

SECRETARY-GENERAL'S PEACEBUILDING FUND  
PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT TEMPLATE



**PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT**

**COUNTRY:** Somalia

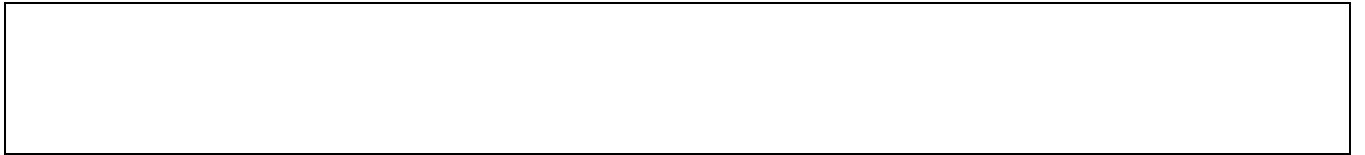
**TYPE OF REPORT:** SEMI-ANNUAL, ANNUAL OR FINAL ANNUAL

**DATE OF REPORT:** January - 15th November 2019

<b>Project Title:</b> Support to Stabilization (S2S II)	
<b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:</b> 00113565	
<b>PBF project modality:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> IRF <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRF	<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b> Multi-Partner Trust Fund for Somalia (National Window)
<b>List all direct project recipient organizations (starting with Convening Agency), followed type of organization (UN, CSO etc):</b> UNDP and Ministry of Interior, Federalism and Reconciliation at Federal Governemnt Somalia.	
<b>List additional implementing partners, Governmental and non-Governmental:</b> UNSOM and Ministries of Interior at Federal Member States	
<b>Project commencement date<sup>1</sup>:</b> January 2019	
<b>Project duration in months:<sup>2</sup></b> 18 months	
<b>Does the project fall under one of the specific PBF priority windows below:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Gender promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Youth promotion initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-border or regional project	
<b>Total PBF approved project budget* (by recipient organization):</b> UNMPTF National window: \$ 2,386,617 UNDP : \$ 942,023 : \$ : \$ Total: 3,328,640 <i>*The overall approved budget and the release of the second and any subsequent tranche are conditional and subject to PBSO's approval and subject to availability of funds in the PBF account</i>	
<b>How many tranches have been received so far:</b> Two (UNDP) with the second tranche through the National Window pending resolving technical problems.	
<b>Report preparation:</b> Project report prepared by: S2S II Project team Project report approved by: Peter Nordstrom, PBF Coordinator Did PBF Secretariat clear the report: Yes Any comments from PBF Secretariat on the report: Yes, incorporated Has the project undertaken any evaluation exercises? Please specify and attach: No	

<sup>1</sup> Note: commencement date will be the date of first funds transfer.

<sup>2</sup> Maximum project duration for IRF projects is 18 months, for PRF projects – 36 months.



## **NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:**

- *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general / common language.*
- *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
- *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

## **PART 1: RESULTS PROGRESS**

### **1.1 Overall project progress to date**

Briefly explain the **status of the project** in terms of its implementation cycle, including whether all preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (1500 character limit):

In January, a broad stakeholder two-day workshop was organized to discuss the issues raised by PBSO in relation to the ProDoc. The challenge of women civic engagement activities (governance and leadership) was highlighted, solutions identified and incorporated in the revised ProDoc. Firm yet flexible selection criteria for “S2SII Districts” were agreed upon. The workshop also agreed that the project should continue to support the newly recovered areas in Lower Shabelle, in coordination with other stabilization actors.

In August 2019, the project has conducted its first district council formation assessment in Dhusamareb. Currently, the project is at the final stages of Dinsoor District Council Formation (DCF), which is expected to be completed before the end of the year.

The crucial coordination function of S2SII at the federal level continued apace. Four (4) national stabilization coordination meetings have been conducted under the leadership of MoIFAR. FMS MoIs held their State Local Governance & Stabilization Coordination meetings at a quarterly basis.

The recruitment and contracting process of a third part monitoring (TPM) agency started immediately after S2S II came online (end 2018). The process proved to be protracted and was only successfully ended late November 2019. The main reason for the delay was the extremely limited appetite by potential bidders (i.e. fiduciary agencies) to work in the high-risk areas of the project.

