

**PBF PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT**  
**COUNTRY: SOMALIA**  
**TYPE OF REPORT: FINAL**  
**YEAR OF REPORT: JUN2 2021 (FINAL REPORT)**



<b>Project Title:</b> Supporting Reconciliation and State-Building Processes <b>Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:</b> 00114146													
<b>If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Country Trust Fund <input type="checkbox"/> Regional Trust Fund  <b>Name of Recipient Fund:</b>	<b>Type and name of recipient organizations:</b>  <b>UNDP (Convening Agency)</b>  <b>UNSOM</b>  <b>Responsible Parties Implementing the Project include;</b> (1) Office of the Prime Minister (2) Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation of Federal Government of Somalia (MoIFAR-FGS) (3) Ministry of Constitution and Federal Affairs- Jubaland State of Somalia (MoCFA-JSS) (4) Ministry of Reconciliation and Federal Affairs - Galmudug State of Somalia (MoRFA-GSS) (5) Office of the President, Southwest State (OOP-SWS) (6) Office of the President, Hirshabelle State (OOP-HSS) (7) The Ministry of Interior, Federalism and Democratization, Puntland State (MoIFAD-PLS)												
<b>Date of first transfer:</b> 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2018 <b>Project end date:</b> 31 <sup>st</sup> August 2020 <b>Is the current project end date within 6 months?</b> Yes													
<b>Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:</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> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left; width: 30%;">Recipient Organization</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>UNDP:</td> <td>\$ USD 2,598,173</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>\$</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>Total:</b></td> <td><b>\$ USD 2,598,173</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Recipient Organization	Amount	UNDP:	\$ USD 2,598,173		\$		\$		\$	<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ USD 2,598,173</b>
Recipient Organization	Amount												
UNDP:	\$ USD 2,598,173												
	\$												
	\$												
	\$												
<b>Total:</b>	<b>\$ USD 2,598,173</b>												
Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 60%													

**\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***

**Gender-responsive Budgeting:**

Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment: \$ 779,452

Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women's empowerment: \$261,396

**Project Gender Marker: 2**

**Project Risk Marker: 1**

**Project PBF focus area: National Reconciliation**

**Report preparation:**

Project report prepared by: Amjad Bhatti-UNDP REFS Chief Technical Specialist

Project report approved by: Peter Nordstrom, PBF Coordinator

Did PBF Secretariat review the report: Yes. Peter Nordstrom, PBF Coordinator, Fadumo Mumin, M&E Specialist

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

- *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
- *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
- *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: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

**Briefly outline the status of the project in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500 character limit):**

The PBF-supported joint project ‘Supporting Reconciliation and State building in Somalia’ was administered by UNDP in close collaboration with UNSOM/Political Affairs and Media Group (PAMG). The project was originally planned for 20 months with start date January 1, 2019, however, in view of pandemic, no-cost-extension was granted ending on 28th February 2021. The project has rolled out the endline evaluation to be completed in September 2021.

The project remained on track keeping a strategic momentum on reconciliation and federalization through a pro-active engagement with national counterparts, relevant UN agencies and development partners. An improved feedback and information sharing mechanism helped strengthening trust, coordination and common understanding with counterparts and donors. Additionally, participatory planning and hand-on technical assistance to the counterparts played an effective role in developing institutional capacity of the counterparts.

The project has been instrumental in unlocking the political gridlock on electoral framework and timeline by supporting the highest-level political dialogues and negotiations starting from Dhusamareb 1 in 2020 that culminated in the recent 29th June 2021 Agreement on Election related timeline with consensus on the implementation of 30% quota for women. It was a significant milestone that the “Mogadishu agreement”, also known as the 17 September Agreement, was approved by the two chambers of Somali parliament on 27 September 2020, providing firm foundations for peaceful transition of power. Therefore, the project was able to effectively contribute in nurturing a Somalia-led and Somali-owned electoral framework making a way for peaceful transition of power in Somalia.

In order to plan and implement project activities, the Letters of Agreement (LoAs) were signed with two FGS and five FMS counterparts: Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR); Office of the President South West State of Somalia (OOP-SWS); Ministry of Constitution and Federal Affairs-Jubaland State of Somalia (MoCFA-JSS); Office of the President - Hirshabelle State of Somalia (OOP-HSS); Ministry of Interior Federalism and Democratization - Puntland State of

Somalia (MoIFAD-PLSS); Ministry of Reconciliation and Federal Affairs - Galmudug State of Somalia (MoRFA-GSS).

Particularly, Project's strategic, technical, operational and logistic support remained instrumental in facilitating the multifarious processes of reconciliation, state formation and holding an election in Galmudug. A combination of these processes has successfully led to the election of Speaker of the State Assembly, Mohamed Nur Ga'al, new president H.E. Ahmed Abdi Kaariye (Qoorqoor) and new vice-president H.E. Ali Dahir Eid. The new leadership of Galmudug endeavored to reach out to disaffected political actors to form an inclusive political administration in Galmudug.

**Track III in Sool and Snaaag regions:**

In partnership with Switzerland and PBF, the project launched a Track III initiative engaging with Puntland Development and Research Centre (PDRC). The initiative corresponds with the UN and development partners' intention to step up their support to civil society-led peacebuilding in Somalia including Somaliland. The UN-Swiss partnership with PDRC, through this project, is aimed at promoting local level peacebuilding in the disputed Sool and Sanaag regions. **Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000-character limit):**

The project activities have been concluded with the endline on 28th February 2021. The endline evaluation has been initiated which would be completed in September 2021.

In view of the Covid-19 and revised project implementation strategy, a no-cost extension for the six months (September 2020 to February 2021) was approved. An amendment in the ProDoc was approved and made part of the No-Cost-Extension allowing support to the Puntland Development and Resource Centre (PDRC) on community-oriented project on peacebuilding with geographical focus on Sool and Snaag and Galkacyo.

**FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION:** summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500-character limit):

**Structural level:**

- The project provided technical and operational support to the Dhusamareb Political Dialogue which was convened in three phases and hosted by the President of Galmudug H.E. Ahmed Abdi Karrie (Qoor Qoor) resulting in FGS-FMS joint communique on the Electoral Constituency Caucuses Model setting directions for peaceful transition of power in Somalia. The Dhusamareb process opened an avenue of dialogue which culminated into the national consensus endorsed by the Federal Parliament, providing firm foundations for peaceful transition of power. The months-long consensus-building process prevented potential

risk of conflict in Somalia. This is how the Dhusamareb dialogue process leads the Somali nation into a promising and stable future

- The project was instrumental in supporting UN's good offices in 2020 when Somalia needed a constructive engagement between the FGS and FMS to advance national priorities. Political and diplomatic efforts coordinated by UNSOM prompted the resumption of the FGS-FMS dialogue in a virtual platform in June 2020, which led to a series of face-to-face consultative meetings among Somali leaders in Dhusamareb to define an electoral model for 2020/21.
- The project contributed to the political process by providing timely and flexible logistic and technical support. This offered a breakthrough in a two-year political impasse between the two levels of government and led to an agreement on an electoral model.
- Formation of Galmudug state and establishment of new administration through a peaceful transition at the FMS level.

