (1)	Cumulative	Annual 2021	Semi Annual 2021 (1)	Cumulative	Annual 2021
	1 January - 30 June 2021	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2021	1 January - 30 June 2021	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2021
	3,108,698	7,324,810	3,108,698	0	2,598,173.00	0
JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds ¹				JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds		
PUNO	Semi Annual 2021 (1)	Cumulative	Annual 2021	Semi Annual 2021 (1)	Cumulative	Annual 2021
	1 January - 30 June 2021	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2021	1 January - 30 June 2021	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2021
	1,285,149.73	4,262,195.32	1,285,149.73	243,416.51	2,593,669.28	243,416.51

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SEMI-ANNUAL HIGHLIGHTS

1. The project supported the National Consultative Council (NCC) Meeting on Election Agreements Implementation (28-29th June 2021), resulting in the finalization of the election agreement and schedule with a complete calendar for the different processes involved therein.
2. With the project support, The National Consultative Council found solutions to the challenges of implementing the September-17 Agreement on holding elections for the federal constitutional bodies of Somalia, unlocking the political stalemate and resulting in 27th May communique on the electoral framework.
3. In a bid to develop an institutional mechanism for the effective coordination and management of Inter-Governmental Relations at the horizontal/FGS level, a Directors General Coordination

¹ **Uncertified expenditures.** Certified annual expenditures can be found in the Annual Financial Report of MPTF Office (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/45000>)



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Forum was established, and requisite ToRs were adopted by 27 DGs including representatives of the Office of the President and Office of the Prime Minister.

4. UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS strengthened the national and regional RPs' institutional and technical capacities to effectively and efficiently discharge their mandates, enabling them to sustain their complementary works to achieve envisioned targets on reconciliation and federalization in Somalia.
5. Conflict Mapping exercises have been completed in Banadir Regional Administration and Puntland, Jubbaland, and Galmudug Federal Member States producing empirical baseline(s) on clan conflicts to inform the formulation of REGIONAL RECONCILIATION PLANS and prioritized implementation thereof.
6. Inter- and intra-clan conflicts have been resolved through inclusive reconciliation and mediation efforts between the two pastoralist Sa'ad and Ayr subclans of the Hawiye clan in the Hanabure settlement (50 KM north of Dhusamareb) in Galmudug and Mohamoud Saleebaan and Ugaar Salaabeen kin groups in Puntland.
7. Through a pilot test on oral historiography for peacebuilding in Somalia, 20 Somalia documentalists/digital storytellers (5 women and 15 men) were trained on
8. The UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS low-value-grant initiative resulted in a deepened partnership with and the engagement of five Civil Society Organizations in Somalia's reconciliation and federalism processes initiating a dialogue on the potential role of civil society informing and strengthening the social contract in Somalia.

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

The UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS supported the Office of the Prime Minister to convene a I consultation summit on electoral framework and timeline in Mogadishu from 22 to 26 May 2021. The Summit chaired by the Prime Minister brought together the presidents Puntland, Jubbaland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, and South-West and the governor of Banadir Region and successfully reached a consensus over outstanding issues that had hindered the implementation of the September-17 Agreement on holding elections for the federal constitutional bodies of Somalia.

Under the political guidance from UNSOM, the project has played an instrumental role in unlocking the political gridlock on electoral framework and timeline by supporting the highest-level political dialogues and negotiations starting from the NCC meeting held in Dhusamareb in July 2020. This was the first face-to-face meeting of FGS and FMS leaders after over two years, and it was a significant milestone that led to the agreement on electoral framework in Mogadishu on 17 September 2020. The 17 September Agreement was approved by the two chambers of the Federal Parliament on 27 September 2020, providing firm foundations for a peaceful transition of power. The project supported the Office of the Prime Minister and the Office of the President of Galmudug to host these summit meetings.



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Despite the political and security challenges that intensified after the expiry of the incumbent president's constitutional term in February 2021, subsequent dialogues, backed by strong international advocacy coordinated by UNSOM culminated in the 29 June 2021 Agreement on Election-related timeline with consensus on the implementation of 30% quota for women. The project effectively contributed to nurturing a Somalia-led and Somali-owned electoral framework making way for a peaceful transition of power in Somalia. The project supported the on Election Agreements Implementation (28-29th June 2021), resulting in the finalization of the election schedule with a complete calendar for the different processes involved therein.

During the reporting period, the UNDP REFS) continued enabling the Somali federal and member state government counterparts to sustain their complementary works to achieve practical reconciliation and federalism in Somalia. The Project strengthened the institutional and technical capacities of national and regional partners' (MoIFAR, federal; ICBF, federal; OPM, federal; MoCFA, Jubbaland; OOP, South-West; MOIFAR, Galmudug; OOP, Hirshabelle; MOIFAD, Puntland) for them to discharge their mandates on policy, planning and service delivery effectively and efficiently.