Considering the project’s implementation cycle, please **rate this project’s overall progress towards results to date:**

off track

In a few sentences, summarize **what is unique/ innovative/ interesting** about what this project is trying/ has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress) (1500 character limit).

S2SII provides first-tier of government support to the District Council Formation (DCF) processes in Somalia – a key part of community recovery and extension of state authority, accountability and legitimacy. DCF by S2SII supports the democratisation process at grassroots levels and the devolution of state powers, with the aim to improve basic public service delivery.

Despite the continued insurgency and political volatility, and therefore the high levels of insecurity in areas covered by S2SII, the project has managed to develop and

sustain good relations with local communities, thereby contributing to positive perceptions of state authority, as projected by the FGS and FMS.

The project has implemented over two dozen reconciliation initiatives at district-level through community liaison officers in, among others, Garbaharay, Abudwak, Barawe, Baidoa and Jowhar. Pre-district council formation activities are underway in four districts Abudwak, Hobyo, Garbaharay and Kismayo.

MoIFAR and MoIs at FMS level have aligned stabilisation strategies and optimized coordination mechanisms with CAS strand 3 being the only regular meetings at both Federal (bi-monthly) and in the FMS (quarterly) levels.

Uniquely to S2SII, and indicative of the renewed (and practical) emphasis on gender: for the first time in any District Council Formation process in Somalia, respectively 40% and 50% of women's participation was attained during the Dhusamareb and Dinsoor DCF conflict mapping assessment

In a few sentences summarize **major project peacebuilding progress/results** (with evidence), which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

S2SII strengthened the partnership between the FGS, the FMS, civil society and the UN, aligning stabilisation strategies/plans and optimizing coordination mechanisms at the federal level as well as at the FMS level. Four (4) national stabilization coordination/Strand 3 meetings were conducted and brought together national and international partners to deliberate on issues and challenges to the stabilization intervention across the country in line with the National Stabilisation Strategy and the FMS-level stabilisation plans including initiatives to promote social cohesion, community recovery and local governance.

In newly recovered areas, the project undertakes stabilization activities that include community engagement through DPSCs (District Peace and Stability Committee), deployment of care-taker administrations and the facilitation of interventions that include community recovery initiatives and deployment of police force. Currently, community awareness and peace-building activities are ongoing in the recently recovered areas in Lower Shabelle, i.e. Sabiid, Bariire & Awdegle.

S2SII continues to implement reconciliation initiatives at district level by supporting 14 Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) including in Garbaharay, Abudwak, Barawe, Baidoa, and Jowhar. The role of CLOs is critical to DCF activities in JL, SW, GM and HS as evidenced by the newly formed Warsheikh district council.

In a few sentences, explain how the project has made **real human impact**, that is, how did it affect the lives of any people in the country – where possible, use direct quotes that PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500 character limit):

The conflict mapping and community consensus building activities in the newly recovered areas evidently resulted in significant peace dividend projects, sustained ownership and an improvement in delivery of services to people at the grassroots level, thereby legitimizing governance in the 14 districts supported by the project.

“As youth, we feel more liberty and freedom than ever before because of local authority in place in Bardhere. Under Al-Shabaab, we couldn’t express ourselves.

Now, I am confident that I can run for a public office in the district and not face any consequences from Al-Shabaab.”

The peace dividend projects include economic development initiatives aimed at women and youth in these districts. These have become a source of income for many previously unemployed or under-employed citizens, resulting in improved livelihoods. The story of Hassan from Hudur goes:

“My taxi used to have two drivers from different clans who used to exchange keys at the 'clan-border' ... and continue with the same fare ... but after peace and stability restored through in placed local authority that was no longer necessary”.

Likewise, the interventions by the DPSCs (District Peace and Stability Committee) has led to improved traditional conflict resolution and justice and have greatly contributed to community cohesiveness and peace and stability, particularly in Bardhere, Baidoa, Bulo Burte & Hobyo.

If the project progress assessment is **on-track**, please explain what the key **challenges** (if any) have been and which measures were taken to address them (1500 character limit).