#### **Institutional level:**

- Apart from the support of reconciliation activities, the project also provided infrastructure support (rehabilitation and construction of offices), provision of office equipment, supplies, stationaries, and other operational support to its project counterparts to enhance and improve the quality of working environment and sustain functions of these institutions. Finally, the project also covered the salaries of engaged advisors and interns to support and provide technical assistance to the project counterparts which contributed to enhance quality of their functions and mandated roles.
- The institutional capacity of counterparts was enhanced through the project interventions and activities embedding a diverse technical, specialized and professional assistance with the eight FGS/FMS counterparts. Particular areas of capacity and skill improvement included: policy research, strategic communication, networking, partnership building, office management, project planning and management and audits and accounts management.
- Conflict mapping: Online training of line ministries of FGS and FMSES was conducted on conflict mapping explaining the background, process and methodology of conflict mapping exercise and development of Regional Reconciliation Plan to be led by the respective line ministries of FGS and FMSES. The data collected through conflict mapping exercise would be used as a baseline to develop/update Regional Reconciliation Plans as part of NRF/NRP. In order to achieve this outcome, three key activities were undertaken by Project counterparts under active LOA: (a) data collection, (b) data triangulation and (c) conducting validation conference at the FMS levels.
- Policy Framework on Participatory Federalism and Decentralization: The project supported the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MOIFAR) and the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs (MOCA) jointly prepared the draft Policy Framework on Participatory Federalism and Decentralization for broader consultation. The draft policy framework describes objectives and scope of decentralization in

Somalia in the long term and identifies tasks and activities to enable transfer of responsibilities addressing three tiers of governance over the next five years.

- Civic engagement on strengthening Somali social contract: In pursuance of the NRF's five pillars, the project launched a flagship initiative to foster Civic Engagement on Strengthening Social Contract in Somalia. As many as 85 proposals from civil society organisations were received. The initiative engaged with non-state actors/civil society organizations to support activities and interventions that can build bridges across social divisions. CSOs would be facilitated to participate in the efforts to (re)build trust within and between communities, as well as to reestablish the state-society relationship and renegotiate a social contract as third sector stakeholders.
- Consultation for the establishment of National Resource Centre on Reconciliation: Two-day consultation was conducted in connection with establishing a Resource Centre on Federalism and Reconciliation. The proposed centre is intended to respond to the growing need for clear and readily accessible data, information and knowledge on Federalism and Reconciliation within institutions of the Federal Government of Somalia and the Federal Member States, academic institutions, partners and the donor community. The centre will serve as a dedicated point of technical backstopping and facilitate knowledge and information exchange, policy discussions, documenting lessons learned and international best practices on all dimensions of Federalism and Reconciliation in a holistic manner.
- The NRF and NRP: The National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) was formed and validated by Federal Cabinet in March 2019; and MoIFAR has been taking lead to internalize the NRF within FGS institutions by engaging line-departments through inter-ministerial dialogues.
- Subsequent upon the approval of NRF, a Preliminary National Reconciliation Process (NRP) Implementation Plan was designed and the same has been rolled out, contributing to the Somali mission towards inclusive reconciliation.
- Representation of FMSs in the National Reconciliation Framework Advisory Board: National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) Advisory Board (AB) originated from MoIFAR initiative as NRF Project Steering Committee funded by Finland. The platform later included other supporters of the process specifically UNSOM, UNDP, Norway and Sweden (and Germany supporting through one of its Foundations). After the Federal Cabinet's approval of NRF, the NRF Project Steering Committee was re-named as NRF Advisory Board and became a coordination platform for actors supporting the implementation of National Reconciliation Process (NRP). It is by-monthly coordination meeting between MoIFAR, donors and implementing agencies. NRF-AB is led by MoIFAR and co-chaired by periodically selected international partners that support NRP. The membership of the AB has been expanded to include one member from each FMSs. The last AB meeting in March had effective representation from FMSs. The AB decided to strengthen FMSs networks for the socialization and general understating of NRF at societal level.

- Friends of Reconciliation Group was formed and a number of meetings were held between MoIFAR, Friends of Reconciliation Group and the UN SRSG. The discussions were facilitated by SRSG James Swan and was attended by Minister Abdi Mohamed Sabrie, the Ambassadors of Finland Erik Lundberg and Staffan Tillander from Sweden who are the co-chairs of Friends of Reconciliation. The main purpose of these interactions was to discuss as what reconciliation partners can do during these critical circumstances to support the implementation of NRF and the practical possible activities which can be implemented during Covid-19 pandemic period and beyond.
- The Project has also been able to enhance and strengthen the formal and informal spaces for communication, consultation and coordination between FGS and FMSs counterparts focusing on the policy issues related to reconciliation and federalism. Particularly, the Project Management Board and NRF-Advisory Board provide such an opportunity/forum where contesting stakeholders from FGS and FMS levels could exchange their perspectives, insights and concerns towards a negotiated reconciliation and political and administrative settlement on contentious issues.
- The Project has enhanced the spaces for Inter-Governmental and Inter-ministerial dialogues on reconciliation as a number of activities have been conducted at FGS and FMS levels engaging different line ministries and departments on the policy issues related to reconciliation at multiple levels including community-based conflict management.

#### **Societal level:**

- The project ensured to create and keep inclusivity by all community members in all stages of reconciliations and state formation processes through a comprehensive engagement with concerned stakeholders including; traditional clan elders, scholars, religious leaders, civil society organizations (CSOs), businessmen, youth and women groups.
- In general, the main purpose of the project is to support the Somali national reconciliation processes which are the pathways to a wider conflict resolution and conflict prevention leading to sustainable peace in Somalia. Likewise, the FGS has taken significant steps to make the national reconciliation process its national priority under the leadership of the MoIFAR. It was observed that the Galmudug reconciliation conference and state building process was a Somali-owned and Somali-led dialogue process which finally resulted in a comprehensive solution resolving the clan conflicts, as well as political conflicts between Ahlu Sunna Waljama'a (ASWJ) and former Galmudug Administration.
- It is also worth mentioning that during these processes, UNSOM, the project and international partners emphasized through their counterparts (MoIFAR, OPM and MoRFA-GSS) to ensure the representational inclusivity by all key stakeholders from Galmudug including; clan elders, scholars, women, youth, civil society, ASWJ, and other politicians in all reconciliation and state building processes leading to the newly elected Galmudug Administration. These interventions helped bridge the mistrust among politicians, inter- and intra-clans which often hinder the establishment of a viable state in post-conflict situations.