REFS-supported interns competently performed the administrative, financial, and clerical functions of the national and regional RP institutions. More importantly, with the help of REFS-supported advisors, Federal and member state government counterparts have planned and implemented reconciliation and federalism engagements and evidence-based reconciliation processes, including but not limited to initiating systematized conflict mapping and regional reconciliation planning exercises. LoA funds were used to cover costs associated with these and the following engagements.

The Federal MOIFAR completed some considerable undertakings, including outreach, consultative, and training sessions that increased awareness of the mandate and operations of the Ministry, including promoting general knowledge about the National Reconciliation Framework. Improvements have also been registered to strengthen the capacity of womens, elders, and state and non-state actors capacity in conflict mitigation, prevention, mediation, and resolution. With the support of REFS, the Federal MOIFAR assembled a team of national and international Oral History experts and organized a webinar to help participants understand and explore Oral History's potential to resolve the local conflicts successfully. Thus far, newly recruited ethnographers have completed twenty oral history case studies.

Significant progress has been made towards the formalization of women's role in the national reconciliation efforts; the MOIFAR-Federal helped develop a draft action plan for women's participation in the National Reconciliation Proocess/Plan (NRP) implementation.

Conflict mapping exercises have been completed in the Banadir Regional Administration and Puntland, Jubbaland, and Galmudug . In addition to enabling the establishment of a nationwide



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conflict database, at least one of these mapping exercises has suggested programmatically worthy recommendations. These recommendations are outlined on pages 7-8 of this report.

Finally, much progress has been made to enhance the planning, implementation, management, and reporting of the Project results. Among other milestones, the Project has approved a proposal to deliver a UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS periodical newsletter. Following this, the Canva publishing services has been solicited. The UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS newsletter will improve internal and external communication and information-sharing, promote knowledge management and knowledge transfer, improve project accountability, and enhance the visibility of the UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS and that of the donor partners.

SITUATION UPDATE

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

In May this year, the UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS supported the Office of the Prime Minister to convene a consultation summit in Mogadishu from 22 to 26 May 2021. The Summit chaired by the Prime Minister, all FMS presidents and the governor of Banadir Region. The NCC reached a consensus over outstanding issues that had hindered the the Implementation of the September-17 Agreement on holding elections for the federal constitutional bodies of Somalia.

In a follow-up of the 27th May Communiqué, another milestone was achieved through the NCC Meeting on Election Agreements Implementation concluded on 30 June in Mogadishu. The NCC was hosted by the Prime Minister and attended by the FMS presidents and the governor of Banadir



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Regional Administration. The two-day meeting was largely successful, yielding some key tangible results.

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

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

SEMI-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



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INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ²	
		REPORTING PERIOD (2021)	CUMULATIVE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Processes for inclusive and gender-responsive national reconciliation mechanisms established and operational - National reconciliation framework in place 	1. National reconciliation framework/strategic plan in place by end of 2019.	Yes	Yes
	2. FGS and FMS at least 2 mediation processes for administration towards state building.	2	9
	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 Communication	No	Yes
	1. Ongoing Institutional capacity development, training and support for necessary research and diagnostics, support to national reconciliation conferences and associated meetings	Yes	Yes
	2. Public grievance System processes defined in drafted SOPs	Yes	Yes

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



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	<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>	1	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>
	<p>1. Grievance process manual/SOPS endorsed and under implementation in three FMS Grievance Units.</p> <p>2. National Trust and Reconciliation Commission mediates at least 4 forums at FGS and FMS.</p> <p>3. National Trust and Reconciliation Commission mediates at least 4 forums at FGS and FMS.</p>		Yes
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
<p>Output 1.2: 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"> - Independent Commission for Boundaries and Federalism (ICBF) leads an inclusive process on boundaries demarcation. - - Independent Appeals Process in Place 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draft first report on complete demarcation of FGS and FMS administrative boundaries 2. Developed criteria (SOPs) for formalization of pre-existing states. 3. ICBF state-level representation and structures established. 4. Support to Determination of Mogadishu status as the capital city of Somalia and its status within the federation 	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boundary demarcation for federal member state is initiated in consultation with FGS and FMS 2. Formalization of states as per criteria endorsed by FGS parliament. 3. Draft proposal for Independent Appeals process agreed 4. Mediation on administrative boundary disputes managed by formalized mechanisms. 	<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>UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)</p>			



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Output 1.3: State and Non-State Actors Capacity in Conflict Mitigation and Government-Citizen Engagement strengthened			
<p>- State and Non-State/civil society engage on state-building</p> <p>- Citizen Report Card System in place</p>	<p>1. At least 4 engagement workshops for Non-State actors/ elders, and other community leaders (including women) on state building.</p> <p>2. UNSOM Gender Unit working with UNDP will prepare a joint plan to engage women in SB processes (including women advocacy, women facilitators group development).</p>	<p>2</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>16</p> <p>Yes</p>
	<p>1. Annual “Citizen reports” for all Federal Member States developed and disseminated through Public Accountability Forums.</p> <p>2. At least 4 engagement workshops for Non-State actors/ elders, and other community leaders (including women) on state building.</p>	<p>No</p> <p>2</p>	<p>No</p> <p>9</p>
	<p>1. CSO Networks established and strengthened towards state building agenda.</p> <p>2. At least 4 engagement workshops for Non-State</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>0</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>5</p>