N/A

If the assessment is **off-track**, please list main reasons/ **challenges** and explain what impact this has had/will have on project duration or strategy and what **measures** have been taken/ will be taken to address the challenges/ rectify project progress (1500 character limit):

The delay in the disbursement of both tranches continues to disrupt the momentum of project activities. This has been taken up with PBF coordinator and the visiting Assistant Secretary-General for Peace Building Support Mr. Oscar Fernandez-Taranco in Sept. 2019.

The political and security environment across the country remains volatile and unpredictable. Political differences between the FGS and the FMS on key aspect of the Constitutional Review are hampering progress on the further extension and consolidation of state authority and legitimacy

The elections of 2020/2021, and the resulting, increasingly turbulent political dynamics, cast a long shadow over the state building process. On the one hand, the events surrounding the state elections in SWS at the end of 2018/beginning 2019 has (unexpectedly) led to enabling environment for stabilization and DCF. On the other hand, similar elections in Jubbaland and the protracted political process in Galmudug has severely disrupted similar activities in these states.

The revised project document has included a gender specialist position dedicated to the Project's gender-specific need at the Ministry and DCF processes. At the coordination meetings, the importance of gender from the outset at stabilization activities have been emphasized. High level decisions have been made to include, whenever possible and feasible, to involve Ministries of Women at state level in DCF processes.

Please attach as a separate document(s) any materials highlighting or providing more evidence for project progress (for example: publications, photos, videos, monitoring reports, evaluation reports etc.). List below what has been attached to the report, including purpose and audience.

Snapshots, CLO reports, Minutes of CAS stabilization meetings, Draft report of joint assessments, BTORs, Dinsoor district council formation activities report, Jubbaland State Local Governance and Stabilization Coordination Meeting, South West State of Somalia Local Governance and Stabilization Coordination Meeting on 7th August, 2019 Baidoa Somalia, Technical meeting, and letter from SWS minister of Interior to FG minister of interior, federalism and reconciliation on Dinsoor council Formation.

## 1.2 Result progress by project outcome

*The space in the template allows for up to four project outcomes. If your project has more approved outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1:** Federal, State and District-level administrations have capacity to oversee, coordinate and implement stabilization activities.

### Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one

**Progress summary:** Describe main progress under this Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration), including major output progress (not all individual activities). If the project is starting to make/ has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context. Where possible, provide specific examples of change the project has supported/ contributed to as well as, where available and relevant, quotes from partners or beneficiaries about the project and their experience. (3000 character limit)?

In response to the ProDoc shortcoming noted by the PAC, the S2SII team have incorporated more substantial gender activities, beefed up the M&E components and outlined a possible fundraising strategy (among other things). In addition, the recommendations of the S2SI evaluation, conducted in the first half of 2019, have been incorporated in the final project document revision. Additional issues addressed in the final ProDoc revision are: the implementation modalities, UNDP/FGS/UNSOM relationship, inter-governmental relations and coordination, and district administrations roles and responsibilities, coordination, partnership arrangements, institutional strengthening, peer to peer learning at the community level, replication and sustainability of the project.

The recruitment process to fill three critical vacant positions in the project team at MoIFAR has been successfully concluded. The posts were advertised on Hiiran Online, a widely subscribed website. Of the ten shortlisted candidates, four failed to appear, and six undertook written and oral interviews. Through due process three advisors were selected from the six interviewees (Project Manager, Local Governance Specialist, and Reconciliation Advisor). In addition, an M&E advisor position was advertised following the same due process as above, and out of five candidates, the most competent was recruited. Due to unfortunate circumstances, the Project Manager resigned, and the recruitment process for a new Project Manager, as well as a Gender Specialist, has been initiated in November 2019. Depending on the number of areas to be newly recovered in the project period, the Project intends to hire an additional four State-level technical coordinators and four CLOs.

**Outcome 2:** An enabling environment conducive to social cohesion, trust, civic participation and development led by the community is established in accessible districts.

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: on track**

**Progress summary:** (see guiding questions under Outcome 1)

The Project supported stabilisation coordination meetings at Federal and State levels. Thus, four federal-level and five state-level (2 in SW, 2 in JL, 1 in HS) meetings were held between January and October 2019. One Federal-level and four State level coordination meetings were planned to be held in November and December 2019.

Hirshabelle and South West State launched state stabilization plans that are aligned to the National Stabilisation Strategy on 30 March and 16 April respectively.