- Oral historiography for peacebuilding in Somalia: In pursuance of the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) and National Reconciliation Process (NRP), the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MOIFAR) in collaboration with United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has initiated a pilot project on Oral History for peace building in Somalia. The Project targets to use audio and video equipment for the recording, reviewing, packaging and producing quality interviews and oral narratives contributing to rebuild a new social contract by involving people's perspectives towards peace building, reconciliation and construction of a collective identity as a nation. Core Objectives: (a) Generate inclusive understandings based on oral stories/narratives and create a space for historical dialogues between competing communities and identities. (b) Addressing the past, understanding the present and enabling new visions of the future aimed at peacebuilding, reconciliation and social healing in Somalia.
- In terms of community level conflict resolution, the Project-supported technical experts/advisors in collaboration with other actors (International Organization of Migration – IOM) were able to facilitate and coordinate the peace-making interventions in Afbarwaqo-Towfiq conflict. The quick interventions led by the federal counterparts aimed to resolve the conflict of Afbarwaqo and Towfiq villages between the two Somali sub clans Reer Nim'aale of Sa'ad (Habargedir) and Saleban Abdalle of Dir clan respectively. The conflict of these two sub clans was related to clan revenges, shortages of pasture, water and other resources in the last 40 years. MoIFAR-FGS mission was detailed to solve the disputes and conflicts between the two clans and finally this mission has succeeded, and peace agreement was reached between the two clans with a violent conflict history of 40 years.
- Additionally, the project also supported, the MoIFAD-PLS's peacebuilding and conflict resolution conference which was held in Qardho in February with an aim to strengthen the peace agreement and reconciliations between the two embattled clans in Qardho surrounded areas. Similarly, the project also supported the reconciliation conference held in Kismayo in February which was led by MoCFA-JSS mediating between the two embattled clans (Owrmale and Majerten) in Kismayo corridor.
- The project has demonstrated its capacity to produce success stories on community-led conflict resolutions involving local elders, clan leaders, aggrieved parties and other stakeholders. As a lesson learnt, the Project underlines the need of deepening international communities' understanding on the dynamics of locally informed customary and traditional instruments of conflict resolution and transitional justice. The better understanding of local dynamics would hugely benefit programmatic designing and thematic planning for investments in Somalia's reconciliation and peacebuilding.

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project's positive effect on the



people's lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000-character limit):

- Peacebuilding and conflict resolution conference organized by the MoIFAD-PLS in Qardho from 29<sup>th</sup> February to 15<sup>th</sup> March 2020 was a remarkable example that resulted in ending of clan conflicts perpetuating over the last three decades between Osman Mohamud and Dubays - the sub-clans of Majeerteen and Warsangeli clans respectively. Thus, inclusive participation by all categories of community was ensured such as civil society groups, traditional clan elders, scholars, religious leaders, university students, women, and youth groups to take part the peace building process.
- Another significant example was Galmudug state building process which concluded in February 2020, and the project ensured to promote the inclusivity culture and inclusion of all various community members without excluding some of them from the processes involving political and social reconciliations leading to the state formation of Galmudug. The project ensured to include marginalized groups especially women, youth groups, minority clans, in all processes of state building.
- As an additional dividend of the inclusivity approach, the business community from all clans of Galmudug came together and supported the peace building and the state formation processes in Galmudug and finally in doing so they decided to cover some of the logistical expenditures such as accommodations, side meetings, and flights of non-sponsored delegates. Furthermore, they took part in the political dialogue between the FGS and ASWJ as mediating force.
- Moreover, there have been examples where peace agreements at community and clan level have been celebrated by embracing old enemies and making them new friends. Somali society has become tired of the fatigue of continuous violence in last three decades. Any sincere and well-meaning effort on reconciliation can have a ripple effect on collective potential of society building a peaceful future at clan, community and country level.
- These and other such examples have helped reinvigorating the dormant social and cultural capital of Somalia bringing communities together in resolving long-standing issues and conflicts around resources, land, water, power and identity. If support to the local level peacebuilding efforts remains a consistent consideration of international development community, there is a great potential of triggering a bottom-up social movement of reconciliation and peacebuilding in Somalia.

### **Innovation:**

The Project enlists three key areas of innovation: First, building on Somalia's rich cultural capital, the Project has been able to retrieve, optimize and operationalize innovatively the concept of Dhab-u-heshiin (true-conciliation) through its implementing partners at the FGS and FMS levels. Somalia's time-tested notions of dispute resolution distinguish between 'true-conciliation'

(Dhab-u-heshiin) and reconciliation (Dib-u-heshiisiin). ‘True-conciliation’ is a notion that explains a process of reconciliation convened from within, without involving any third party. This notion invokes a sense of local control and ownership of the reconciliatory process. The Project has integrated this notion in its reconciliatory interventions aimed at achieving indigenous, locally-led and inherently enduring dividends of peacebuilding. Second, the traditional mechanisms for reconciliation on clan/community level in the Somali context assign greater and decisive role to traditional elders - excluding women and youth from the process. The Project, however, broadened the representational inclusivity by including women and youth in the process. Third, the Project emphasized the “de-projectization” of reconciliation seeing it as a process that needs long-term and short-term activities across the country from national to village levels. The combination of these innovative and bold approaches add value to the project outputs and key deliverables contributing to inclusive peace-building process.

## **PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list 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.*

- “On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.
- “On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1:** Strengthened capacity to prevent and/ or resolve conflicts in Somalia towards state-building.

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: On Track**

**Progress summary:** (3000-character limit)

The project supports the social and political reconciliations as well as state building activities. The following results were achieved through various planned activities during the project period under project outputs.

**Output 1.1: An agreed framework and standing capacity to prevent conflict and promote reconciliation in Somalia is established.** Under this output, the following activities were undertaken during the reporting period:

- As a significant milestone the “Mogadishu agreement”, also known as the 17 September Agreement, was approved by the two chambers of Somali

parliament on 27 September, 2020 providing firm foundations for peaceful transition of power.

