



UN Somalia Joint Fund Progress report

Project data

Title and Number	State-building and Reconciliation Support Program (SRSP)
Participating UN entities	UNDP, UNSOM (PAMG)
SJF Window	Inclusive Politics
Geographical coverage	Somalia: Federal Level and the Federal Member States
Project duration	1 June 2023 – 31 December 2027
Total approved budget	USD 27,632,344
Implementing partners	
Project beneficiaries	The Federal Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs & Reconciliation (MOIFAR) as the co-signatory from the Federal Government of Somalia, and the following would be the core implementing partners: Office of the Prime Minister (OPM); Federal Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs & Reconciliation (MOIFAR); National Identity and Registration Authority (NIRA) Ministry of Interior Federal Affairs & Reconciliation, Galmudug; Jubbaland Ministry of Interior, Federalism, and Reconciliation(MOIFR); Office of the President/Ministry of Interior, Southwest (OoP, Mol, Southwest State); Office of the President, Ministry of Interior/Reconciliation Hirshabelle (OoP, Mol/R Hirshabelle); Puntland Ministry of Federal Affairs and Democratization (MOIFAD); and civil society organizations including NGOs and INGOs.
NDP pillar	Inclusive Politics
UNCF Strategic Priority	SP2: Supporting institutions to improve Peace, Security, Justice, the Rule of Law and the safety of Somalis
SDG	5,10,16,17
Gender Marker	2
Related UN projects within/outside the SJF portfolio	Constitutional Review Process; Parliamentary Support Project, Electoral Support Project
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Section 1: Executive summary

Brief introduction to the project

Somalia is undergoing a critical phase of state-building underpinned by complex and interwoven processes of reconciliation, federalization, constitutional development, and collaborative governance requiring negotiated settlement on the allocation of power and distribution of resources coupled with the urgency of preventive and mitigatory measures for recurrent political and communal conflicts. Responding to these contextual needs/dynamics and building on the key achievements, lessons learned, and institutional partnerships secured through recently concluded Reconciliation and Federalism Support (ReFS) program, a multiyear- successor project has been launched under the title of SOOMAALIYA LOO DHANYAHAY (Inclusive Somalia) aimed at deepening the organic processes of state-building with focus on (a) federal framework, (b) political and social reconciliation and (c) collaborative governance in Somalia.

The State-building and Reconciliation Support Program (SRSP) is primarily an intergovernmental support project engaging FGS and FMS line ministries, departments, and institutions and forging strong interlinkages with civil society, women, youth, minority groups, and conflict-prone communities by pursuing the principles of adaptive and iterative state-building, peace-building and collaborative governance in Somalia. The Project will do so by supporting institutional development and strengthening policy, planning, and programmatic linkages in a strategic and catalytic manner, complementary to other ongoing or planned efforts, shaping the structure and scope of core government functions and context-sensitive service delivery model(s) in a dynamic environment.

Under the overall guidance of the Inclusive Politics Portfolio, the Project is implemented jointly with the UN Mission in Somalia (UNSOM) and UNDP under the leadership of the UNDP Resident Representative and OSRSG to leverage its Good Offices role and convening power to mediate political agreements and build on the National Consultative Council (NCC) insights/agreements and new Government's strategic directions on state-building, reconciliation, and collaborative governance. The Project has been designed to deepen the strategic, technical, and institutional support to the FGS, FMSes, and civil society actors with the following four integrated thematic Outputs:

Output 1: Improved policy, planning and programmatic linkages for the effective implementation of national reconciliation and collaborative governance at FGS, FMS, and District levels

Output 2: Processes of consensus building on federal framework and mechanism(s) for intergovernmental relations between and within FGS and FMSes are strengthened and the capacity of civil society for policy advocacy and public accountability is enhanced

Output 3: Operationalization of allocation of power is supported and institutional capacity enhanced on 'functional unbundling' and development of sector-specific governance frameworks at FGS, FMS and District levels

Output 4: Operationalization/outreach of an inclusive legal identification eco-system sensitive to the social contract is enhanced, and national/regional counterparts are operationally equipped to deliver their institutional mandates effectively and efficiently.

Situation update / Context of the reporting period

The year 2023 presents a mixed trajectory with critical achievements and continued challenges shaping the ongoing processes of state building, reconciliation and stabilization in Somalia. The new administration after the peaceful political transition in May 2022 built its strategic direction by capitalizing on the key milestones achieved by the previous administration with special reference to the continuity of high-level political dialogues through National Consultative Council (NCC) aimed at consensus-building around contentious issues facilitating the process of reconciliation and federalization in the country. The continuity of NCC processes was able to garner a broad spectrum of support and engagement involving the President of the Federal Republic of Somalia, Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, President of Southwest, President of Galmudug, President of Jubbaland, President of Hirshabelle and Governor of BRA being the members of the Council. However, Puntland opted out of the NCC dialogue process issuing critical public messages on the agreements achieved by the NCC.

In 2023, the country achieved four key strategic, diplomatic and fiscal milestones which could potentially have positive ripple effects on the overall process of reconciliation, federalization and state-building. First, Somalia joined the East African Community (EAC), a regional bloc that offers a larger and more diversified market; and fosters regional integration and cooperation. Second, Somalia was also exonerated from arms embargo that had restricted its ability to equip its own military and security forces. Third, Somalia also launched a major campaign on the degradation against AS that liberated large areas of central Somalia from Al-Shabaab's control. Fourth, Somalia reached the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative, which provides total debt service saving for the country US \$ 4.5 billion. Following HIPC Completion Point, Somalia external debt remains at less than 6 percent of GDP from a high of 64 percent of GDP in 2018. This debt relief will facilitate access to critical additional financial resources that will help Somalia strengthen its economy, reduce poverty and promote job creation. .

However, the operating environment in Somalia remained complex and is not free of challenges. The outgoing year witnessed decades of conflict and insecurity, political tensions, clan dynamics, and climate change foregrounding humanitarian crisis. In 2023 alone, there have been almost 1.5 million internal displacements, primarily due to conflict or insecurity (40%), drought (29%), and flooding (28%).¹

Against this backdrop, the reporting period have seen sustained efforts to enhance federal-state relations through continuous National Consultative Council (NCC) meetings and dialogues focusing on power-sharing, fiscal federalism, electoral processes, and security operations. Notably, at least two NCC meetings occurred in May and August, leading to significant political agreements that could help shape the federal structure of Somalia. These agreements covered a range of topics, including fiscal federalism, the electoral model, security architecture, the post-Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) process, drought response mechanisms, internal security, the second phase of military operations against Al Shabaab, and stabilization plans and community reconciliation processes in newly recovered areas (NRAs). All Federal Member State (FMS) presidents, except for Puntland, participated and endorsed the NCC communiqués, setting strategic directions for state-building and federalization. The NCC process garnered broad support, involving key political figures and entities across the nation, and was supported by the UN in establishing national-level political negotiation procedures. The Council reiterated its commitment to principles of inclusivity, consultation, ownership, transparency, accountability, and the supremacy of the Constitution and Law.

With the support of SRSP in 2023, the Government steered important initiatives aiming to enhance service delivery and social cohesion and strengthen transformative processes in the country, shaping the federalist structure of Somalia. Optimizing the progress made in 2023, the Somali leadership is committed to continue its efforts with 'building block' approach to carry forward the critical agenda of reconciliation, federalization, and state-building, which requires continued support from the international community to maintain the momentum in achieving the long-standing milestones of inclusive state-building in Somalia.

Summary of key achievements during the reporting period

- Building on the gains made during the March and May National Consultative forums, during the current reporting period, the SRSP facilitated High-level political negotiations through an NCC forum held in August 2023. Collectively, these NCCs led to a number of high-level political agreements constituting the federalist structure of Somalia with a focus on (i) fiscal federalism, (ii) electoral model, (iii) security architecture, (iv) post-Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) process, (v) drought response mechanism, (vi) internal security, (vii) second phase of the military operations against Al Shabab, (viii) stabilization plans and community reconciliation process in the newly recovered areas (NRAs). All FMS presidents, except Puntland, participated and endorsed all NCC communiqués, setting strategic directions for state-building and federalization in the country.
- With the technical support of SRSP, the MOIFAR led a series of technical-level consultations on the 'allocation of power' and 'functional unbundling' as part of the follow-up to develop operational frameworks and mechanisms for the implementation of NCC's communiqués with special reference to the electoral model and allocation of power. The objective was to review the state-building roadmap in Somalia, especially regarding power allocations and functional unbundling tasks across the ministries, departments, and agencies of the Federal Government of Somalia. These consultations led to the establishment of an **Interministerial Working Group on functional unbundling**, which will serve as the technical repository for the FGS and FMSes to delineate the practical dimensions of the NCC communique from the whole-of-the-government perspective.