Following the ongoing military operation in Lower Shabelle, MoIFAR mobilized multi-partner engagement for the newly recovered areas of Sabiid, Canola, Bariire and Awdegle district. S2IIS supports the deployment of caretaker administrations & coordinates the deployment of police forces by FGS & SWS. In addition, food and non-food items were distributed to the residents. Efforts are currently underway to ensure peace dividends for the population. Between April and October 2019, bi-weekly stabilization coordination meetings for the newly recovered areas in Lower Shabelle continued to be held at Inter-ministerial and early recovery taskforces levels. There were also high-level missions to newly recovered areas Sabiid (May 1st - and June 30th, 2019) and Bariire (July 3rd, 2019) in support of the military operations.

**Outcome 3:** N/A

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one**

**Progress summary:** (see guiding questions under Outcome 1)

N/A

**Outcome 4:** N/A

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: Please select one**

**Progress summary:** (see guiding questions under Outcome 1)

N/A

### 1.3 Cross-cutting issues

<p><b>National ownership:</b> How has the national government demonstrated ownership/ commitment to the project results and activities? Give specific examples. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>S2SII is fully led by MoIFAR, with 80% of the funding channelled through the National Window and subject to control by the Central Bank of Somalia who oversees intergovernmental transfers within the country.</p> <p>The ongoing military offensive in Lower Shabelle has been robust in its support to local communities. The Somali National Army is using a whole-of-government approach,</p>
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	<p>including federal member states and federal line ministries. S2SII supported early stabilisation activities in the newly recovered areas, which improved the perception of governance and restored public trust in the federal government. Leading a high-level inter-ministerial delegation, MoIFAR, through S2SII, managed to distribute much-needed humanitarian aid to local communities. The exercise was the first of its kind, where the highest leadership in the government has instructed MoIFAR to support military operations in newly recovered areas, while ensuring prevention of human displacement from target communities under Al-Shabaab.</p> <p>The collaboration of FGS and FMS line ministries in the coordination of stabilisation activities, peacebuilding and awareness campaigns led to the deployment of village administrators, governance training and facilitation of &amp; participation in the community led district council formations process.</p> <p>FMS participated actively in discussions on stabilisation efforts, thereby firming up the lines of communication between the three levels of governance.</p>
<p><b>Monitoring:</b> Is the project M&amp;E plan on track? What monitoring methods and sources of evidence are being/ have been used? Please attach any monitoring-related reports for the reporting period. (1500 character limit)?</p>	<p>S2SII has addressed the ProDoc shortcomings the PAC noted with regards to key PBF quality criteria including improving the gender dimensions, specifying project scope, strengthening monitoring framework.</p> <p>In this reporting period, the team monitored three districts in Hirshabelle under S2SII priority areas for governance and stabilisation: Beledweyne, on March 20-23; Warsheikh, on April 13-15; and Bulo Burte on May 23-26, 2019 (the commonality shared by these districts is that they have been identified by Hirshabelle MoI as areas of priority for district council formation (DCF) process). The Director of Local Governance and Stabilization has lead each delegation and was joined by implementing partners such as Finnish Church Aid and Somalia Stability Fund. Together they assessed the feasibility of the DCF process in each location as well as coordination of support from MoIFAR during the DCF process.</p>
<p><b>Evaluation:</b> Provide an update on the preparations for the external evaluation for the project, especially if within last 6 months of implementation or final report. Confirm available budget for evaluation. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>MoIFAR is aware every PBF project needs to undertake an independent evaluation. Funds for this purpose will be allocated in the project's M&amp;E budget (to be approved by PBSO).</p>
<p><b>Catalytic effects (financial):</b> Did the project lead to any specific non-PBF funding commitments? If yes, from</p>	<p>On February 27, 2019, the project team met with the Norwegian Embassy representatives for Somalia, with interest in the stabilization portfolio and programming in</p>