- Consultation of National Reconciliation Process (NRP) – between MoIFAR-FGS and Banadir Regional Administration was conducted from 27<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> January 2020. Members from MoIFAR-FGS, BRA institutions and Civil Society groups participated in the NRP consultations and discussions. Each consultation meeting was assigned for one day and attended by different participants including high level delegates from BRA and from MoIFAR-FGS. During the consultations, participants were updated on the history of NRP and the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) and its five key pillars. Below were the major outcomes of the consultation:
  - The consultation created a great and everlasting common understanding of the NRP among the concerned members
  - The consultation enabled BRA officials and civil society groups to share their insightful ideas on the NRP.
  - The consultation accorded an opportunity and time for NRP team in collecting the required data necessary on NRP.
  - The consultation enhanced a collaborative relationship between BRA and MoIFAR-FGS.
- On 2<sup>nd</sup> of March 2020, MoIFAR-FGS organized the National Reconciliation Framework Advisory Board meeting (NRF-AB). The Meeting led to following decisions: (a) Participants will comment the AB ToR within two weeks; (b) NRF launch will also be discussed in the upcoming Friends of Reconciliation meeting scheduled in late March 2020; (c) It was agreed that all FMS relevant ministries and BRA shall be included to the NRF AB meetings in order to enhance and promote the commitment of the process. They will be invited to the upcoming meeting.
- Similarly, on 18<sup>th</sup> May 2020, MoIFAR-FGS organized the NRF-AB bi-monthly consultative meeting through Zoom. This has been the first ever NRF-AB meeting where FMS counterparts participated and agreed to take the NRF at the grassroots level through the active participation and ownership of FMSs. For the NRF launch it was agreed to set up small groups within AB members to come up strategies how we can materialise the launch and what could be the other options to roll out NRF at inter-governmental level.
- MoCFA-JSS organized a peace and reconciliation conference in Kismayo to facilitate a ceasefire and initiate mediation forums so as to reach peaceful agreement between the two rival tribes (Owrmale and Majeerteen) fighting over the ownership of pieces of pastoral land, water and pasture in the vicinity and outskirts of Kismayo. This tribal rivalry has claimed a number of lives and caused destruction of properties including living domestic animals. However, after several mediation forums, the two communities have concluded their last reconciliation and mediation functions witnessed by H.E President of Jubaland State, Ahmed Mohamed Islam “Madoobe”.
- Peaceful reconciliation between two clans in Afbarwaqo and Towfiq villages, Mudug region (which are located along the fault line between Puntland and Galmudug) was accomplished with the support of the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation of Federal Government of Somalia (MoIFAR-FGS), and Ministry of Reconciliation and Federal Affairs of Galmudug State of Somalia (MoRFA-GSS). Several mediation forums have

finally led to resolve the four decade-long conflict between Reer Nim'ale, the sub-clan of Sa'ad (Habargedir clan) and Saleban Abdalle, the sub clan of Qubeys (Dir clan). The conflict was related to the acts of clan revenge, and discord over limited pasture, water and other resources. Following the security response to the conflict by the Somali National Forces, MoIFAR-FGS and MoRFA-GSS deployed a mission which contributed to the peace agreement.

- A peacebuilding and conflict resolution conference was organized by MoIFAD-PLS in Qardho district. The conference was aimed to address grievances and hostilities from the long-lasting clan conflicts between Osman Mohamud and Dubeys, the sub clans of Majeerteen and Warsangeli clans. After long discussions, and site meetings, both clans agreed on the outstanding issues case by case such as number of deaths, injuries, loss of property/animals, and the real damages that each clan is considering the other clan has done to them. Lastly, both clans reached a historic peace agreement which closed a bitter chapter experienced by the two clans in the neighboring districts of Qardho and Dhahar. In addition, elders from both clans agreed that all the agreed points particularly the blood-money (Diah) and other evaluated lost properties will be paid within one year.
- National Validation Conference and the NRF's adoption by the federal cabinet by March 2019.
- MOIFAR developed a preliminary NRF implementation plan in May 2019.
- The MOIFAR worked with state authorities and community representatives in the South-West State and Hirshabelle State to consult the NRF and offered support in developing a state-level reconciliation strategy.
- In Mogadishu, MOIFAR organized a Public Dialogue to engage citizens in the reconciliation process, stimulate ownership of national reconciliation process and cultivate awareness of the new Framework.
- In 2019, a key development was observed in Galmudug where a FGS-led reconciliation conference brought together 720 delegates from all the Galmudug clans in Dhusamareb.

The presence of the Prime Minister and the Somali President at the opening and closing respectively demonstrated FGS' commitment to bring all clans and societal groups together in a bid to develop a shared vision of Galmudug. In conclusion, Galmudug clans agreed to build a peacefully inclusive Galmudug administration.

- From 25 to 28 May, a Social Reform and Reconciliation Workshop was held in Jubaland. Further, from 26 to 29 September, the Jubaland Ministry of Constitution and Federal Affairs conducted a local reconciliation workshop for the different civil society groups in Kismayo and agreed to conduct local reconciliation at villages, districts and regions of Jubaland.
- The Puntland Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs held the first reconciliation conference in Qardho from 27 to 30 August to reconcile two clans who fought several times in the Karkaar region. The elders of the two clans reached an agreement and issued a communique to address all the outstanding issues.
- On 16-17 April 2019, the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR) convened an inception workshop with the UNDP, UNSOM, and the Peacebuilding Fund (Integrated Office) for identifying and delineating a series of key provisions associated with the implementation of the National Reconciliation Process (NRP).

- Citizen engagement in the reconciliation and state-building process by means of MOIFAR Public Dialogue in March 2019. MoIFAR Public Dialogue – Syl Hotel, Mogadishu. 27th March, 2019. The key objective was to stimulate ownership of national reconciliation process and cultivate awareness of the new Framework to increase citizen confidence through public dialogue. A total of 140 participants, including 40 women, from wide spectrum of population, Banadir Regional Administration (BRA), MOIFAR staff and civil society groups etc., were part of the Dialogue. The expected outcomes included: 1) Public outreach and civic engagement; 2) Relevant government institutions and civil society actively participate in the debate; 3) Widespread media coverage of the 4-days conference is mainstreamed both Somali and international media and; 4) Reconciliation experts meet, interact and exchange views about National reconciliation.
- Social Reform and Reconciliation Workshop – Jubaland. 25-28 May 2019. A series of other reconciliation workshops are also planned at the Ministry of Constitution and Federal Affairs- Jubaland State of Somalia (JSS) working along with FGS-MoIFAR and other state bodies, to improve state capacity in conflict mitigation and political reconciliation in Jubaland region at large.

**Output 1.2: Strengthened capacity of the UN to provide good offices in support of peaceful resolution of conflict and improved relations between the FGS and FMS.**

- UNSOM extensively worked, by engaging FGS and FMS leaders, other Somali political leaders and international partners, to support the long-awaited FGS-FMS leaders’ summit. As guided by Somali President Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed “Farmajo”, a Secretariat comprised of representatives of FGS and FMSs was formed in May and started its work, according to the Work Plan and Terms of Reference that UNSOM had provided support in preparing, to materialize a FGS-FMS summit in end June. As a matter of national priority, the UN has been ready to support activities of the Secretariat and the summit. However, the inability of the Secretariat to reconcile different views on the date of the summit stagnated the process, which prompted some FMSs to disengage from the Secretariat.
- UNSOM also worked closely with the FGS, Somaliland and Puntland, along with partners such as the African Union (AU), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the diplomatic corps, to promote peace and stability in the dispute regions of Sool and Sanaag and to promote dialogue between the FGS and Somaliland. The meeting between Somali President Farmajo and Somaliland President Bihi in February 2020 in Addis Ababa and the former’s subsequent public apology to Somalilanders raised a hope that the long-awaited dialogue would resume soon. In preparation, UNSOM held several meetings with the National Committee of Dialogue and Genuine Reconciliation that President Farmajo formed in 2019. In light of new developments in Djibouti where two presidents met again in June, UNSOM renews its readiness to support the outcome.
- UNSOM has provided good offices extensively to unlock the political stalemate in Jubaland, offering readiness to support any reconciliation

efforts. Heightened tension in the Gedo region as a result of increased presence of Somali National Army raised serious concern. Although tensions have subsided through diplomatic and political efforts, no lasting political solution has been found yet.