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	<p>actors/ elders, and other community leaders (including women) on state building.</p> <p>3. Annual “Citizen Report Cards” for all Federal Member States developed and disseminated through Public Accountability Forums.</p>	No	No
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
SUB-OUTCOME 2 STATEMENT			
Output 2: Federalism is organized, consistent and coherent in all Federal Member States (organization, roles, responsibilities, powers)			
Output 2.1: Vertical coherence, consistency and coordination across all levels of Government is achieved			
- Road map for further federalization with roles and responsibilities at different levels of government agreed.	1. Baseline Study on the ‘State of Federalism completed.	No	No
	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	4	7



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	<p>and FMS) on federalism conducted.</p> <p>2. Support provided to Technical Committees and other stakeholders in drafting policy documents on Federal/FMS roles and relations</p>	Yes	Yes
	<p>1. At least 4 Consultations on federalism including guidelines on roles and responsibilities at different levels of government drafted.</p> <p>2. Guidelines on federalism, including on roles and responsibilities at different levels of government drafted and agreed</p>	4	7
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
Output 2.2: Public Awareness and CSO Engagement on the Federalism Model Strengthened			
- Communication Strategy Agreed and being Implemented.	<p>1. Preparation of Federal Comms Strategy</p> <p>2. 6 Regional Conferences held</p> <p>3. CSOs/women's groups strengthened to engage with the Federalism model.</p>	<p>No</p> <p>o</p> <p>Yes</p>	<p>No</p> <p>9</p> <p>Yes</p>



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Output 3: Federal administration is enabled to operate effectively and efficiently (operational support, small scale works to support infrastructure, transport, essential equipment)			
Output 3.1: Support provided to High Priority Ministry Refurbishments and Re-equipping including IT and MIS.			
- Basic infrastructure and working environment in place for high priority ministries at FGS and FMS	1. Review of FGS-FMS government infrastructure completed		
	2. Three key infrastructure projects initiated and improved basic physical working environments complete	4	7
	3. Four key infrastructure projects initiated and improved basic physical working environments complete	4	9
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			

NARRATIVE

OUTPUT 1: RECONCILIATION MECHANISMS ESTABLISHED IN SUPPORT OF ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS IN THE FEDERAL CONTEXT (REGIONAL OUTREACH AND INCLUSIVENESS, BOUNDARIES)

Result 1.1 Establishment of and Support to the National Reconciliation Commission/Forum, and Reconciliation Plans at FGS and FMS working through MoIFAR and related FMS bodies

National Consultative Forum on Conflict Prevention, Mediation, and Peacebuilding. In Garowe, the Federal Ministry of Interior Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MOIFAR-Federal) held a National Consultative Session on conflict prevention, mediation, and peacebuilding from 24-26 January 2021. This national-level



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forum brought together relevant Federal and member state government bodies as well as a wide range of non-state participants. This important session facilitated both FGS and FMS participation, which is critical to the task of bringing about genuine reconciliation in Somalia. It increased awareness of the mandate and operations of the lead Federal Ministry, including promoting general knowledge about the developed National Reconciliation Framework and the National Reconciliation Plan. Increasing the awareness and understanding of the Somali stakeholders, especially the FMS governments, of the mandate and operations of the Federal Ministry would increase FMSs' buy-in and acceptance, which is vital for securing their commitment to support the NRP implementation. Hence this forum was essential for creating an environment conducive to implementing the National Reconciliation Framework/National Reconciliation Plan.

During this national forum, the MOIFAR-Federal facilitated dialogue and exchanges between Federal and member state stakeholder groups and initiated discussions on critical structures, synergies, and linkages vital for the success of the national reconciliation efforts. The Federal Ministry took inventory of existing and lacking FMSs institutional capacities for conflict mediation, prevention, and peacebuilding. As outlined under Result 1.3, this national forum helped engage a wide range of non-state actors' groups.

Oral History Histography for Peacebuilding in Somalia. As noted in the last MPTF Annual Report (2020), the MOIFAR, with support provided by UNDP, launched a pilot project focused on adopting oral histography as a programming strategy for peacebuilding in Somalia. During the reporting period, considerable progress has been made vis-a-vis the following:

- Staffing. Twenty young Somali ethnographers and digital storytellers were recruited through a competitive and merit-based process. A core project team of four resource persons—one technical advisor (international) and three Somali experts—are also engaged. The latter group developed training manuals and trained, mentored, and supervised the young recruits.
- Professional development and capacity-building for the young recruits. Following their recruitment and selections, the young recruits were equipped to function more effectively on their own. The young ethnographers were educated about the historical roots and factors that contribute to conflict in Somalia. They were equipped with the necessary skills for conducting, transcribing, and documenting interviews. Finally, a five-day-long Oral History webinar has further improved the capacity of these recruits. Webinar sessions were presented by a team of national and international subject matter experts who equipped the young ethnographers (20; M:15; W:5) with fundamental theoretical and practical skills and techniques to use oral history to analyze and understand conflicts and design effective reconciliation strategies in Somalia. The webinar included a hands-on training step-by-step process to design and implement oral history projects for peacebuilding and conflict resolution. As a result of these capacity-building sessions, the young recruits completed twenty oral history case studies.
- Production of Oral Historiography educational materials. A Resource Kit/Manual was developed applying Somalia context-specific Oral Historiography methods. This resources toolkit provides



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step-by-step guidance on how the Oral Historiography can and should be utilized to strengthen the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) and National Reconciliation Process (NRP), peacebuilding, and social healing in Somalia.