<p>whom and how much? If not, have any specific attempts been made to attract additional financial contributions to the project and beyond? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>Somalia. Although the Norwegian representatives expressed interest in S2SII as part of their strategy to support government-led initiatives in stabilisation and peacebuilding operations, recent developments, especially the establishment of a new stabilization project (NIS+) fully funded by Norwegian Aid, seems to preclude opportunities for Norwegian support.</p> <p>It is important to note that the Stabilization aid environment in Somalia still prefers to support international programmes that operate, to different degrees, outside the coordination of the FGS. In this environment, S2SII is still a pioneer and has problem attracting donor interest.</p>
<p><b><u>Catalytic effects (non-financial):</u></b> Did the project create favourable conditions for additional peacebuilding activities by Government/ other donors? If yes, please specify. (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>The community-led DCF processes entails creating a conducive environment among the target population to resolve their own conflicts for sustainable peace and security</p> <p>The DCF process utilises a bottom-up approach culminating in the target communities electing their own leadership. This promotes the FGS' democratization agenda of the country.</p> <p>The establishment of community owned functional local governments that deliver services to their grass root population legitimizes the government of the day and fortress inter- governmental- community relations.</p> <p>The example of Dhusamared and Dinsoor DCF, in which respectively 40% and 50% of women's participation was attained during the conflict mapping assessment opens up possibilities to addressed deeply rooted gender marginalization issues.</p>
<p><b><u>Exit strategy/ sustainability:</u></b> What steps have been taken to prepare for end of project and help ensure sustainability of the project results beyond PBF support for this project? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p>On April 29th, 2019, and on the side-lines of Stabilisation Coordination Meeting, MoIFAR leadership, Minister Abdi M. Sabrie, met with Deputy SRSG George Conway to discuss the way forward for S2SII, including sustainability and primary objective of the project. Both agreed on the need to fundraise and identify alternative sources of funding to the project because of it's significance on governance and stability. The technical team were asked to prepare for resource mobilization strategy as part of S2S project sustainability. This strategy will be further elaborated in 2020.</p>
<p><b><u>Risk taking:</u></b> Describe how the project has responded to risks that threatened the achievement of results. Identify any new</p>	<p>The S2S-initiated DCF in Dhusamareb in May 2019 had to be postponed due to an FGS/MoIFAR-led Galmudug State rebuilding and reconciliation activity. Running the</p>

<p>risks that have emerged since the last report. <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p>	<p>MoIFAR/S2S DCF activity in parallel to FGS/MoIFAR activities posed potential risk to the DCF process; and as a result, the next project priority was initiated in Dinsoor district. For the rest see the relevant paragraphs above.</p>
<p><b>Gender equality:</b> In the reporting period, which activities have taken place with a specific focus on addressing issues of gender equality or women’s empowerment? <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p>	<p>S2SII ensured that women form a minimum of 30% of District Peace and Stability Committees, interim and permanent local administrations. To the extent possible, women’s representation was encouraged in training and workshop activities.</p>
<p><b>Other:</b> Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? <i>(1500 character limit)</i></p>	<p>Progress up to date:</p> <p>The contract was finally awarded to BDO LLP for Fiduciary Monitoring Agent Services in Somalia. Work will commence in December.</p> <p>At the request of PBSO, a full review of the project document has been conducted and duly signed off. This process, including the as yet unresolved problems with funds transfers to the Central Bank of Somalia, have caused some delay.</p> <p>Outcome 1:</p> <p>A two-days’ workshop was conducted on 29-30 January 2019 to better understand the project components. During the workshop issues of women civic engagement activities (governance and leadership) were emphasized. Participants recommended sessions for elders, religious leaders and youth groups in order to emphasize gender mainstreaming for DCF committees.</p> <p>S2SII continues to provide FGS, FMS and fourteen districts with financial support to enable them to undertake stabilization activities. The project has been providing MoIFAR, four FMS MoIs and fourteen districts with running costs since January 2019; and aims to support a further four newly recovered districts (depending on the progress of military recovery).</p> <p>Moreover, the project manager and the stabilization coordinator conducted several field missions into a number of areas such as Sabiid, Anole, Bariire, Warsheikh (for the inauguration of the successful DCF), Baidoa and Diinsoor. The Project, in line with the Somalia Transition Plan, supports SNA military aims in the Lower Shabelle region by providing early stabilization activities</p>



**1.3 INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT:** *Using the Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments- provide an update on the achievement of key indicators at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation. Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)*