- UNSOM and IGAD conducted a joint mission to Puntland and “Somaliland” to facilitate a dialogue between the two administrations on dispute of Sool and Sanaag. The exchange of combatants captured during the fighting, the cessation of hostilities, free movement of goods and services, and no belligerent statements from either side, were welcomed. Efforts continue in 2020 for the two administrations to officially sign a comprehensive peace agreement.
- UNSOM/Regional Offices are in discussion with FMS administrations to identify entry points for support. South-State, Hirshabelle and Galmudug are keen to undertake reconciliation process. In the Hiran region, Regional Office in discussion with authorities on a local reconciliation initiative after a ceasefire agreement was reached between two hostile clans in Mataban district. This initiative requires another assessment.
- UNSOM and IGAD conducted a joint mission to Puntland and “Somaliland” to facilitate a dialogue between the two administrations on dispute of Sool and Sanaag. The exchange of combatants captured during the fighting, the cessation of hostilities, free movement of goods and services, and no belligerent statements from either side, were welcomed. Efforts continue in 2020 for the two administrations to officially sign a comprehensive peace agreement.
- UNSOM/Regional Offices engaged in discussion with FMS administrations to identify entry points for support. South-State, Hirshabelle and Galmudug are keen to undertake reconciliation process. In the Hiran region, Regional Office in discussion with authorities on a local reconciliation initiative after a ceasefire agreement was reached between two hostile clans in Mataban district. This initiative requires another assessment.

**Output 1.3: Capacity and willingness of the state towards citizen engagement in reconciliation and State-building efforts are strengthened.** Under this output, the following activities were undertaken during the reporting period:

- A civil society led initiative “Road to Sustainable Peace and Reconciliation Between Puntland & Somaliland and Puntland & Galmudug was co-funded by the Swiss Embassy and UNDP/PBF and implemented jointly by the Puntland Development and Research Centre as the lead organization and the Academy for Peace (Somaliland segment) and the Horn Centre (Galmudug segment) as partners. With the PBF support following key outputs were achieved:
- Research: A research study Reassessment of the Social, Peace, and Security Situation in Galkayo was conducted from October to November 2020 and completed in January 2021. The report sought to find out what had changed or transpired since the last “Galkayo Conflict Assessment Report” conducted by Interpeace and its Somali partner PDRC.

- PDRCTalks – In order to harness the cultural and language aspect as part of its implementation of The Road to Sustainable Peace project in Puntland, Galmudug and Somaliland, PDRC held its first PDRCTalks events under theme “Episodic Efforts to Develop the Somali Language, Impact of State Collapse and the Endeavours to reverse it”. This event was held on the evening of 24th October 2020 brought together Dr Mohamed Dahir Afrah, an author, literary scholar and play wright as Guest Speaker, Ahmed Farah Ali (Idaajaa) a renowned literary scholar and Yusuf Shaa’ir, a poet as co-panellists and presenters.
- Peace Journalism and Conflict Sensitivity: PDRC and Horn Center conducted a two-day training on 12 – 13, 2021 on Peace Journalism and Conflict Sensitivity in Galkacyo, Mudug Region. The media for peace training is part of the Road to Sustainable Peace Program in Galkayo and the Mudug region. The Media for Peace training brought together reporters, media influencers, and executives from Galkacyo, representing from both Puntland State and Galmudug State. The training participants were 30 journalists selected from all the media outlets that work in both sides of Galkayo, therefore, before the training started the team was classified based on the years they worked in the media.
- Puntland-Somaliland Connectors: This study investigated the existing informal channels of cooperation and interaction between the communities of Somaliland and Puntland state of Somalia, identification of potential entry points for promoting community interactions in areas of convergence with the support of various actors.
- Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation of Federal Government of Somalia (MoIFAR-FGS) conducted Civic Engagement Workshop at Dhusamareb of Galmudug State in January before Presidential elections. The purpose of conducting the civic education and civic engagement was aimed to build trust between government and its citizens. Therefore, a team from MoIFAR-FGS helped to conduct Civic Engagement training which involved educating citizens about key processes and services that lie within the jurisdictions of local governments (LG) and how these are delivered by the local administration; LG’s in the various FMS are better capacitated to engage women and youth in political participation forums. This includes district council formation (DCF) and inclusion in the executive and decision-making processes.
- Galmudug Youth and Women Consultative Workshop on National Reconciliation Process was organized in Dhusamareb to consult with and seek inputs from women and youth groups to develop Galmudug Regional Reconciliation Plan (GRRP). The Workshop was also aimed at creating enabling environment for women and youth groups to voice out their concerns, opinions and ideas in an interactive way. Over 190 women and youth participants benefited from this session. The first day session was to give an orientation to participants on the NRF/NRP roadmap, the process of development of NRF and other related policy background information. On the second day, participants were divided into groups to pre-test and apply the knowledge they gained from previous day to develop GRRP. The Ministry of Reconciliation and Federal Affairs of Galmudug (MoRFA-GSS) as well as Ministry of

Women & Human Rights Development remained by co-organizing the event. Following are the key outcomes:

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

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome: (1000 character limit)**

- Given the embedded patriarchal structures in Somalia, gender parity remains the longstanding issue which would require multiple interventions at structural and institutional levels. However, the project emphasized and ensured through its counterparts, the provision of participatory and inclusionary opportunities of gender equality and women's empowerment and/or inclusions in all project activities whether reconciliation or state building/election processes. This would build a cadre of women peacebuilders assuming leading role in reconciliation and social cohesion in a conflict-torn society.
- 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.
- During the reporting period, the project emphasized and ensured through its responsible partners, the participatory and inclusionary opportunities of gender equality and women's empowerment and/or youth inclusions in all undertaken processes whether reconciliation activities or state building processes.
- During the reporting period, a significant number of women and youth participated in all reconciliation conferences in Galmudug, Puntland, Jubaland, as well as in Mogadishu. In other words, the representation of women and youth who partook and attended in all conducted reconciliation conferences from the various project locations was 65 percentage.
- The project also collaborates with the UNDP's Gender Unit, CSOs and other key partners to support training/mentoring of women in government. The project provided technical assistance and other support to its counterparts to increase the capacity of women's groups and youth (and other CSOs) in the areas of governance and government/community engagement.
- Positive development is that both Hirshabelle and Galmudug States assemblies elected female deputy speakers which demonstrates that



female participation in the decision-making roles is gradually increasing in Somalia. At the community level as well, youth inclusion and women's participation in reconciliation and peace building dialogue activities is seemingly increasing as it women and youth's proactive participation was witnessed in the interventions leading up to the reconciliation between Towfiq and Afbarwaqo villages in the Mudug region.