- Documentation of oral histories and stories. The Oral Histography project has, thus far, produced twenty (20) testimonials/micro-narratives/case studies informing the NRP implementation process and contributing to peacebuilding in Somalia.

Banadir Regional Administration Conflict Mapping Exercise Completed. During the reporting period, the Federal Ministry of Interior (MOIFAR) completed a conflict mapping exercise (with participation of more than 100 key informants) in the Banadir Regional Administration (BRA), including all 17 districts and the three subdistricts of the BRA. The outcome of this exercise was a descriptive mapping of the profile, actors and interests, and dynamics of conflicts in the Banadir region. The outcome of this exercise complements similar endeavors implemented in the Federal Members States last year and during the current reporting period. The conflict mapping data would help inform the Implementation of the NRP and inform strategies and programming decisions by the UNDP and the other peace and reconciliation partners, enabling them to meaningfully reduce the potential for conflict and advance the Somali peacebuilding process.

In Puntland:

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



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

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

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

- Introduce and enforce land ownership and registration law to address land-related issues. This could include demanding government approval of new settlements, berkeds, wells, grazing land enclosures, the construction of fixed and temporary structures, and issuing farm and land ownership rights.
- Introduce effective measures to control gun ownership and the use of privately-owned technical arms and light weapons. Improve the reach, access, and quality of the judicial and security services. Establish police presence in all regions, districts, and villages to provide



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quality community policing and law enforcement services. Outlaw the revenge killings, remove clan protection of revenge killers and prescribe harsh and collective punishment for aiding revenge killers or enabling revenge killings.

- Finalize/initiate the formation of local/district councils inclusive of all clans and communities, build their conflict resolution capacity, and support their role in resolving conflicts at the local levels. Further, establish practical village and water point councils and support their role in and capacity for mediation between conflict parties.
- Strengthen mechanisms and processes that facilitate intelligence-gathering, reporting, monitoring, and responding to new disputes over land and its resource in rural and remote geographies.
- Invest in capacity-building programs for the traditional leaders to empower them to mitigate, mediate, and resolve conflicts professionally. Support traditional leaders to engage in campaigns and peace tours to raise public awareness of the effects of conflict.
- Support the MOIFAD role in peacebuilding and conflict resolution, including the ministerial capacity to monitor, map, analyze, report, and resolve conflicts. This could include providing technical and financial resources to support the Ministry to partner and collaborate with CSOs, women and youth groups, local and traditional institutions like district and village councils, religious leaders, clan leaders, grassroots, peacebuilders, and political actors for peacebuilding and conflict resolution. This could also include supporting the Ministry to establish a conflict resource center, maintain accurate mapping data of conflict, develop and implement regional reconciliation plans and strategies, train peacebuilding stakeholders to improve the impact of their reconciliatory efforts, establish forums and facilitate dialogue involving political, traditional, religious, business, and civil society leaders. This could also include supporting the Ministry to conduct civic education and awareness-raising campaigns, develop plans, strategies, and frameworks for mitigating hostilities and disputes over natural resources in proximate geographic locations, and address all active and latent territory- and resource-related conflicts.

In Hirshabelle, the REFS-seconded advisors engaged in mediation processes by IOM and UNSOM between the Jijele subclan of the Hawiye clan-family and the Faqi Muhumed subclan of the Dir clan-family in Defow, Beletweine. Following this, in March 2021, with UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS support, the Hirshabelle OOP conducted a monitoring mission to assess the situation and reinforce a peaceful co-existence of the two subclans.

In Galmudug:



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

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

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

Galmudug Reconciliation Plan has been developed. Based on the results of the conflict mapping exercise, the Galmudug Ministry of Interior has, through a consultative and participatory process in 7 districts and their surrounding cities, developed a draft reconciliation plan to guide discussions on peacebuilding and reconciliation endeavors in the state over the next four years.

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

During the reporting period, support was provided to technical advisors to assist the ICBF in implementing its overall strategy, prepare detailed work plans, establish standardized approaches to boundary demarcation.

On the demarcation of boundaries, the ICBF has engaged in a series of meetings to review, compare, cross-check and validate the data collected concerning the Galmudug and Hirshabelle FMS boundaries. During this period, the ICBF felt the need to visit both FMSs to reconcile existing but insignificant discrepancies. Hence, the ICBF is now preparing to conclude the demarcation and recognition of the Galmudug and Hirshabelle FMS boundaries.