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
<b>Outcome 1</b> Federal, state and district-level administrations have capacity to oversee, coordinate and implement stabilisation activities.	Indicator 1.1 Levels of government administrations capacitated to manage and implement stabilisation efforts through use of National Window	Baseline: Embryonic	Target: Advanced	Third Party Monitoring Agency reports.  Number of reports/joint press releases made by FGS and FMS Levels of government.  Project team technical monitoring reports		
	Indicator 1.2 Value (in \$) of resources channeled through the national window.	Baseline: 1,435,615	Target: 4,000,000	No data available		

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
	Indicator 1.3					
Output 1.1 Empowering local governments leads to higher levels of legitimacy;	Indicator 1.1.1 # of Staff at district, FMS and federal level recruited and in place to support stabilisation activities.	Baseline: FGS 3; FMS 0, Districts 14	Target: FGS 6, FMS 10, Districts 18.	FGS 5, FMS 10, Districts 18.	Previous monitoring consultant moved to project manager's position, and new monitoring consultant not yet recruited.  S2S Coordination consultant not financed under S2S II.	New monitoring consultant hired. New governance consultant recruited.
	Indicator 1.1.2 Government effectively managed stabilisation activities at three levels of government	Baseline: Average 9-13 reports per month	18 districts reports	Monthly, quarterly, semi-annually and yearly reports  Provided technical capacity at federal government and district level to over 60% government counterparts  Over 70% staff members'	Improved report writing skills	

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
				performance appraisal received satisfactory rating		
Output 1.2 Financial support enables local governments to operate	Indicator 1.2.1 Value (in \$) of resources expended by district administrations.	\$50,000	\$100,000	Expenditure and financial reports.	No fiduciary activity performed	Provided support for the oversight and accountability of transfer support to administration at district level.  Provided running cost for district councils.
	Indicator 1.2.2 Number of fiduciary monitoring visits with reports and recommendations for improvement	Baseline: 10	Target: 15	(M/W)  Target districts adopted sound financial accounting system.	All the target districts have financial procedures and Standard operating (SOPs) in place	All the target districts have financial procedures and Standard operating (SOPs) in place
	1.2.3 # of financial procedures	4 sets of the PBF	Target: FGS's PFM procedures.			

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
	adopted and implemented	financial procedures adopted and implemented.  Baseline: adopted and implemented 4 sets of the PBF financial procedures		No Fiduciary Monitoring activity conducted  Financial manuals, SOPs etc of the peace process (M/W)		
Output 1.3	Indicator 1.3.1					
	Indicator 1.3.2					
Output 1.4	Indicator 1.4.1					
	Indicator 1.4.2					
<b>Outcome 2</b> An enabling environment conducive to	Indicator 2.1 Social cohesion improved and trust increased.	Baseline: Fair	Target: Excellent	Coordination meeting reports	Coordination mechanism established to implement social cohesion and reconciliation interventions	At federal and State level coordination meeting sustained.

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
social cohesion, trust, civic participation and development led by the community is established in accessible districts.				Reconciliation workshop reports	Enabled the capacity by the government authorities to manage and coordinate stabilisation efforts.	
	Indicator 2.2					
	Indicator 2.3					
Output 2.1 Coordination mechanisms strengthened to attract new partners and align actions	Indicator 2.1.1 # of stakeholders participating in every 2-month coordination meetings organized at FGS level.	Baseline: 23	Target: 25	6	At least 70% target districts are able to organize and facilitate coordination meetings with partners.	
	Indicator 2.1.2 # of state stabilisation coordination meetings	Baseline: 3	Target: 4	3 meeting conducted  Meeting minutes and attendance	4	



	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
	organized at FMS level.			sheets		
Output 2.2 Reconciliation enhanced efforts to support district council formation and stability	Indicator 2.2.1 # of state stabilisation coordination meetings organized at FMS level	3	4	Meeting minutes and attendance sheets		
	Indicator 2.2.2 # of gender-fair DPSC established with approved ToRs  # of gender-fair DPSC established with approved ToRs  # of coordination meetings between DPSCs and peace dividend providers	4 DPSCs formed in 4 districts  Output Indicator 2.2.2 # of coordination meetings between DPSCs and peace dividend	1 per district 4 new districts.  Baseline: 8	Target: minimum 1 per district  Target: 6	Workshop reports  Training materials  Number of women members of DPSCs  ToRs  Meeting minutes and attendance sheets aggregated by gender  Photos and video recordings of meetings/consultations/workshops	Provided support for the public awareness activities of the community on the formation of the district local councils through community dialogue sessions, district wide reconciling conference, printing material and web-based