**Outcome 2:** N/A

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

**Progress summary:** *(3000-character limit)*

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000-character limit)*

**Outcome 3:** N/A

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

**Progress summary:** *(3000-character limit)*

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000-character limit)*

**Outcome 4:** N/A

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

**Progress summary:** *(3000-character limit)*

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000-character limit)*

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

<b>Monitoring:</b> Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000 character limit)	Do outcome indicators have baselines? Yes.
--	--

	<p>Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection?</p> <p>COVID-19 has delayed the implementation of main activities of this annual term, thus disrupted the planned monitoring activities for the reporting period. However, HACT assessment was conducted to enhance and improve the financial management, and accountability of the project. The following project RPs were assessed during the reporting period; MoIFAR-FGS, OOP-HSS, OOP-SWS, and MoRFA-GSS. In other words, the HACT framework is aimed to improve the capacity of the government and nongovernmental Responsible Partners (RPs). This would eventually improve the individual rating of the RPs on the HACT, and they could successfully implement the cash transfers through the new National Procurement System of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS).</p>								
<p><b><u>Evaluation:</u></b> Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? please select</p>	<p>Evaluation budget (response required): \$50,000 USD</p> <p>If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations (1500 character limit):</p> <p>UNDP has initiated the end-line evaluation. The purpose of this evaluation is to assess the extent of the results at outcome and impact levels of project interventions for which the project had a direct contribution attributed to the target audience, and institutions across all level of government in all project locations. This is also aimed to assess the performance of the project and capture project achievements, challenges, and best practices to inform future similar programming. The results of the evaluation will draw lessons that will inform the Somali counterparts at FGS and FMS levels, UNDP, UNSOM/PAMG and PBF as the key stakeholders of this evaluation. It will also propose actionable recommendations for future programming related to reconciliation and state building in Somalia.</p> <p>Evaluation consultant has been hired and Evaluation Committee to oversee the evaluation processes has been notified.</p>								
<p><b><u>Catalytic effects (financial):</u></b> Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.</p>	<table> <tr> <td>Name of funder:</td><td>Amount:</td></tr> <tr> <td>Germany</td><td>3,142,250</td></tr> <tr> <td>SIDA-Sweden</td><td>328,602</td></tr> <tr> <td>Switzerland-SDC</td><td>208,395</td></tr> </table>	Name of funder:	Amount:	Germany	3,142,250	SIDA-Sweden	328,602	Switzerland-SDC	208,395
Name of funder:	Amount:								
Germany	3,142,250								
SIDA-Sweden	328,602								
Switzerland-SDC	208,395								
<p><b><u>Other:</u></b> Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? (1500 character limit)</p>	<p><i>At the closure of the project, it would be prudent to suggest that phase two of this project should be developed consolidating the outcomes of this project and capitalising on the achievements thereof as an enabling</i></p>								

#### **PART IV: COVID-19**

*Please respond to these questions if the project underwent any monetary or non-monetary adjustments due to the COVID-19 pandemic.*

- 1) Monetary adjustments: Please indicate the total amount in USD of adjustments due to COVID-19:

\$

- 2) Non-monetary adjustments: Please indicate any adjustments to the project which did not have any financial implications:

- 3) Please select all categories which describe the adjustments made to the project (*and include details in general sections of this report*):

- ☐ Reinforce crisis management capacities and communications
- ☐ Ensure inclusive and equitable response and recovery
- ☐ Strengthen inter-community social cohesion and border management
- ☐ Counter hate speech and stigmatization and address trauma
- ☐ Support the SG's call for a global ceasefire
- ☐ Other (please describe):

*If relevant, please share a COVID-19 success story of this project (i.e. how adjustments of this project made a difference and contributed to a positive response to the pandemic/prevented tensions or violence related to the pandemic etc.)*

## **PART V: 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)*

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baseline	End of project Indicator Target	Indicator Milestone	Current indicator progress
or cts	<b>Indicator 1.1</b> Number of successful reconciliation / mediation process established towards state building process.	Unpredictable and unstable political situation in country.	At least four successful reconciliation processes established towards state building process.		<i>N.B only Progress during the reporting period was recorded not the cumulative</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project supported Dhusamareb Summit Dialogue which was convened in three phases. The Dhusamareb- was initiated and hosted by the President of Galmudug on 9th-12th July 2020 with comprehensive consultative sessions between heads of the Federal Member States (FMS), i.e. Hirshabelle, South-West, Puntland, Jubaland and Galmudug. The Presidents of FMSes agreed to enhance the corporation of FMSes in area of politics security, economy and strengthening Somali's state building process. The Dhusamareb – I issued communique suggesting that, “As National Independent Election Commission stated, one person one vote election can't happen in the country on the scheduled time, therefore an alternative electoral model should be decided in inclusive and consultative manner.” The</li> </ul>

				<p>Communique also solicited that the President of Somalia, the Prime Minister and FMSes to come together for a consultative meeting to discuss the technical issues and the road map of 2020/2021 elections.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dhusamareb – II was held on 19-22 July which was attended by the President and Prime Minister of Somalia agreeing to the formation of Technical Committee representing FGS and FMSes, with mandate to analyze and advise mechanism and way forward of Somalia election. Subsequently, a 17 member Technical Committee was formed which had rigorous consultations with different stakeholders on 5-15 August.</li> <li>• Dhusamareb – III was held on 15-19 August wherein the Technical Committee proposed three models for the consideration of leadership. In the absence of representatives of Puntland and Jubaland, the remaining leaders resolved to proceed with the discussions and unanimously settled for a model.</li> <li>• Following efforts to engage the two FMS presidents who did not participate in the Dhusamareb II, Somali President hosted a summit with all five FMS leaders and the Governor of Banadir to negotiate further over the proposed “Dhusamareb model.” On 1 September, they reached an agreement on the electoral model that should start on 1 November. The agreement includes: both the FGS and FMSes will appoint federal and regional-level electoral commissions, the number of delegates voting for each seat shall be 101 delegates representing the community sharing the seat, the selection of delegates will be conducted in collaboration</li> </ul>
--	--	--	--	--

				<p>with traditional elders, civil society and the State Government and that the election will take place in two places, down from four as had been previously agreed. It was also agreed that both national and regional governments would provide security during the elections. The leaders also agreed to retain 30 percent quota for women.</p> <p>-MoCFA-JSS organized a peace and reconciliation conference which was held in Kismayo</p> <p>-Peaceful reconciliation between two clans in Afbarwaq and Towfiq villages by Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation of Federal Government of Somalia (MoIFAR-FGS), and Ministry of Reconciliation and Federal Affairs of Galmudug State of Somalia (MoRFA-GSS)</p> <p>-Peacebuilding and conflict resolution conference organized by MoIFAD-PLS in Qardho.</p> <p>Galmudug Reconciliation Conference was held by FGS in Dhusamareb.</p> <p>Social Reform and Reconciliation Workshop was held by Jubalans's M/O of Constitution and Federal Affairs in</p> <p>Reconciliation Conference was held by Puntland M/O Interior and Federal Affairs</p> <p>4 Community Dialogues at Hirshablle</p>
--	--	--	--	--