¹ <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2024/country-chapters/somalia>

- SRSP supported a groundbreaking Somalia Strategic Direction Workshop attended by the President, PM, DPM, Ministers and DGs/PSes, heads of the government departments, and private sector representatives which led to a 'call to action' by establishing **National Transformation Council (NTC)** to be headed by the PM with an objective to operationalize a performance delivery unit and innovation labs at the sectoral levels using Big and Fast Result (BFR) methodology.
- In the pursuance of the National Transformation Plan, the SRSP supported a high-level ToT in Malaysia, assisting DGs of all ministries to develop a **Government Transformation Strategy** for the activation of the newly established National Transformation Council informing the directions for the National Development Plan (NDP-10).
- SRSP supported the **National Identity and Registration Authority (NIRA)**, enabling the rollout of ID registration by establishing four enrolment centers. In the launching phase of the ID ecosystem, 23,794 people enrolled, 16.65% of whom were women.
- With the support of SRSP, the **Somalia Conflict Navigator**, a flagship initiative on conflict mapping and analysis was pre-tested by two groups of inter-ministerial enumerators (72 in total) with 18 Mayors in Baidoa and 14 District Commissioners in Mogadishu creating a set of empirical baselines for the formulation of preventive strategies towards communal conflicts at community, district and regional levels leading to the implementation of **National Reconciliation Framework (NRF)**.
- Project pioneered and supported a **peer learning platform** on conflict mapping and **insider mediation** and trained more than 80 enumerators on conflict mapping and conflict analysis and 35 Somali peacemakers in Negotiation and Insider Mediation with the proactive engagement of **Nabadoons** and intermediaries supporting reconciliation and peace processes at the community levels. These initiatives helped strengthen **infrastructure for peace** at the local level, building on the time-tested local mediation practices in the Somali context and enabling the optimization of local peace structures and processes. Insider mediation interventions were conducted in each FMS to address **inter-clan/intra-clan conflicts** per regional/district reconciliation plans and the NRF/P (based on the 'conflict navigator').
- The project facilitated the establishment of '**foundational governance**' in newly recovered areas of Galmudug and Hirshabelle states by supporting the **stabilization needs assessment** and reconciliation conferences leading to the **formation of transitional authorities/interim administration** in selected newly recovered areas/districts. Government-led the process of policy development coordination forums at the FGS and FMS levels with special reference to developing and updating **stabilization plans and strategies** targeted at foundational governance in newly recovered areas.
- Regarding support to the community reconciliation and cohesion, SRSP assisted in reconciliation dialogue for the pre-district council formation in **Adan Yabaal** (newly recovered area), wherein the Hirshabelle state conducted reconciliation dialogue for the pre-district council formation.
- During the reporting period, SRSP supported the following reconciliation interventions at **the community level**:
 - **Xaradheere Reconciliation Dialogue**: A pivotal reconciliation dialogue among five clans in Xaradheere in late August resulted in joint actions and the establishment of a robust monitoring and evaluation committee.
 - **Inter-Clan Dialogues in Galkayo**: Following the success in Xaradheere, MOIFAR organized inter-clan dialogues in Galkayo in September 2023, leading to joint community action plans and an oversight mechanism for peaceful coexistence.
 - **Galkayo Reconciliation Conference**: a reconciliation conference was organized in August and September 2023 focusing on conflicts between the clans in Mudug region. Traditional elders played a vital role, applying Islamic Shari'ah principles to resolve the issues.
 - **Sheerbi Conflict Resolution**: In Waaciye district, Sheerbi village faced a severe conflict between the Osman Mohamud and Ali Jibraahil clans. Reconciliation initiatives from September 2023 resulted in reduced tensions, restored trust, and the return of displaced families, showcasing tangible achievements in conflict resolution.

Section 3: Implementation progress by outcome

Progress towards outcomes

OUTCOME STATEMENT "Create an enabling environment with necessary technical support to the Somali stakeholders for negotiated settlement(s) on the allocation of powers and distribution of resources between FGS,

FMS, and Districts by mainstreaming gender and age-responsive reconciliation, stabilization, and state-building processes and plans towards Inclusive and Stable Somalia.”

OUTPUT 1: Improved policy, planning, and programmatic linkages for the effective implementation of national reconciliation and collaborative governance at FGS, FMS, and District levels.

Somalia Conflict Navigator: In line with MOIFAR’s policy priority to develop ‘infrastructure for peace’, the SRSP was able to forge a collaboration involving the UN Staff College (UNSSC), Crisis Risk Dashboard (CRD), and Surge Data Hub (SDH) for the designing and activation of the Somalia Conflict Navigator as decision-making support system on reconciliation and peacebuilding looking at the structural drivers of conflict at communal levels. This initiative, part of the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF), utilized a modular investigative approach which was tested in Baidoa and Mogadishu with key local officials. The team established a critical empirical conflict baseline through qualitative data collection methods, including Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), complemented by literature reviews and observations. This groundwork, which took place in Baidoa and Mogadishu in October and November 2023, supported the creation of Regional Reconciliation Plans (RRPs), targeting the roots of conflict, such as resource scarcity and climate change, through community-based mediation. The data and insights from these activities have informed conflict prevention strategies in the RRP and have been crucial in the early stages of developing the Somalia Conflict Navigator Database. This marks a crucial advancement in Somalia’s informed, strategic conflict resolution and reconciliation approach, strengthening the infrastructure for peace at the local levels. With the support of SRSP, the Somalia Conflict Navigator, a flagship initiative on conflict mapping and analysis was pre-tested by two groups of inter-ministerial enumerators (72 in total) with 18 Mayors in Baidoa and 14 District Commissioners in Mogadishu creating a set of empirical baselines for the formulation of preventive strategies towards communal conflicts at community, district and regional levels leading to the implementation of National Reconciliation Framework (NRF).

The initial findings of Somalia Conflict Navigator suggested that resource-induced and climate/environment-driven conflicts tend to increase the risk of communal violence at the local levels. For example, out of 134 conflicts mapped, 73% were reported to be induced by land and/or water-related issues. This explains the climate-conflict dynamics in the Somali context, which requires policy interventions to prevent communal conflicts by addressing climate and environmental concerns affecting social and communal harmony in Somalia.

Strengthening Peace in Somalia through Enhanced Insider Mediator Skills: During the current reporting period, the SRSP collaborated with the Federal Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs, and Reconciliation (MOIFAR), alongside the Clingendael Institute and organized a three-day peer learning program on Insider Mediation in Nairobi from July 6-8, 2023. The workshop aimed to enhance the negotiation and mediation skills of Somali mediators (Naboadoons), peacemakers, and those supporting local mediation efforts to reinforce the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF). The Insider Mediation Training/Peer Learning involved Somali Traditional Elders, Insider Mediation Support networks, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) representatives who gathered to refine their mediation, conflict resolution, and reconciliation skills. The experts from the Clingendael Institute offered an enriching training experience grounded in international best practices tailored to the Somali context, allowing participants to immerse themselves in the negotiation processes and reflect on their roles as insider mediators, equipping them with a comprehensive toolkit for effective peace agreement facilitation. It is pertinent to mention that the Peer Learning initiative led to the development of training material in the Somali language, which the trained cadre can use in the local context.