By the same token, the ICBF engaged in talks with the Galmudug and Puntland regional leaders vis-à-vis the boundary demarcation between the two Federal member states. Whereas the Galmudug



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state leaders have expressed their readiness and Agreement regarding the delimitation of the two-state boundaries, Puntland leaders did not see the delineation of state borders as a priority, hindering the ICBF from registering further progress.

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

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

National Conference: Strengthening Women Leaders' role in Implementation of NRP. During this reporting period, the Federal MOIFAR likewise organized women leaders' seminars that strengthened women leaders' awareness of the NRF and the NRP and improved their conflict mitigation, prevention, mediation, and resolution capacity. Besides, significant progress has been made towards the formalization of women's role in the national reconciliation efforts – the MOIFAR-Federal helped develop a draft action plan for women's participation in the NRP implementation. UNDP REFS provided technical support (UNDP-seconded advisors had planned, organized, and facilitated the capacity-building conference); NIS supported the MOIFAR with event expenses.

Civic awareness campaign to reinforce peaceful local council elections. In three districts in Puntland, in advance of the planned local government elections, MOIFAD, with UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS support, conducted a comprehensive civic awareness campaign on the effects of conflict and the importance of peaceful co-existence among the communities.

Launching of civil Society Initiative on Strengthening Social Contract of Somalia:

The launching event was organized on 6 May 2021 and was attended by 60 participants, including representatives from donors, FGS representatives, FMSes representatives, and civil society representatives. The event was moderated by Peter Nordstrom, Senior Trust Fund Manager, Office of the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia. The launching event was organized with a specific aim to initiate a dialogue on the potential role of civil society in informing and strengthening the social contract in Somalia. More specifically, the purpose was to promote the REFS/UNDP approach, showcase our partnership with civil society and engage our existing donors and potentially new donors in the discussion and



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feedback. Selected CSOs presented their goals, areas of operation, nature of activities, and expected results. Participants were provided with an opportunity to share their feedback, comments, suggestions after each presentation by the partner CSOs.

Following thematic presentations were made by respective resource persons:

- Future History: Documenting oral history for peacebuilding in Somalia: The concept, process, and lessons (all FMSes including Banaadir region) - Ubah Christina Ali Farah (Poet, Novelist, Playwright, Oral Performer)
- Research: Mapping study of women peacebuilding actors in Somalia (all FMSes including Banaadir region) - Faisa Loyaan, Executive Director, Creative Alternatives Now (CAN)
- Civic Education: Civic engagement and public outreach campaigns on reconciliation and federalization in Somalia – Hirshabelle - Sonkor Jama Geyre/Sahfi Egal Institute of Federalism and Security Analysis (IFSA)
- Civic Engagement: Enhancing civil society's engagement in peacebuilding, state-building and reconciliation processes – Puntland Khadar Mahmoud Ahmed, Executive Director, African Network for Prevention and Protection Against Child Abuse and Neglect – Somalia Chapter (ANPPCAN-SOM), Puntland
- Advocacy: Enhancing youth engagement through cultural activities - South West State Shuaib Abdalla Somali Youth Vision (SYV), South West State of Somalia
- Capacity Building: Engaging' community of elders' for conflict resolution at the local levels – Galmudug Muhiyadin Abdullah Abdi President Galkayo University, Galmudug State of Somalia

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

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

The 1st National Consultative Council Meeting on Election agreements Implementation 28-29th June 2021

UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS project supported the convening of the National Consultative Meeting on the Implementation of 27th May Communiqué. The Prime Minister invited the FMS Presidents and the governor of Banadir Regional Administration, resulting in the following key outcomes.

- The NCC finalized and communicated the election schedule with a complete calendar for the different processes. The electoral bodies will start their functions in earnest, with the view to organising the presidential election on 10 October 2021.
- There has been progress on the women's quota after a meeting between representatives from the women leadership with the Minister of Women & Human rights and the NCC. The application fees have been halved for women to encourage their active participation and reduce the financial burden.



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- Nomination of Gedo reconciliation committee members comprising representatives from all the Federal member states except Jubaland. The committee should commence its works shortly to ready it for the election process.
- The NCC led by the PM had an informal dinner with a section of the Council of Presidential Candidates (CPC) as part of their commitments to continuous confidence building of all stakeholders in the election process.
- Some of the issues that have been discussed but still working in progress include.
 - Finalization of the nomination of the National Election Security Committee (NESC).
 - Deliberation and Agreement on key election integrity issues
 - Engagement with the international partners on the electoral process, emerging issues, bottlenecks, election financing, and other topical issues.
 - Consultations on reconciliations and other enabling factors for conduct of elections.
 - Review and endorsement of the election budget and election financing mechanism (in principle, single treasury account agreed- budget to be finalized with input from FIET)
- After thorough discussions in the NCC, it was agreed on the TEST to include one representative from each FMS - while OPM Senior Advisers ((The Chief Elections Coordinator, the lead fundraising and operations, the election legal advisor, the election security adviser, the reconciliation adviser and the Gender Adviser) will continue to advise the Prime Minister on all OPM related interventions however the TEST is expended and elevated to support the NCC under the leadership of the PM.
- The PM made concerted efforts to ensure the realization of 30% women and overall civil society participation in the election process.