	Indicator 1.2 Overall trends in inter-clan conflict.	Approximately 45 incidents of armed conflict registered by UNDSS in month of November 2018.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the project supported the following peaceful reconciliation of inter-clan conflicts; such as (Owrmale v Majerten in Kismayo corridor) implemented by MoCFA JSS.</li> <li>- MoIFAD-PLS conducted peacebuilding and conflict resolution conference aimed to reconcile between Osma Mohamud-sub clan of Majeerteen and Dubey-sub clan of Warsengali in Qardho, Puntland ,</li> </ul>
reed. and acy conflict note in	<b>Output Indicator 1.1.1</b> Number of workshops: conferences/forums conducted to inclusive and gender-responsive national reconciliation efforts and-draft national reconciliation framework/strategic plan.	No National reconciliation framework and limited capacity of national and local partners to support reconciliation processes.	National Reconciliation framework in place and capacity of national and local partners enhanced to enable implementation of reconciliation framework/action plan.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Consultation of National Reconciliation Plan (NRF) – between MoIFAR-FGS and Banadir Regional Administration was conducted</li> <li>- The Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation of Federal Government of Somalia (MoIFAR-FGS) organized the National Reconciliation Framework Advisory Board meeting (NRF- AB) The National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) is finalized</li> <li>NRF is endorsed by National Validation Conference</li> <li>NRF is adopted by the FGS Cabinet.</li> <li>NRF</li> <li>Implementation Plan (Preliminary) is developed by MOIFAR</li> <li>The South-West State and Hirshabelle State are consulted by MOIFAR</li> </ul>

<b>Output Indicator 1.1.2</b> Number of national and local level peace building, conflict mitigation /reconciliation processes supported; Number of political mediation processes supported and resolved.	Peacebuilding and reconciliation support is ongoing in-Galmudug, Southwest, Hirshabelle and Jubaland and needs to be further addressed and engaged to resolve pending issues.	At least 4 political mediation processes supported and resolved.		<p>Consultation of National Reconciliation Plan (NRP) – between MoIFAR-FGS and Banadir Regional Administration was conducted</p> <p>- Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation of Federal Government of Somalia (MoIFAR-FGS) organized the National Reconciliation Framework Advisory Board meeting (NRF- AB)</p> <p>- Reconciliation committee of Galmudug was formed undertaking the base work towards agreed reconciliation framework</p> <p>Workshop on “Reconciliation and State-building” was organised by the MoIFAR</p>
<b>Output Indicator 1.1.3:</b> Number of national and local partners trained in conflict mitigation, reconciliation processes; qualitative assessment of capacity enhancement; including focus on women and youth peace-makers.	Limited capacity of national and local partners to facilitate and conflicts.	MoIFAR and-all federal members reconciliation ministries’ core staff trained on conflict management and reconciliation along with CSOs, women-groups representatives on conflict mitigation and reconciliation facilitators developed.		<p>- Project conducted a consultative online meeting through Zoom, chaired by the DG of MoIFAR-FGS and this meeting resulted to enhance cooperation, understanding and information sharing between FGS and FMS counterparts. It also improved the spirit of Federalism platforms and institutional discussions between FGS and FMS.</p>
<b>Output Indicator 1.1.4.</b> Number of office spaces rehabilitated in support of	Lack of basic office: space/equipment at FMS and federal level	All FMS receives need-based office equipment/rehabilitation: support to facilitate peace building efforts.		<p>- Galmudug Ministry office building is complete</p> <p>- Hirshabelle state house under process of rehabilitation</p>



	reconciliation. and peace building process support.				<p>- Office of the SWS Ministry of Interior was renovated and expanded and Office equipment, furniture and supplies was provided.</p> <p>- An office with four rooms and partitioned hall was provided for the use of MoCFA- JSS</p>
the vide. in the of and ween FMS.	<b>Output Indicator 1.2.1:</b> Number of reconciliation/mediation. processes supported to strengthen FGS and FMS roles and responsibilities in context of federalism process.	Limited support provided to mediate: between FMS and. FGS towards establishing effective federal structure.	FMS and FGS agree on election model constitution review process and federalism model (in at least three sectors).		<p>- The project supported Dhusamareb Political Reconciliation Dialogue between Federal Government and Federal Members State leaders which finally led to peace agreement on the electoral model enabling peaceful transition of power.</p>
	<b>Output Indicator 1.2.2:</b> Number of Group of Friends of Reconciliation forums conducted.	Friends of reconciliation seminar was conducted in early 2018 in order to establish to seek external expertise in the area of reconciliation-and peace building process.	At. least two friends of reconciliation forums conducted every year to share lessons learned and exchange inputs from best practices		<p>A meeting was held between MoIFAR, Friends of Reconciliation Group and the UN SRSG. The discussion was facilitated by SRSG James Swan and was attended by Minister Abdi Mohamed Sabrie, the Ambassadors of Finland and Sweden, Erik Lundberg and Staffan Tillander who are the co-chairs of Friends of Reconciliation.</p> <p>There was follow-up meeting between MOIFAR and UN where they also discussed possible ways of continuing implementing NRF</p>

					<p>Inception Workshop on “Reconciliation and State building” held</p> <p>UNSON and IGAD conducted a joint mission to Puntland and “Somaliland”</p> <p>UNSON Regional Office in the Hiran region initiated discussions with authorities on a local reconciliation initiative</p>
	<p><b>Output Indicator 1.2.3:</b> Number of UN agencies and implementing partners trained on mediation and reconciliation process qualitative assessment of capacity enhancement.</p>	<p>UN agencies and implementing partners have limited training support in the area. of mediation and reconciliation baseline capacity survey to be undertaken.</p>	<p>At least 70% of UN agencies. and implementing: partners’. focal points involved. in reconciliation/political settlement processes are trained on mediation and reconciliation process.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The project supported training on Conflict Mapping involving FGS and FMSEs line-ministries</li> <li>- MoCFA-JSS conducted Jubaland Regional Reconciliation Training inviting MOIFAR to launch NR orientation for the FMS line ministries</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Output Indicator 1.2.4:</b> Number of needs-based political and conflict analyses to facilitate peacebuilding processes conducted.</p>	<p>Limited knowledge products and conflict analysis available in context of ever-changing political situation.</p>	<p>At least three conflict analyses conducted to understand -grassroot perspectives towards state building process.</p>		<p>Conflict mapping exercise was conducted in three FMSEs with following key findings:</p> <p><b>Galmudug Findings:</b> MoIFAR-GSS carried out the conflict mapping exercise in Galmudug State to capture and collect basic data and information about three most active conflicts from the following districts/locations (Dhusamareb, Balanbale, Abdudwak, Adado, Hobyo, &amp; Galkacyo). Much of the reported active conflicts from these locations/districts were found to be related to four</p>