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
	2.2.3 Preliminary consultative meetings		Baseline: 10 Target: minimum 1 per distric			publicity/arts-based publicity e.g. drama songs etc.
	2.2.4 Wider district peaceb	Output Indicator 2.2.3 # of disputes resolved by DPSCs  Output Indicator 2.2.4 # of district council consultations organized with community to form				

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
		governance structures.				
Output 2.3	Indicator 2.3.1					
	Indicator 2.3.2					
Output 2.4	Indicator 2.4.1					
	Indicator 2.4.2					
<b>Outcome 3</b>	Indicator 3.1					
	Indicator 3.2					
	Indicator 3.3					
Output 3.1	Indicator 3.1.1					
	Indicator 3.1.2					
Output 3.2	Indicator 3.2.1					
	Indicator 3.2.2					

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
Output 3.3	Indicator 3.3.1					
	Indicator 3.3.2					
Output 3.4	Indicator 3.4.1					
	Indicator 3.4.2					
<b>Outcome 4</b>	Indicator 4.1					
	Indicator 4.2					
	Indicator 4.3					
Output 4.1	Indicator 4.1.1					
	Indicator 4.1.2					
Output 4.2	Indicator 4.2.1					
	Indicator 4.2.2					
Output 4.3	Indicator 4.3.1					
	Indicator 4.3.2					

	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Indicator Baseline</b>	<b>End of project Indicator Target</b>	<b>Current indicator progress</b>	<b>Reasons for Variance/ Delay (if any)</b>	<b>Adjustment of target (if any)</b>
Output 4.4	Indicator 4.4.1					
	Indicator 4.4.2					

## PART 2: INDICATIVE PROJECT FINANCIAL PROGRESS

### 2.1 Comments on the overall state of financial expenditures

Please rate whether project financial expenditures are on track, delayed, or off track, vis-à-vis project plans and by recipient organization: *delayed*

How many project budget tranches have been received to date and when do you expect to request the next tranche if applicable: Tranche 1 was received in Jan 2019 with total amount \$998,592 while Tranche 2 has been released and awaited soon to reach the Ministry's Account at the Central Bank of Somalia with in November 2019 with total amount of \$1,331,456.

What is the overall level of expenditure/ commitment against the total budget and against the tranche(s) received so far: \$1,150,824

If expenditure is delayed or off track, please provide a brief explanation (500 characters limit): The release of Tranche 2 funds were expected in July 2019 but was quite delayed due to the Prodoc revision process, stringent funds release procedures at the MPTF, NY.

Please state what \$ amount was planned (in the project document) to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment and how much has been actually allocated to date: 30% of the project activities is dedicated to support gender empowerment. The Project is planing to recruit the Gender Advisor that will monitor and support the compliance of the project to its commitment to 30% gender empowerment.

Please fill out and attach the project document Excel budget Annex showing current project financial progress (**expenditures/ commitments to date**), using the original project budget table in Excel, even though the \$ amounts are indicative only.

**Table 2 - PBF project budget by UN cost category**

**Note: If this is a budget revision, insert extra columns to show budget changes.**

CATEGORIES	Amount Recipient Agency (MOIFAR/FGS)		Amount Recipient Agency UNDP		
	Tranche 1 (30%) Plus expected Tranche 2 (40%)	Expenditures + Commitments for Sept-Dec 2019	Tranche 1 (30%)	Expenditures	Overall % Expenditures
1. Staff and other personnel	523,000	438,300	114,603	81,285	
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials	162,602	145,165	3,600	1,169	
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture (including Depreciation)	5,312	-		-	
4. Contractual services	909,220	382,550	90,000	-	
5. Travel	45,120	20,442	7,500	880	
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts		-		-	
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs	25,378	25,089	48,415	47,882	
		-		-	
<b>Sub-Total Project Costs</b>	<b>1,670,632</b>	<b>1,011,546</b>	<b>264,118</b>		
8. Indirect Support Costs (must be 7%) GMS charged to UNDP costs only		-	18,488	8,061	
				-	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,670,632</b>	<b>1,011,546</b>	<b>282,606</b>	<b>139,277</b>	<b>58.92</b>