The National Consultative Council (NCC) decision on 27 May 2021

Under intense internal and external pressure, the House of the People of the Federal Parliament reversed the Special Law to extend the president's term, and President Farmajo empowered the Prime Minister to lead the electoral process – including security arrangements and negotiations with Federal Member States. Those measures greatly de-escalated the tension. Against this backdrop, the NCC was convened from 22-26 May in Mogadishu with the attendance of the Presidents of all FMSes and the Governor of Banadir Region. The Summit was chaired by the Prime Minister. The NCC discussed at length how to find solutions on holding elections for the Federal Parliament and related contentious political issues. The leaders agreed to organize the indirect election within 60 days after signing the Agreement, highlighting 8-point agenda on the following critical issues:

1. Procedure for resolving the dispute on electoral management committees -
2. Resolving the dispute on the electoral management committee for Somaliland
3. Mechanism for resolving the dispute on the conduct of elections in Gedo Region
4. Election Security Protocol
5. Implementation of the 30% women quota
6. Timetable for Conducting the Election



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7. Maintaining Regular Cooperation of the National Consultative Council
8. Roadmap for the completion of the state-building process of Somalia

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

Consultative Workshop: Directors General Coordination Forum

A consultative workshop on Developing Institutional Mechanism for the Effective Coordination and Management of Inter-Governmental Relations at FGS Level was held on 22 June in Mogadishu. The workshop was attended by the DGs of 27 FGS Ministries, including high-level representation from the Office of the President and Office of the Prime Minister. As a result of the workshop, a Directors General Coordination Forum was established, and the following recommendations were made informing the future roadmap of improved IGR at the FGS level.

At this point, the DGs developed a deeper understanding of the concept of DGs Coordination Forum and after thorough discussions and deliberations, the following TORs were adopted:

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

Inter-ministerial Working Sessions in Puntland (January 2021), Hirshabelle (June 2021), Jubbaland (June 2021), and South-West (May 2021) FMSs. In Puntland, the Ministry of Interior Federal Affairs and Democratization (MOIFAD) facilitated inter-ministerial working sessions focused on functional



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assignments between the FGS and Puntland government institutions. As a result of this endeavor, the Puntland MOIFAD produced a Functional Assignment Matrix defining ministerial mandate and functions between the Federal Government and the Puntland State of Somalia.

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

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

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

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

Regular Operations Support.

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

Infrastructure Support.

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

Human Resources Support.



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

Other Key Achievements

1. The project support to the office of the Prime Minister helped resolve the election-related political crises and helped resolve the armed confrontation between pro and anti-Farmajo parties. The Communique of the National Consultative Council Conference on Electoral Issues and associated Roadmap for Completing State-Building of Somalia was agreed by the Somali leaders on 27 May 2021. reinforced and provided additional clarity on the implementation of the 17 September electoral agreement. Prior to signing this agreement, political tensions in Somalia were on the rise, the way forward with the electoral process was uncertain, and key state-building and national priorities had stalled. Supporting the implementation of the agreement offers the most viable path to sustaining political dialogue in Somalia, to the holding of peaceful elections, and moving forward with key national priorities which promote dialogue, reconciliation and conflict prevention.
2. A variety of reconciliation workshops has helped build an understanding of peacebuilding process and conflict resolution among various levels of government and Somali people.

Number of beneficiaries – *quantify the number of beneficiaries the programme engaged with during the reporting period. Specify, where possible, the number engaged through virtual platforms.*

Three hundred ninety (390) benefited from the programme during the reporting period; 288 were men.

COVID-19 response <Describe how the programme has adapted to the COVID-19 pandemic, including specific Covid-focused activities - do not include impacts of the pandemic on Joint Programme, this should be included in the next section (150 words max) >

Challenges (incl: COVID-19, Delays or Deviations) and Lessons Learnt: <if any, briefly describe the delays or changes in focus, approach or targets, and provide a short justification for the change (1-2 paragraphs)>

Gender

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

	Total no. of Programme Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
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Proportion of gender specific outputs in Programme ³	2	2
Proportion of Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues ⁴	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	9 (core project team)	3 Note: The current 46 embedded advisors and interns with Project counterparts constitute 30% female which is a significant example showing that the project contributed to promote Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment through an engendered approach to project management.
Human Rights		
Human rights perspectives were integrated in the activities related to state formation, peacebuilding and conflict resolution at Federal and State Levels contributing to mainstreaming the human rights issues and improving the HR situation in project areas.		
Has the Programme included a protection risk assessment in its context analysis, including on gender issues, and taken measures to mitigate these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated or new risks created?	Result (Yes/No)	
	Yes	
No. of Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.	Result (Number)	
	Include result here	
No. of Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result (Number)	
	2	
Other		
Does the Programmes have a national cost-sharing component (i.e. funds and/or other resources provided by the FGS and/or FMS (including in-kind contributions)? (if 'Yes', describe below).	Results (Yes/No)	
	No	
Have FMS(s) been engaged in one or more of the following: design, planning, implementation, coordination and/or monitoring of the Joint Programme.	Results (Yes/No)	
	Yes	
Describe nature of cost sharing:		
Engagement with UNSOM/UNSOS – how, if at all, did the programme work with UNSOM/UNSOS in the implementation?		