				<p>key sources of conflicts: (a) prolonged clan revenges, (b) discord over limited pasture, water and other resources like animals, land disputes over its ownership, (c) terrorist conflicts, and (d) power struggling between neighboring clans.</p> <p><b>Puntland Findings:</b> MoIFAD-PLS carried out two weeks of conflict mapping exercise in the following districts/regions: Qardho/Karkaar, Bosaso/Bari and Dhahar/Sanaag. The following were the main reasons reported to have caused conflicts in the study locations (a) clan retaliations/venge, (b) land disputes over territorial expansion, (c) border conflicts, (d) fighting over the limited resources like water, and pasture, (e) terrorist conflicts, and (f) political tensions between Puntland and Somaliland.</p> <p><b>Jubbaland Findings:</b> MoCFA-JSS carried out data collection focusing on major ten districts namely Kismayo, Afmadow and Doble in lower Juubaland State, El Wak District, Bardhere District, Balet Hawo District, Dolow District, Garbaharey district, Luq District, Buurdhuubo district in Gedo regions. Jubbaland districts are distributed in the three regions as four districts in Lower Jubba, five districts in Middle Jubba while seven districts fall in Gedo regions. Kismayo, Afmadow, Badade and Hagar are in Lower Jubba, Jilib, Buale, salagle, Sakow and Jamammne found in Middle Jubba while Burdhubo, Gabaharey, Dolow, Luq, Elwak, Belet-hawo and Bardere fall in Gedo region. Over 45 key respondents from the different districts of the state were</p>
--	--	--	--	---

					<p>invited, interviewed and recoded in face to face sessions. Respondents were mixed in terms of educational background, family, responsibility, age and gender. The key sources of conflict in study districts of Jubaland include: (a) land disputes (both in urban and rural), (b) economic disputes, (c) constitutional conflicts, (d) political conflicts/differences, (e) terrorist/religious issues, (f) social disputes.</p>
<p>the wards in and ding  f the nder</p>	<p><b>Output Indicator 1.3.1:</b> Number of gender-responsive State and Non-State Actors engaged in Conflict Mitigation and Government-Citizen public engagement.</p>	<p>Absence of regular structural forum to engage citizen and government on development and governance processes.</p>	<p>At least one public accountability forum conducted in each FMS.</p>		<p>Women's peace building participation played a vital role during the reconciliation dialogues in Galmudug, Hirshabelle, South-West, Puntland and Jubbaland. Youth and women are now understanding that they are the first point of response to conflict and they are trying to take part in peace-building processes.</p> <p>Civil society actors have been engaged at large, including women, youth, business community and elders. And they are the backbone of deescalating conflicts/tension between clans.</p> <p>Women participation was ensured in the reconciliation conferences in Galmudug, Hirshabelle, South-West, Puntland</p> <p>Project consulted UNDP's Gender Unit, CSOs and other key partners to support training/mentoring of women in government.</p> <p>The project provided technical assistance to the implementing par</p>

<p><b>Output Indicator 1.3.2:</b> Number of outreach campaigns are designed and implemented towards peace building process, and citizen perceptions/confidence improved of Government.</p>	<p>Absence of Reconciliation outreach strategy and advocacy tools; limited confidence of-citizens in Government [measures to be established]</p>	<p>Peace building outreach strategy is developed and implemented in all FMS, resulting in improved citizen perceptions of role of the state.</p>		<p>Peace-building outreach strategy is built in the Revised project implementation strategy and plan for 2020. Strategy for civil society engagement through low-value grant has been launched and 85 proposals have been received. The selection process would be concluded by early December.</p>
<p><b>Output Indicator 1.3.3:</b> % of FMS develop basic citizen reports, resulting in improved citizen understanding of and trusting state systems.</p>	<p>Lack of tools/information-system. through which government reports to citizens limited levels of: citizen awareness [measures to be established].</p>	<p>Citizen report cards are developed and disseminated in all FMS, leading to improved citizen understanding and trust.</p>		<p>Consultations with PDRC conducted and four activities of Swiss-PDRC agreement have been earmarked for support until 28<sup>th</sup> February 2021.). Research: A research study Reassessment of the Social Peace, and Security Situation in Galkayo was conducted from October to November 2020 and completed in January 2021. The report sought to find out what has changed or transpired since the last “Galkayo Conflict Assessment Report” conducted by Interpeace and its Somali partner PDRC. PDRCTalks – A Cultural and Language AspectAs part of its implementation of The Road to Sustainable Peace project in Puntland, Galmudug and Somaliland, PDRC held its first PDRCTalks events under theme “Episodic Efforts to Develop the Somali Language, Impact of State Collapse and the Endeavours to reverse it”. This prestigious event was held on the evening of 24th October 2020 brought together Dr Mohamed Dahir Afrah, an author, literary scholar and play wright as Guest Speaker Ahmed Farah Ali (Idaajaa) a renowned literary scholar and Yusuf Shaa’ir, a poet as co-panellists and presenters</p>

				<p>Peace Journalism and Conflict Sensitivity PDRC and Horn Center have carried out a two-day training on 12-13, 2021 on Peace Journalism and Conflict Sensitivity in Galkacyo, Mudug Region. The training kick-off was on Jan 12, 2021, and was finalized on Jan 13, 2021. The media for peace training is part of The Road to Sustainable Peace Program in Galkayo and the Mudug region. The Media for Peace training brought together reporters, media influencers, and executives from Galkacyo representing from both Puntland State and Galmudug State. The training participants were 30 journalists selected from all the media outlets that work in both sides of Galkayo, therefore, before the training started the team was classified based on the years they worked in the media.</p> <p>Puntland-Somaliland Connectors: This study investigated the existing informal channels of cooperation and interaction between the communities of Somaliland and Puntland state of Somalia, identification of potential entry points for promoting community interactions in areas of convergence with the support of various actors. The study was critical as it sought to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify potential actors/players that can capitalize on, and promote, areas of convergence</li> <li>Unlock the potential of existing informal channels of cooperation and interaction between Somaliland and Puntland communities; and</li> </ol>
--	--	--	--	--

					<p>iii. Provide recommendations that capture areas of convergence between Somaliland and Puntland communities.</p> <p>Trade &amp; Transit: Somaliland's Future Trading Relations with Puntland State of Somalia: This report studied the role Berbera Port will play in improving Somaliland's future trading relations with Puntland State of Somalia. There are critical challenges facing both Somaliland and Puntland State of Somalia, yet there is a real possibility of renewed relations in the areas of transit and trade between Somaliland and Puntland State of Somalia. There is already a greater educational interaction between Somaliland and Puntland State of Somalia, and the two can build upon this important step. In terms of culture, the role of book fairs, traditional elders, and cultural exchange programs, though they are government-led, can lay solid foundations for a lasting peace between Somaliland and Puntland State of Somalia.</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--

<b>Outcome 2</b> <b>N/A</b>	Indicator 2.1					
	Indicator 2.2					
	Indicator 2.3					
Output 2.1	Indicator 2.1.1					

	Indicator 2.1.2					
Output 2.2	Indicator 2.2.1					
	Indicator 2.2.2					
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> <b>N/A</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					
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					
Output 4.4	Indicator 4.4.1					