The capacity-building workshop concluded with the participants’ collective determination to apply the principles of the NRF within their communities, highlighting their commitment to contributing to local mediation initiatives and promoting social reconciliation in Somalia. This initiative represents a significant step in enhancing local negotiation and mediation capacities, demonstrating the power of collaborative efforts toward achieving sustainable peace. The synergy between the participants’ dedication and the facilitators’ expertise fostered a productive learning environment, promising to impact Somalia’s reconciliation endeavors significantly. These efforts align with the overarching objectives of the NRF and mark a pivotal advancement in the country’s journey toward peace and stability. Training traditional elders and supporting community reconciliation interventions have led to significant achievements in community reconciliation and insider mediation across various regions, highlighting the crucial role of blending traditional leadership with community involvement in peace-building efforts. Noteworthy among these is the Galkacyo Summit for Inclusive Reconciliation and Peace-building Initiatives held in August and September 2023 in Puntland. This summit demonstrated the impactful role of traditional elders and community-government collaboration in resolving conflicts. Similarly, the resolution of the Sheerbi Conflict held in September 2023 in the Qardo district in Puntland has shown the effectiveness of dialogue and local dispute-resolution mechanisms, emphasizing the importance of local knowledge and mediation skills led by trained traditional elders in fostering unity and achieving lasting peace. Equally important, an Insider Mediation and Conflict Resolution Workshop in Hudur laid a foundation for achieving peace and reconciliation in the Southwest

State. These examples underscore how integrating traditional leaders' wisdom with contemporary conflict resolution strategies has significantly contributed to promoting peace and unity, illustrating the effectiveness of empowering and enabling traditional leaders in peacebuilding.

Revised National Reconciliation Framework: SRSP supported the design and review process of the NRF in view of the changed country context. Three consultative sessions were supported through MOIFAR, looking at the achievements, lessons learned, and way forward by contextualizing NRF. The supported interventions have collectively contributed to achieving Output 1 of the project:

The journey commenced one month before the reporting period with a comprehensive review and evaluation workshop in the Banadir Regional Administration on 24-25 May 2023 that integrated lessons learned to refine the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) in alignment with the vision of Somalia at peace with itself and the world. This initial phase was crucial for creating a more coordinated and inclusive framework. The identification of challenges such as political disputes, and limited resources, the recommendation for a more inclusive approach, and the formation of peace committees laid the groundwork for addressing obstacles to reconciliation and governance. This step ensured that a comprehensive understanding of the existing challenges and opportunities for improvement informed subsequent interventions as conducted during the current report period.

Building on these insights, a stakeholder consultation in Kismayo, within the Jubbaland State, was conducted in August 2023. This event facilitated meaningful dialogue between the Federal Government, Jubbaland State government officials, civil society organizations, and traditional leaders. By bringing together a diverse group of stakeholders from both the FGS and FMS (Jubbaland) levels, the consultation contributed to improved collaborative governance. It highlighted the importance of collective efforts in peace and reconciliation, enhancing stakeholder awareness, and fostering stronger government-civil society collaborations. The practical suggestions generated during this consultation for refining the NRF and the National Reconciliation Plan (NRP) and the initiatives to establish trust-building and social cohesion directly contributed to enhancing the frameworks' effectiveness in addressing Somalia's complex reconciliation needs.

The process continued with a significant review retreat workshop in Mogadishu from 7-11 November 2023, which aligned Somalia's reconciliation strategies with its evolving needs. It addressed new challenges and provided a platform for gathering diverse feedback, which was essential for the responsive amendment of the NRF and NRP. It led to key enhancements of the NRP, such as amplifying security and justice in newly liberated territories, advocating for a community-driven reconciliation approach, and incorporating environmental sustainability into reconciliation efforts. These enhancements were critical in adapting the reconciliation frameworks to meet the needs of Somali society better and in fostering a more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable path to reconciliation.

The cumulative effect of these interventions was the refinement of the NRF and NRP to better align with Somalia's strategic objectives and the collective ambitions of its people. The revised frameworks lay the groundwork for a more resilient, inclusive, and sustainable path to reconciliation by tackling previous obstacles, leveraging learned insights, and incorporating diverse stakeholder feedback. The process exemplifies the importance of adaptability, inclusivity, collaborative governance, and stakeholder engagement in achieving national reconciliation and social cohesion, which are essential for steering Somalia towards peace, unity, and prosperity.

Comprehensive Stabilization and Recovery Planning in Galmudug Through Strategic Needs Assessment: Between August and September 2023, the Federal Ministry of Interior Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MOIFAR) executed a detailed needs assessment in the newly liberated districts of Bahdo, Wisil, and Xarardhere within Galmudug State. This crucial two-week study was a key element of the Federal Government's stabilization strategy, launched in June 2023, focusing on stabilization and early recovery. Conducted in collaboration with key ministries and security institutions based in Dhusamareeb, the assessment identified the essential needs for fostering sustainable recovery and stabilization in these areas. The assessment underscored the critical necessity for a comprehensive stabilization approach that includes enhancing governance and service delivery capacities, infrastructural development, and the provisioning of vital equipment. These findings lay the groundwork for developing integrated district plans to spearhead rehabilitation and growth efforts in Bahdo, Wisil, and Xarardhere, establishing a model for subsequent evaluations in other regions such as Ceel Buur and Gal-Hareeri. This approach recommends adopting a whole-of-government strategy to ensure cohesive and efficient actions across various sectors.

The needs assessment for Bahdo, Wisil, and Xarardhere outlines a holistic and integrated strategy for stabilization and recovery, addressing a wide spectrum of needs from infrastructure and services to governance, security, and socio-economic development. This initiative paves the way for a solid recovery process, setting a foundation for a peaceful, unified, and thriving future for Galmudug State's communities.

The findings of the need assessment, presented at an event that featured discussions on the UN and Government priorities held at the Airport Hotel in Mogadishu under the chairmanship of the Deputy Prime Minister (DPM), highlighted UN and Government priorities. This foundational assessment identified critical needs and priorities, informing the planning and implementation of future projects and policies. The findings, presented as a baseline, directly influenced the development of government policy by guiding the creation of targeted strategies and interventions.

The Federal Government of Somalia Institutionalizes Cooperation with Civil Society: In 2023, the Federal Ministry of Interior Federalism and Reconciliation (MOIFAR) pioneered the first-ever official Civil Society-Government Cooperation platform in Somalia's history. Held in October and December, these forums set the stage for a formal collaboration between civil society organizations (CSOs) and government institutions to bolster Somalia's peace, democratization, and state-building efforts. These forums introduced a structured partnership framework, initiated new dialogue channels, and decided on an NGO bill to formalize cooperation, specifically targeting reconciliation and participatory governance. The main achievements from these discussions included the establishment of a national cooperation forum, the development of a shared annual work plan, and strengthened efforts in collaborative state-building. Draft Terms of Reference (ToR) were adopted to guide this enhanced collaboration, aiming for policy coherence and collaborative governance.

Integrated Initiatives to Enhance Governance, Security, and Conflict Resolution in the Benadir Region: The Benadir Regional Administration (BRA) and its partners have embarked on a series of strategic interventions to strengthen the region's governance, security, and conflict resolution mechanisms. Outlined below, these initiatives illustrate a comprehensive approach to addressing the multifaceted challenges facing Somalia.

1. **Empowering Conflict Resolution through Data:** A notable endeavor was training 32 data enumerators across 17 districts and three suburbs in Somalia, enhancing their data collection and analysis skills to support conflict resolution efforts. This four-day training program, part of the Somalia Conflict Navigator endeavor, equipped participants with the knowledge to navigate conflict mapping, assessment methodology, and operational frameworks, thereby building local capacity for data-driven conflict resolution strategies.
2. **Security Advancements in Mogadishu:** The Municipality of Mogadishu and BRA showcased the city's security progress at an event chaired by Prime Minister Hamza Abdi Barre. This gathering highlighted significant achievements in reducing terrorist-related fatalities. It fostered discussions on future security enhancements, emphasizing community involvement and the dedication of security personnel, government workers, and citizens in pursuing peace.
3. **Land Dispute Management Skills Enhancement:** BRA's commitment to addressing land disputes was demonstrated through a five-day seminar that equipped the BRA Land Dispute Management Committee with practical resolution skills. This training improved local capacities in conflict management, negotiation, mediation, and facilitation and emphasized the need for a more robust legal framework and community engagement in the dispute resolution process.
4. **Establishing a Model District for Comprehensive Services:** A district in the Benadir region was chosen as a model for delivering comprehensive social services. The Hamarweyne district was selected based on its economic vitality and potential for strategic planning. This initiative will enhance socio-economic services, livelihood improvement, and participatory governance.
5. **Enhancing Peace Committee Capabilities in Corner Districts:** A workshop was held that empowered the District Peace Committees (DPCs) by enhancing their leadership, team-building, and public relations skills. The workshop aimed to foster trust and cooperation between the local administration, security forces, and the community. The initiative emphasized the importance of transparency and cooperative engagement in reinforcing regional peace and security.