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

⁴ 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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The UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS closely worked with UNSOM and coordinated activities to effectively support the FGS-FMS dialogues that had been stalled for over the two years. UNSOM's good offices function to unlock the political stalemate between the FGS and FMS was enabled by logistic and technical support provided REFS. Furthermore, REFS shaped its approach and interventions with political guidance from UNSOM including its field offices. UNSOM and REFS jointly engaged Somali counterparts on key reconciliation issues.

Partnerships – *what partnerships has the programme benefitted from? With the IFIs, NGOs, civil society, academia, private sector, etc*

The UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS low-value-grant initiative resulted in a deepened partnership with and the engagement of five Civil Society Organizations in Somalia's reconciliation and federalism processes. Civil Society Initiative was launched, initiating a dialogue on the potential role of civil society informing and strengthening the social contract in Somalia, showcasing project's partnership with civil society, and engaging existing and potential donors in the discussion and feedback. MOIFAR histography project also benefited from partnering with poets and oral storytellers.

Close collaboration was established with FCA during conflict mapping exercise.

Close collaboration was established with Somali Dialogue Platform on developing agenda for Inclusive Politics.

Close collaboration was established with IOM on reconciliation interventions in Hiran region.

Role of the MPTF – *describe how the programme relates to the overall portfolio of programmes of the MPTF, what role the MPTF has played in supporting the achievements of strategic results of the programme, and what the MPTF should do better to increase its relevance as a platform for UN integration and joint programming*

The wholistic pyramid of democratic state building in Somalia is hinged upon three strategic segments: reconciliation and federalization as building blocks (re)defining the key contours of constitutional architecture which would subsequently underpin the formation of an inclusive, accountable and enduring state. MPTF may like to consider focused programmatic investments to create synergies between reconciliation, federalaims and constitutional review process – as constitutional review will remain efficient in isolation of reconciliation and federalization.

Communications & Visibility

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

1. Media links for IGR working session held in Baidoa



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

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1564006373795763>

<https://diplomat.so/articles/152/Preparatory-meetings-for-the-National-Consultation-Conference-begin-in-Mogadishu>

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

<https://www.mtvsomali.com/photos-national-consultation-conference-opens-in-mogadishu/>

<https://sonna.so/so/shirka-wadatashiga-qaran-oo-maalintii-labaad-galay/>

<https://www.facebook.com/DalmarMediaServices/videos/527576228391621/>

Looking ahead

- Building on the baseline(s) on conflicts produced by the respective RPs at the FGS and FMSes level, the process of validation of the conflict data and formulation of regional reconciliation plans would be initiated and completed by the end of the year.
- In consultation with RPs, clan conflicts would be prioritised for reconciliatory interventions in the ‘hotspot’ areas.
- In order to create institutional mechanisms for effective intergovernmental relations, with an initial focus on the horizontal level, Director Generals Coordination Forum would be established and activated at the FGS and FMSes level.
- Create opportunities for information/knowledge sharing between CSOs under the LVG agreements – sharing the lessons learnt and connecting with the ‘community of practice’ on reconciliation and peacebuilding.

Human interest story – *What impact has the programme had for individuals and local communities? Any perspectives from the field from especially national programmes staff? Include a short human interest story (with photos).*

A variety of reconciliation workshops has helped build an understanding of peacebuilding process and conflict resolution among various levels of government and Somali people.



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ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

This section can be used to update or use the risk logs developed during the project development stage and provide any mitigation measures being undertaken by the project. (State whether the risk is from the ProDoc or is new, whether the Joint Programme was exposed during the reporting period and what specific mitigation measures were applied.

Type of Risk ⁵	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Donor funding	Post 27th May Agreement and subsequent formation of OPM/TEST, donors might wish to use REFS existing resources necessitating re-programming of the AWP for 2021.	Against this backdrop, if leadership decides to use existing REFS resources, we will have to amend the ProDoc by cutting on funds allocations to the FGS and FMSes counterparts which will have programmatic as well as political implications. In address to address a special Project Board Meeting will be called to create a consensus among the national and regional counterparts on re-appropriation of REFS funds towards OPM/TEST related activities.
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 UN JOINT PROGRAMME/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 UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS Project Manager and some of the PIT will be Mogadishu based, so continuity of programming is likely even in the case of regional insecurity or isolated incidents in Mogadishu. In state capitals, UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS does not intend to employ full time international staff, but rather will rely on senior local staff. These staff may be temporarily relocated if necessary either to Mogadishu or to another state capital but will continue to monitor project activities. The PIT will draft a Contingency Plan for continued operations in the event of a serious security breakdown.