Together, these interventions represent a holistic strategy by the BRA and its partners to enhance governance, security, and conflict resolution in the Benadir region. These initiatives laid a substantial groundwork for fostering a more stable, secure, and resilient Somalia through capacity building, community engagement, and strategic planning.

Strengthening Community-Based Governance and Resilience in Somalia: Insights from Southwest State and Hirshabelle: In efforts to bolster local governance and community resilience in Southwest Somalia, the Office of the President of Southwest State, supported by SRSP, engaged in a comprehensive four-day fieldwork initiative in November 2023 focused on activating and capacitating Community-Based Governance Committees (CBGCs) in the Rabdhuure and Tiyeeglow Districts of the Bakool region. This initiative responded to the challenges faced by communities due to anti-Shabaab campaigns, bringing together 120 stakeholders from diverse backgrounds to

foster community recovery and development. The meeting emphasized the role of CBGCs in enhancing local governance and societal resilience, with significant discussions on establishing and strengthening these committees as key drivers of community-led development.

Similarly, on 24-27 September 2023, in Hirshabelle State, the establishment of Community-Based Governance and Peace Committees, which involved 100 community members, marked a pivotal shift towards community engagement and governance reconstruction following the liberation of areas from al-Shabaab's control. These committees, formed in strategic locations such as Jalaqsi District, Biya Adde town, and the Masjid-Ali-Gudud District, serve as essential platforms for bridging government-community gaps, fostering unity, and addressing immediate and long-term community needs. They will play a critical role in supporting informal peace, security arrangements, and justice provisions, thus enhancing stability and governance in regions emerging from conflict or facing fragility.

Both interventions share a common goal: to empower local communities by establishing governance structures that promote reconciliation, resilience, development, and stability amidst socio-political challenges. They underscore the importance of collaborative and inclusive community-based governance in promoting peace and development in such challenging contexts. The initiatives in Southwest State and Hirshabelle highlight the critical role of community involvement in governance, emphasizing the necessity for ongoing support, capacity building, and effective collaboration between local governance bodies, civil society, and the broader community. Together, these interventions represent a unified approach to strengthening community-based governance and resilience in Somalia, highlighting the significance of local engagement and empowerment in state-building and peace-building efforts across the region.

Empowering Conflict- Prone Communities for Peace through Insider Mediation and Conflict Management Training:

In response to a recent increase of clan-based violence in Hirshabelle, particularly after the offensive against Al-Shabaab commenced in June 2022, the Office of the President and the Ministry of Reconciliation and Peace Building, with support from the SRSP initiated crucial training on reconciliation and conflict management in Adale District from 15-16 November 2023. This initiative contributed to augmenting the Hirshabelle State Government's ceasefire efforts by addressing the long-term need for peacebuilding in the region. The reconciliation efforts in communities such as El-Harar, Bursho Sheikh, Boos Hareri, El-Muluq, Haji Ali, Kogar, Laba Garas, Bos Muluq, Gayfo iyo Raga Elle, Garas Weyne, and Addow-UI are vital demonstrations of how post-Al-Shabaab reconciliation processes can contribute to lasting peace across the region and potentially serve as a model for other Federal Member States (FMS).

OUTPUT 2: Processes of consensus building on federal framework and mechanism(s) for intergovernmental relations between and within FGS and FMSes are strengthened, and the capacity of civil society for policy advocacy and public accountability is enhanced.

NCC MEETINGS: In 2023, the UN's facilitation of three National Consultative Council (NCC) meetings in March, May, and August led to significant high-level political agreements critical to shaping Somalia's federalist structure. These agreements spanned essential areas such as fiscal federalism, the electoral model, security architecture, the post-Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) process, drought response mechanisms, internal security, the second phase of military operations against Al Shabab, and stabilization and community reconciliation in newly recovered areas (NRAs). The meetings achieved broad consensus, with all Federal Member State (FMS) presidents, excluding Puntland, endorsing the NCC communiqués, which set forth the strategic directions for state-building and federalization. Supported by the UN, the NCC Secretariat succeeded in establishing procedures for political negotiations at the national level between the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and FMS governments. This initiative aimed at addressing significant challenges to statehood and reaching a consensus on essential state-building issues through a united political effort. The Council's commitment to principles such as inclusive agreements, consultation and consensus, a process rooted in ownership, transparency, and accountability, and adherence to the Constitution and the Law marked a critical advancement in Somalia's path toward a more unified, stable, and democratic governance structure. These developments reflect significant progress in Somalia's state-building and federalization efforts, laying a solid foundation for the country's governance and future development.

Electoral Reform in Somalia - A Leap Toward Democratic Evolution: In order to unpack the NCC's proposal on the electoral model, MOIFAR facilitated a public forum on 3 June 2023, engaging experts across various fields to discuss Somalia's electoral past and the possible implications of the proposed model. Capitalizing on this momentum, MOIFAR held two pivotal stakeholder meetings in Mogadishu on November 19-20, 2023, advancing discussions on executing the NCC agreement. These meetings provided a forum for engagement with diverse stakeholders, from political parties to international partners, affirming a collective commitment to direct elections and moving away from past indirect election methods. The focus was on detailing the agreement's elements,

tackling ongoing challenges, and devising a comprehensive strategy for electoral reform that included public engagement, constitutional review, and developing a legal electoral framework.

Despite progress, these discussions highlighted the slow pace of essential constitutional and legal reforms, stressing the need for more interaction with the Federal Parliament and the public to guarantee reform success. Recommendations emphasized enhancing legal frameworks for electoral integrity, equality, and inclusivity and ensuring adequate resources for the electoral process's logistical and operational demands.

DGs Forums by the Office of the Prime Minister: During the current reporting period, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) convened a series of monthly Directors General forums (DGs Forums). The series of DG Forums held throughout 2023 represent a concerted effort by the Somali government to address critical areas of governance, civil service reform, counterterrorism, and constitutional processes. Each forum builds on the progress of the previous sessions, showcasing a strategic approach to national development and governance reform. Below is a synthesis of these forums, highlighting the interconnected nature of the discussions and outcomes:

- 1. June 22, 2023, DG Forum:** This meeting set the stage for the final six months' discussions, focusing on the recruitment, transfer, and reorganization of government employees and coordination for Independence Day celebrations. Establishing a national pension fund was highlighted as a critical component of Somalia's debt relief strategy to foster long-term financial stability and social welfare.
- 2. August 22, 2023, DG Forum:** The focus shifted towards enhancing the government's communication strategies and service delivery policies. The introduction of a new communication working group and a comprehensive policy on performance tracking, problem-solving, and capacity building underscored the government's commitment to improving efficiency in service delivery and counterterrorism efforts.
- 3. September 12, 2023, DG Forum:** Discussions centered on standardizing grades and salaries for government civil servants and enhancing their contributions to counterterrorism efforts. The proposed reforms in the civil service pay and grading system aimed to create a more equitable, efficient, and non-politicized system, essential for the nation's security and developmental progress.
- 4. December 11, 2023, DG Forum:** The focus was on implementing the NCC agreements, specifically delineating powers between the Federal Government of Somalia and the Federal Member States. This forum highlighted establishing a specialized technical team to divide functional responsibilities and emphasized capacity building through an educational expedition to Malaysia.

The discussion and policy decisions emanating from the DG Forums underscore the Somali government's dedication to addressing foundational issues such as civil service reform, communication and service delivery, counterterrorism, and constitutional processes. The DG Forums also led to establishing task forces, working groups, and technical teams across these forums demonstrating a strategic and collaborative effort to implement reforms and policies that align with the nation's development aspirations and governance needs. Each forum builds upon the outcomes of the previous meetings, reflecting a commitment to continuous improvement and the operationalization of core governance functions for the improved governance and better service delivery in Somalia.

BRA Inter-departmental and District Coordination Forum: With the support of UNDP, the Banadir Regional Administration (BRA) held an Inter-Departmental and District Coordination Forum on 2 December 2023. The event brought together key stakeholders including the mayor, deputy mayors, directors, commissioners, and representatives from BRA's various departments and districts. This gathering aimed to facilitate dialogue, collaboration, and strategic planning, addressing Mogadishu's need for cohesive governance and integrated service delivery. The forum enabled a comprehensive review of challenges and progress across departments, promoting a unified approach to policy and regulation to enhance service delivery. Key issues identified included inadequate infrastructure, traffic congestion, waste management, social inequality, and limited healthcare and education access. Participants developed action plans with specific goals, timelines, and responsibilities to tackle these challenges, sharing successful strategies for potential replication. Concluding with a commitment to ongoing collaboration, the forum underscored the importance of strategic partnerships and knowledge exchange in driving Mogadishu's development forward. This collaborative effort laid a foundation for addressing the city's challenges and seizing opportunities for growth.

Facilitating Intergovernmental Dialogue in Puntland: In November 2023, the Ministry of the Interior Federal Affairs and Democratization in Puntland launched a significant initiative to deepen the understanding of federalism and improve intergovernmental relations. This program, unfolding through targeted public consultations in Bossaso, Gardo, and Galdogob, alongside an Inter-Ministerial Coordination Forum in Garowe, significantly informed the conversation on federalism, state-building, and decentralized governance forward. The initiative

engaged diverse stakeholders, including experts, activists, government representatives, youth, and women's groups, ensuring a wide range of perspectives were heard and integrated into the discourse.

It illuminated the nuances of Puntland's relationship with the Federal Government of Somalia, fostering a collaborative understanding essential for consensus-building on pivotal issues such as governance authority, state-building strategies, and the dynamics of resource allocation.

Strengthening Governance and Stability in Hirshabelle: The DG Forum's Coordination Meeting was held on 7-8 November 2023 in Jawhar and marked significant progress in inter-ministerial coordination, knowledge sharing, reviewing state strategies, and promoting reconciliation and sectoral plans. The forum helped enhance policy communication across state ministries, the creation of the Hirshabelle Reconciliation Framework, and improved coordination in stabilization endeavors. Establishing local governance entities, like the Jowhar district council, demonstrates advancement towards inclusive governance and peace development. Similarly, the periodic DGs Forum session was held on 13-14 August 2023, enhancing coordination and collaboration within the Hirshabelle administrative structure.

OUTPUT 3: Operationalization of allocation of power is supported and institutional capacity enhanced on 'functional unbundling' and development of sector-specific governance frameworks at FGS, FMS and District levels.

Functional Unbundling for Federalized Service Delivery: The Somali government, through collaborated efforts between MOIFAR and OPM, has made tangible progress in delineating core government functions across various layers of the government in view of the allocation of power agreed by the NCC.

The Directors General Forum on November 5, 2023, focused on updating the progress on functional unbundling and promoting a government-wide strategy in line with the NCC's framework agreement. The objective was to review the state-building roadmap in Somalia, especially regarding power allocations and functional unbundling tasks. The establishment of an Interministerial Technical Working Group at the federal level emerged as a critical initiative aimed at strategically guiding these assignments before collaboration with Federal Member States (FMS). This forum emphasized the necessity of distinct functional assignments to eliminate overlaps and guarantee efficient government service delivery at all levels.

On December 5, 2023, the Directors General (DGs) Coordination Forum in Mogadishu marked a milestone in Somalia's efforts to reorganize administratively and politically. This forum evaluated the progress, challenges, and future directions of the functional unbundling initiative, which started between 2018 and 2019, aiming for a federalized, decentralized, efficient, and responsive government. A major achievement from this gathering was the creation of a Technical Working Group (TWG) on Unbundling Functional Assignments, which was responsible for leading and coordinating the unbundling process across all levels of the FGS.

These forums collectively underscored the instrumental role of MOIFAR's technical leadership and OPM's oversight in the unbundling processes, with discussions covering the political framework, power allocation agreements, and lessons from federal systems in countries like Nigeria, Ethiopia, and Kenya. These endeavors reflect the Somali government's commitment to a more decentralized governance system, focusing on improving service delivery and public sector performance. The formation of technical working groups and the development of unbundling plans are proactive steps toward establishing more efficient and responsive governance structures to benefit the Somali population significantly.

National Transformation Initiative: SRSP supported the Cabinet Strategic Direction workshop held on 16 –17 October 2023. The Workshop was attended by HE President, Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Minister, 72 Cabinet Ministers, 40 Director Generals and 30 Private Sector reps. A vote amongst attendees were held based on priorities listed on NDP-9. Voting results showed top key economic drivers that the government should focus on include agriculture and livestock, followed by fisheries and oil and gas; and top key social drivers that the government should focus on include education, healthcare, and water and sanitation. After the key priority areas were identified, the Workshop resolved to establish Transformation Labs to drive strategic planning and implementation in the country.

As a follow-up activity prioritized by the OPM, SRSP also supported a comprehensive training program for 35 FGS public servants in Malaysia, equipping them with the necessary skills to apply the Big Fast Results (BFR) Methodology and lead future workshops. This program, organized into several phases, culminated in a masterclass on the BFR Methodology. The training enabled the technical teams across all ministries, departments, and agencies to be better prepared to drive tangible results in strategic planning and execution, reinforcing the nation's trajectory towards a comprehensive development and transformation agenda.

SWS Inter-Ministerial Coordination Forum on Collaborative Governance for Reconciliation & Stabilization:

With SRSP support, an Inter-Ministerial Coordination Forum on Collaborative Governance for Reconciliation and Stabilization was held in Hudur, the capital of the Bakool region in the Southwest State of Somalia. The assembly, led by President Abdiyaziz Hassan Mohamed (Laftgareen), brought together key government officials, including the FGS Minister of Defense, the Deputy Commander of Defence Forces, and other cabinet members, to discuss pressing regional issues. These included the ongoing conflict with Shabab and the aftermath of devastating recent floods in the region. The forum made policy decisions on five key issues, including the need for a humanitarian response to the floods and a focus on the challenges of resettlement and effective public service delivery in these crisis conditions. Strategies for the ongoing phase two of the war against Shabab, particularly in liberated areas, were discussed, with emphasis placed on the army's role and the need for a comprehensive approach to security and stabilization. More importantly, the proposals for amending the Southwest State Constitution were discussed, targeting enhanced rights for citizens and increased accountability for government officials.

The forum also highlighted the need for improved coordination and unity among all ministries, emphasizing collaborative governance and clear role definitions for each minister. Financial challenges, including a significant budget deficit due to heavy rains and the impact of El Niño, were addressed, and a new budget of \$39,560,973.30 was approved for the upcoming year. Overall, the Inter-Ministerial Coordination Forum represents a significant step toward addressing the complex challenges facing the Southwest State of Somalia. Through collaborative governance, constitutional reforms, enhanced disaster response, financial management, and international cooperation, the forum sets a path toward reconciliation, stabilization, and sustainable development in the region.

OUTPUT 4: Operationalization/outreach of an inclusive legal identification eco-system sensitive to the social contract is enhanced, and national/regional counterparts are operationally equipped to deliver their institutional mandates effectively and efficiently.

Strengthening Somalia's National ID and Civil Registration System through Learning from Malawi's Success:

On December 13-16, 2023, a delegation from Somalia led by the Minister of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation, Mr. Ahmed Moallim Fiqi, visited Malawi to learn about their National ID and Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems. The Somali delegation comprised officials from various federal and state ministries, the National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA), the CRVS Directorate, and representatives from UNSOM and UNDP Somalia. The visit aimed to establish a collaborative relationship between the two countries and foster potential future partnerships and knowledge exchange in identity management and civil registration.

The delegation participated in a three-day study program in collaboration with Malawi's National Registration Bureau and UNDP Malawi. The three-day knowledge-sharing visit by the Somali delegation to Malawi concluded with significant outcomes and insights into Malawi's successful implementation of its National ID and Civil Registration systems. The visit, marked by a series of presentations, field visits, and exchanges, provided the Somali team with a comprehensive overview of the processes, challenges, and achievements of Malawi's registration systems.