⁵ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



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Lack of cooperation	Lack of cooperation of regional administrations in developing the federal system of government	If FMSes think the FGS is acting insincerely, they may be less inclined to co-operate fully within a federal framework, regardless of what they have agreed to on paper. This may 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 MoIFAR has also been reached on being the principal counterpart for the project. As part of the UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS design process, UNDP has also agreed with all FGS and FMS parties on the proposed Project components, all of whom have expressed support for the concept. In order to ensure a clear basis for cooperation and decision-making the project will draft and agree a clear framework of MoUs and LoAs that set out agreed cooperation and coordination arrangements
Financial Risk	Misappropriation or misuse of Project funds. Lack of financial oversight at the project activity level.	Because the project will be managed under UNDP’s Direct Implementation Modality (DIM), all procurements will be managed by UNDP, using established UNDP policies and procedures. There will be no direct funds transfers to FGS or FMS bodies under this project. All sub-contracts with consultants, service providers, or CSOs/NGOs will be administered according to UNDP procurement guidelines. Furthermore, UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS have employed full time project staff on the ground in each activity location who will monitor usage of assets or services provided to Project beneficiaries. These staff will be supported by the Project’s M&E Officer and UNDP’s Finance Department.
Political risk – at Federal level	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.	UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS will work closely with executive level leadership and will intentionally target senior and mid-level ministry personnel in the OPM, and key ministries ensuring UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS will have engaged in capacity support and project development with staff who are likely to remain in their posts.



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Constitutional review process	Constitutional review process could stall leading to conflict between different levels of government including the legislative branches.	The project will remain flexible and responsive to emerging needs of the FGS- FMS administration who will continue to work despite possible delays. To mitigate this risk, UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS will work closely with UNSOM(Political) and the UNDP Project 'Constitution Review Support Project' (CRSP-II) to anticipate any specific project impacts.
ICBF Obstructed in its work	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	UN JOINT PROGRAMME/REFS will ensure that it works with Director General (DG) and Department Head level staff from the ICBF identifying what immediate support may be required for a fully functioning entity. Continual updated risk assessments will be prepared with ICBF staff.
Perceived image of UN JOINT PROGRAMME/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 issue.s	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
[I.e. Programme oversight field monitoring visit]		[Monitoring of project undertaken by CO Programme oversight unit; POPP mandates that these must take place for each project minimally once a year.]	
[I.e. Project Board Meeting]		[Should take place quarterly.]	
[I.e. DIM Audit]		[Should take place annually above certain financial thresholds; organized by CO.]	
[I.e. Independent Evaluation]		[Should take place as per project document.]	
[I.e. Engineering site visit.]			
[I.e. Stakeholder Review Consultation]			



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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	No. of Participants			Title of the Trainings	Location of the Trainings	Training Provider
	Stakeholders	Others			F	M	Total			
1	Government line ministries			26-29 June 2021	9	41	50	Inter-ministerial working session	Jowhar	Office of President of Hirshabelle
2	Government institutions	community leaders		04 January to 19 January 2021	32	73	105	Conflict mapping exercise	Galkayo, Hobyo, Adado, Balanbale, Abudwak, Dhusamareb.	MOIFAR Galmudug
3	Government line ministries			02 January to 05 January 2021	12	38	50	Inter-ministerial working session	Dhusamareb	MOIFAR Galmudug



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4	DGs and other Staff from all SWS Ministries	Baidoa district administration		29 ^t – 31 ^s May 2021	7	38	45	Inter-Ministerial Working Sessions on IGR, allocation of powers and distribution of resources	Baidoa	OOP SWS & Ministry of interior
5	Young history Tellers	Poets history tellers, Somali public MoIFAR, UNDP and Civil Society		Jan-June	5	15	20	Oral History Tellers Training	ZOOM	MoIFAR Hired experts
6	BRA Residents 17 districts and 3 subdistricts	BRA residents, MoIFAR, UNDP, Civil Society		20-22 June, 2021	36	69	105	BRA conflict Mapping Data Collection Exercise	Royal Palace in Mogadishu	MoIFAR Reconciliation Team
7	1	Galmudug Administration		22-05-2021	1	14	15	The workshop title: state level delimitation engagement workshop	Abudwak	BFC

Annex: Annex: (any other activity report and supporting documents, including photos or any other evidence)



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Interministerial Meeting in Hirshabelle





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Interministerial meeting in Galmudug





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Inter-ministerial meeting in Baidoa





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Inter-ministerial session in progress for technical staff & civil society organisation

Inter-ministerial meeting in Kismayo



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Figure: Inter-ministerial session in progress for technical staff & civil society organization

Interministerial meeting in Garowe



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The National Consultation Conference



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DGs Coordination Forum





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Banadir Conflict Mapping Conference





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THE CSOs Activities –



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