Field visits to Kasungu and Lilongwe district centers, Bwaila Hospital, and a primary school registration center provided practical insights into the operational aspects of Malawi's registration process. These visits illustrated the importance of collaboration across government departments, the efficiency of the registration process, and the challenges faced, such as double registration and logistical hurdles.

The visit strengthened the collaborative spirit between Somalia and Malawi and paved the way for future partnerships and exchanges to support digital transformation and efficient governance in Somalia. Overall, the knowledge-sharing visit to Malawi marked a step forward in Somalia's journey towards implementing a robust National ID and Civil Registration system, drawing valuable lessons from Malawi's experience to address their own challenges and leverage opportunities for sustainable development and inclusive growth.

Somalia Launches National ID System as Milestone in State-Building and Reconciliation. In a significant advancement for Somalia, the country has initiated a pivotal phase in its state-building and reconciliation efforts by establishing a national identity ecosystem, highlighted by introducing a national ID system, the establishment of four enrolment centers, achieving the enrolment of 23,794 with 16.65% women enrolments in the launching phase of the ID ecosystem.

This achievement, facilitated by the collaborative efforts of the UNDP-SRSP, was celebrated over a two-day event in Mogadishu held on 16-17 September 2023. The celebration was marked by the symbolic issuance of the first National ID cards to the President and Prime Minister of Somalia, officially signifying the system's launch. The inauguration attracted a notable gathering, including Somalia's Prime Minister Hamza Abdi Barre, UN Special Representative Catriona Laing, British Ambassador Mike Nithavrianakis, representatives from the European Union,

and other international figures. These leaders emphasized the importance of legal identification in building a social contract between the state and its citizens, noting its essential role in accessing services, enhancing the exercise of rights, and promoting good governance.

The Federal Government of Somalia has demonstrated significant progress by enacting the ID law and preparing for the system's further deployment. The assistance from the World Bank, the Government of Pakistan, UNDP, and other partners has been crucial in moving towards the Sustainable Development Goal of ensuring legal identity for all by 2030. The emphasis on inclusivity, particularly in registering women, was a prominent theme of the discussions.

The SRSP program has supported the National Identity and Registration Authority (NIRA) through several initiatives, such as organizing study tours to Pakistan, Ethiopia and Malawi for Somali officials. These initiatives were designed to enhance understanding of inter-governmental connections and exchange insights on ID programs. Continued support is aimed at fostering consultations, bolstering institutional capacity, and improving civic education to guarantee the effective execution of the national ID system. This endeavor marks a transformative step toward a more secure and inclusive Somalia, representing a significant milestone in the nation's progress toward establishing a comprehensive national identity system.

Support to IPs/RPs at the FGS and FMS levels for effective and efficient documentation and knowledge management, including secretarial, IT, e-governance, and infrastructural support.

The project significantly enhanced the institutional and technical capacities of national and regional Responsible Parties (RPs) of the project, enabling them to fulfill their mandates more effectively and efficiently. This enhancement was achieved by subsidizing the RPs' operational and administrative expenses, securing the essential human, financial, and material resources needed for their ongoing operations. To further bolster the institutional capacity, the project facilitated the recruitment of local advisors and interns, totaling 113 individuals (82 males and 31 females), across all project partners. This recruitment included 34 professional advisors, 26 interns, and 53 enrollment officers. This strategic investment in human resources led to notable improvements in these institutions' administrative, financial, and clerical operations. Additionally, the project financed the salaries of advisors and interns, which supported the project partners and substantially improved the quality and effectiveness of their functions and roles.

Number of beneficiaries and feedback from beneficiaries

The project has reached tens of thousands of people through the media and its various interventions. However, 1401 individuals have been engaged through the project training workshops and capacity-building interventions. Of this, 406 (30%) were female, and 995 were male. Provided below is an example of the beneficiaries' feedback.

PARTICIPANTS' FEEDBACK:

"I wish to underscore that the government and the people of Somalia stand united, ready to embark on a genuine path of reconciliation. Together, we are aligned on a journey toward reconciliation, forgiveness, and healing. The National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) is designed to shepherd us on this transformative path." - His Excellency Ahmed Moallim Fiqi, MOIFAR Minister.

"In Mogadishu today, we are blessed with peace, absent of active conflicts. Yet, true reconciliation transcends merely resolving conflicts; it's about fostering a spirit of harmony and coexistence among the city's diverse communities. Our goal is to weave a fabric of unity, rich with the threads of our varied heritage." - Honorable Mohamed A. Diiriye (Yabooh), BRA.

"In days gone by, government services were mistakenly regarded as the private reserves of officials. We are now at a pivotal moment, seeking to shift this perception, encouraging Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to view themselves as rightful stakeholders in government services. Our aim is to enlighten CSOs about the government's offerings and invite them to contribute to the policymaking process," His Excellency Ahmed Moallim Fiqi articulated, earning a wave of applause from the audience.

"Civil society is not just an extension of the government; it is its backbone, safeguarding and supporting the state. The government, in turn, provides direction, though not without its challenges and conflicts. Meetings such as this are crucial, fostering beneficial dialogue and mutual cooperation—a pursuit truly deserving of our respect." - Honorable MP Dr. Mohamed Haji, National Assembly of the Federal Parliament

Section 2: Progress Report Results Matrix

OUTCOME STATEMENT			
Outcome 1.1: Create an enabling environment with necessary technical support to the Somali stakeholders for negotiated settlement(s) on the allocation of powers and distribution of resources between FGS, FMS, and Districts by mainstreaming gender and age-responsive reconciliation, stabilization, and state-building processes and plans towards Inclusive and Stable Somalia.			
SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT			
Output 1.1: Improved policy, planning, and programmatic linkages for the effective implementation of national reconciliation and collaborative governance at FGS, FMS, and District levels.			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR	
		REPORTING PERIOD (YEAR)	CUMULATIVE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> # of stakeholder consultations on NRF review processes Target 1: At least 6 stakeholder consultations on NRF review processes	6	3	3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> # of joint conflict mapping and stabilization needs assessment missions and # of action plans on 'collaborative community governance' in #of newly recovered areas conducted Target 2: (a) At least 6 joint missions annually on conflict mapping and needs assessment (324 = 6*12*4.5) and (b) 6 of action plans on 'collaborative community governance' in 6 newly recovered areas (30 = 6*5) Target 3: Somalia Conflict Navigator developed, established, and activated	324	1	1
	30	2	2
	100%	50%	50%
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> #of inter-ministerial/inter-governmental coordination mechanisms/forums activated on reconciliation and collaborative governance Target 4: At least 7 inter-ministerial/inter-governmental coordination mechanisms/forums activated on reconciliation and collaborative governance Target 5: Support FMSes to develop state stabilization strategies and plans (4 FMSes: GSS, SWS, JLS, and HSH) • Target 6: Organize quarterly output-level learning sessions (inclusive of a light political economy, drivers of change analysis, program continuity/criticality & contingency and other considerations for adaptation drawn from a review of the theory of change and progress of implementation).	378	4	4
	5	1	1
	27	0	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> # of reconciliation conferences organized for the pre-formation of transitional authorities in newly liberated areas Target 7: reconciliation conferences organized for the pre-formation of transitional authorities in newly liberated areas	27	1	1

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> # of collaborative community governance committees formed, capacitated, and engaged in the newly liberated areas Target 8: At least 12 per annum community-based governance committees in the newly liberated areas activated, capacitated, and supported (4 FMSes and BRA)	48	2	2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> # of 'insider mediation' interventions conducted addressing clan/inter-clan conflicts Target 9: At least 1 'insider mediation' interventions conducted monthly in each FMS addressing clan/inter-clan conflicts per regional/district reconciliation plans and the NRF/P Target 10: At least 1 quarterly peer learning program (PLP) on conflict prevention and stabilization at FMS level – connected with the activation of Somalia Conflict Navigator (SomCon) and formulation of FMS and District reconciliation/stabilization plans with active participation of civil society, women, youth and minorities Target 11: Establish and activate 'Communities of Practice' on reconciliation and collaborative governance	324	4	4
	18	1	1
	1	0	0
<UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)>			
Output 1.2: Processes of consensus building on federal framework and mechanism(s) for intergovernmental relations between and within FGS and FMSes are strengthened, and the capacity of civil society for policy advocacy and public accountability is enhanced.			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> # of high-level political/policy dialogues on issues related to the federalism framework and IGR with the participation of civil society, women, youth, and minority groups.			
Target 1: At least 4 National Summits/NCCs on Federalism per annum with effective participation of civil society, women, youth and minority groups.	13	1	1
Target 1.1: Support technical engagement dialogues between FGS and FMSes on issues related to federalism	9	0	0
Target 2: At least 4 inter-ministerial meetings on IGR per annum.	13	2	2
Target 3: Monthly DG Coordination Forums at the FGS and FMSes levels	378	10	10
Target 4: Peer Learning Programs (PLP) 4 per annum for high level government functionaries on the sectoral planning for the federalized service delivery with effective participation of civil society, women, youth and minority groups.	9	2	2
Target 5: Organize semiannual output-level learning sessions (inclusive of a light political economy, drivers of change analysis, program continuity/criticality & contingency and other	9	0	0

	considerations for adaptation drawn from a review of the theory of change and progress of implementation).			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> # of agreements on boundary delimitation at FMSes and District levels facilitated with the effective participation of civil society, women, youth, and minority groups. Target 6: IBFC assisted for the consensus-building and formalization of boundary delimitation of FMSes and the number and names of districts within FMSes - with effective participation of civil society, women, youth and minority groups.	N/A	0	0	
<UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)>				
Output 1.3: Operationalization of power allocation is supported, and institutional capacity enhanced on 'functional unbundling' and development of sector-specific governance frameworks at FGS, FMS and District levels.				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> # of consultative sessions/policy dialogues of inter-governmental technical committees/working groups organized on functional unbundling with the effective participation of civil society, women, youth, and minority groups. Target 1: Per annum 4 consultative sessions/policy dialogues of the inter-governmental technical committees/working groups organized on functional unbundling with effective participation of civil society, women, youth and minority groups.	18	2	2	
Target 2: 1 national knowledge network/community of practice is established to bridge the knowledge gap on federalism and state-building.	18	0	0	
Target 3: 2 study tours/exposure visits per annum - with the effective participation of civil society, women, youth, and minority groups.	9	2	2	
Target 4: Engage civil society organizations, NGOs, INGOs, Universities, think tanks for policy advocacy on inclusive state building and participatory federalism – through LVGs - with effective participation of civil society, women, youth and minority groups.	Yes	started	started	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> #of technical/policy papers produced on the value-chain analysis of key sectors				
Target 5: 2 high-quality policy research papers per annum informing the technical dimensions of the political process of federalization and state-building with the effective participation of civil society, women, youth, and minority groups.	8	0	0	
Target 6: Support 2 per annum consultative sessions/policy	8	2	2	

	dialogues on inter-governmental technical committees / working groups on functional unbundling with the effective participation of civil society, women, youth, and minority groups			
Target 7:	Organize annual output-level learning sessions (inclusive of a light political economy, drivers of change analysis, program continuity/criticality & contingency and other considerations for adaptation drawn from a review of the theory of change and progress of implementation).	4	0	0
<UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)>				
Output 1.4: Operationalization/outreach of an inclusive legal identification eco-system sensitive to the social contract is enhanced and national/regional counterparts are operationally equipped to deliver their institutional mandates effectively and efficiently.				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legal, regulatory, and institutional framework for the national ID to govern the identification system and agencies is in place				
Target 1:	Facilitate multi-stakeholder and intergovernmental consultations for necessary consensus-building on the implementation of legal/regulatory framework on national identity and registration authority	9	1	1
Target 2:	Strengthen the institutional capacity of the National Identity and Registration Authority for strategic planning toward inclusive enrollment involving FMSes and district authorities linking with JPLG support and partnership networks at the local levels (6 enrollment centers)	6	6	6
Target 3:	Civic education to enhance the outreach of the National Identity and Registration Authority (1 x 4 campaigns)	4	1	1
Target 4:	Organize NIRA Mgmt study tour and exposure visits following south-south cooperation	1	1	1
Target 5:	Support to 8 IPs/RPs at the FGS and FMS levels for effective and efficient documentation and knowledge management, including secretarial, IT, e-governance and infrastructural support.	8	9	9
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> % of national identity enrollment	Target 6: NIRA has the capacity in polace to increase national identity entrollment form the current five percent focusing on women, youth, and minority region.	Yes	Yes	Yes
<UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)>				

<Insert all outcomes and outputs>

Section 4: Project implementation

Key constraints and challenges and associated corrective actions.

SRSP is the first project in the Inclusive Politics Window which was designed and rolled-out within the ambit of UN's Somalia Joint Fund with new approach based on un-earmarked funding. The Project was initially supported for six months with necessary financial support as a part of its rollout involving 9 national and regional counterparts. In the last two quarters, the Project was able to establish national and regional partnerships kicking off a coordinated momentum between FGS and FMS counterparts with special reference to state-building and reconciliation. The project was instrumental in facilitating the national dialogue on key contentious issues having direct bearing on the overall stability and social cohesion of the Somali society. Project activities and strategic interventions were designed in collaboration with national stakeholders deploying a sequential approach wherein the initial outputs and activity results are required to be taken forward as inputs to the next level of activities shaping the forthcoming Annual Work Plan for 2024. However, the financial constraints impacted the planning process, disrupted the programmatic sequencing, and weakened the momentum created by the initial 6 months of project implementation. The funding uncertainty in the last quarter of the year also created issues related to expectation management of the counterparts putting additional pressure on the project team.

Adaptive management: Sensing the funding uncertainties, the AWP for 2024 was revised, adapted and the scope of partnership was scaled down from 9 counterparts to only 3 counterparts with minimal support to the Office of Prime Minister, MOIFAR and NIRA. The continuity of project activities in the FMS counterparts including BRA was discontinued at least for the first quarter of 2024. This created the risk of locked investments for which a new resource mobilization strategy was developed with the Government taking lead and engaging with donors at bilateral level for the mobilization of adequate resources necessary to resume project activities for the next year. However, it did not bring any immediate results which would require the revision of AWP and further scaling down the scope of partnerships and areas of operation. Against this backdrop, a project board meeting will be planned to discuss operational challenges and financial constraints and a revised implementation strategy will be presented for the approval of the Board.

Challenges and Proposed Corrective Measures: The key challenges of political contest between FGS and FMSes and other interstate and intrastate conflicts coupled with the ongoing degradation drive against AS might pose challenges to the processes of reconciliation and state-building. In order to mitigate these potential risks some corrective measures can be undertaken by SRSG convening senior level meetings with the ambassadors, ensuring support to the processes, 2) joint messaging by the member states and UN, 3) providing technical options on the key political issues, and 4) adopting incremental approach to state building adhering to the elements of adaptive management.

On the challenges caused by funding deficits a two pronged strategy is proposed: (a) SRSG's should engage with donors seeking support to the key national priorities based on UN Mission's mandate and Transition Benchmarks; (b) MOIFAR should be engaging with the donors informing them about the achievements so far and the necessity of continuity of critical interventions aimed at state building; and (c) Organize regular technical/senior level meetings with the donors on programmatic updates and contextual analysis.

Risk management.

Type of risk	Description of risk	Mitigating measures
Political - Political stalemate – no advancement on the state-building priorities	Political impasse/stalemate	High-level and technical-level coordination with the member states and national counterparts. Collaboration with CSOs, communities, and citizens
Political – Shift focus from state-building, reconciliation, and stabilization to other political expedencies	Political impasse/stalemate – the focus shifted to the organization of the indirect elections leaving the federalism and reconciliation questions unattended	High-level and technical-level coordination with the member states and national counterparts.

Financial – Difficulties in mobilizing resources	Lack of resources for the implementation of the activities	Regular joint meetings with UN Senior Leadership and international partners; Joint UN/partners meetings with the senior Somali leaders; technical level coordination meetings with the donors
Operational – limited operational and technical capacity of national counterparts	Delay in implementation of the activities	Regular technical meetings with the national counterparts; hands-on support; high-level meetings between UN, international partners, and national counterparts.
Security – Re-prioritization to combat against terrorism	Delay in implementation of the activities	High-level and technical-level coordination with the member states and national counterparts.
Social – lack of inclusion of the citizens in the state-building processes	Lack of ownership and buy-in of the citizens	High level and technical coordination with the member states, national counterparts, and CSOs.
Social – lack of inclusivity of women in the process	Lack of ownership and buy-in of the citizens	High-level and technical-level coordination with the member states, national counterparts, and CSOs.

Learning impact and new opportunities

Implementing the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) and related initiatives in Somalia offers a wealth of insights and experiences that can contribute significantly to a best practices database for peacebuilding and reconciliation efforts.

Successes and Key Learnings:

1. The efforts to involve a wide range of stakeholders, including government bodies, civil society organizations, traditional leaders, and community members, have been crucial in fostering a sense of ownership and inclusivity and enhancing the relevance and acceptance of peacebuilding initiatives.
2. The continuous review and revision process as seen in the NRF highlights the importance of being adaptive and learning from ongoing initiatives. ensuring that efforts remain responsive to evolving contexts and challenges.
3. Interventions focused on strengthening local governance structures, such as the Community-Based Committees and peace committees, underscore the significance of building local capacities to facilitate and ensure local ownership of peace and reconciliation efforts.
4. The initiatives undertaken reveal the effectiveness of adopting holistic approaches that address a broad spectrum of needs. This integrated perspective is essential for addressing the root causes of conflict and fostering comprehensive community recovery and stabilization.

Challenges and Areas for Future Improvement:

1. A notable challenge is the limited resources available for the project and uncertainties around continuous funding of project activities. Future efforts could benefit from reliable funding sources.
2. While stakeholder engagement has been a strength, there's room for enhancing the representation of marginalized groups, including women and youth, in decision-making processes.
3. The experience with the BRA Data Enumerators Training highlights the value of data-driven approaches in conflict resolution and governance. Strengthening data collection, analysis, and utilization capacities can support more informed decision-making and policy development.

Reflections on Future Approaches:

- Enhancing collaboration between government institutions, civil society, and international partners can strengthen the coherence and impact of peacebuilding efforts.
- Exploring new partnerships and funding mechanisms can address resource constraints and support the implementation of comprehensive peace and reconciliation strategies.

- Strengthening M&E as well as reporting and communication frameworks and strategies can provide better insights into the effectiveness of interventions, facilitating learning and adaptation.

Coordination with other UN entities including UNSOM/UNSOS within and outside the SJF portfolio and alignment with the UNCF

Close coordination between UNDP and PAMG/UNSOM was institutionalized through designated focal points with a clear division of labor. UNDP team has been focused on providing technical assistance, while PAMG/UNSOM was engaged with Somali leaders to ensure political support on contentious issues. Joint political assessments and technical reviews of the concept notes submitted by RPs on reconciliation and federalism-related issues were conducted to ensure the neutrality and compliance of ‘do-no-harm’ principles. The shared approach and joint mechanism to strive for the objectives of reconciliation and federalization worked well, ensuring conflict sensitivity and political responsiveness during the course of action.

In the Somali context, the project is aligned with the United Nations Cooperation Framework’s (UNCF) Strategic Priority 1: Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation, making substantial contributions to Outcome 1.1 related to constitutional reform, focusing on facilitating discussion on the federalist model and Outcome 1.2, related to elections, focusing on dialogues on the NCC electoral model. These initiatives have been additionally synergized with Strategic Priority 2 – Rule of Law and Security, highlighting security and justice model, that are directly linked to the federalist mode. In order to deepen technical support base, the project has also established partnerships with UNSSC, UNWOMEN, Data Hub, UNDP Malawi, UNDP Pakistan, UNDP Nepal, UNDP regional offices and headquarter.

Role of the UN Somalia Joint Fund

SJF Secretariate remained proactive in providing feedback on the initial design of the SRSP from the thematic areas of focus to the project’s overall linkages with Inclusive Politics Window Strategy. Initially in December 2022, SJF held a donor meeting in Nairobi where the key ideas informing the current SRSP were shared with donors and their feedback was incorporated during a round of project revisions.

SJF has been instrumental in securing donors’ support and endorsement for the SRSP and provided guidance on the direction of the project at the pre-LPAC meeting held in the second quarter of 2023. After the approval of the project by the LPAC, SJF endorsed the AWP 2023 and subsequently transferred initial installment of funding to the tune of USD 3.1 million which helped rolling out the project by enabling UNDP to sign LoAs with nine counterparts at FGS and FMS levels including BRA. Following the submission of expenditure report by the project, remaining USD 700,000 were again committed by the SJF in late December which took longer to actualize in the accounts leading to budget accrual on activities already implemented by the counterparts as per signed LoAs. Meanwhile, the AWP 2023 faced a deficit of USD 700,000 as the total committed funding for the period could not materialize creating issues of expectation management with counterparts.

Based on the lessons from last six months, it would be prudent to suggest that SJF engage with UNSOM and UNDP, in particular, to jointly develop a fund0raising strategy with reference to the Inclusive Politics Window to ensure that funding pipelines for the existing projects are secured. Secondly, a mechanism of communicating results and achievements of projects (with ‘return on investment’ model) should be developed keeping donors periodically updated and engaged on the results and achievements demonstrated through programmatic support and interventions.

Synergies with other programmes (UN and non-UN) working on similar issues.

The project implemented its activities in close collaboration with other initiatives under the Inclusive Politics and other UNDP Portfolios, aligning with the broader strategic orientations of UNSOM. Collaborative activities have focused on supporting the Constitutional Review Process, Parliamentary Support, Election Projects, and Rule of Law projects centered on the federalization of the justice and security sectors. The Project has also created strategic linkages with PBF-supported project on political transition with special reference to the implementation of gender marker related activities in collaboration with ROLSIG and Gender Advisor office along with UNDP’s Rule of Law Portfolio. The SRSP project has also actively worked with the Joint Justice and Corrections Project JJCP strengthening the linkages on issues related to reconciliation and alternative dispute resolution. Similarly, the project has closely worked with the Resilience and Climate Change Portfolio of UNDP specifically creating thematic linkages between climate security and communal reconciliation. The SRSP is planning to help RCC portfolio in

piloting the Climate Action Plans to be implemented in Hirshabelle in collaboration with Berghof Foundation. Additionally, the project's initial learnings have helped develop a joint proposal with IOM on Early Recovery and Local Government. More importantly, the conceptual approach of the project with special reference to creating linkages between reconciliation and stabilization initiatives by establishment of 'foundational governance' has been incorporated in the strategy of Early Recovery and Local Government Funding Window recently launched by SJF.

The project has developed meaningful partnerships and coordination with UNSOM, UNSJF, SSF, UNSSC, UNWOMEN, Data Hub, UNDP Malawi, UNDP Pakistan, UNDP Nepal, UNDP regional offices and headquarter, FCA, NIS Foundation, SIDA (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency), Berghof Foundation, PDRC, Heritage, Somali Dialogue Platform, Lassfort, London School of Economics (LSE), Bill and Malanda Gates Foundation and a number of Somali civil society organizations. These partnerships have helped deepen technical collaboration and strategic reprofiling of the project.

Partnerships

To achieve project results, multi-stakeholder institutional partnerships were deepened by creating an enabling environment and activating coordination mechanisms which led to better planning and implementation of related activities by following counterparts: the Federal Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs & Reconciliation (MOIFAR) as the co-signatory from the Federal Government of Somalia, and the following would be the core implementing partners: Office of the Prime Minister (OPM); Federal Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs & Reconciliation (MOIFAR); National Identity and Registration Authority (NIRA) Ministry of Interior Federal Affairs & Reconciliation, Galmudug; Jubbaland Ministry of Interior, Federalism, and Reconciliation(MOIFR); Office of the President/Ministry of Interior, Southwest (OoP, Mol, Southwest State); Office of the President, Ministry of Interior/Reconciliation Hirshabelle (OoP, Mol/R Hirshabelle); Puntland Ministry of Federal Affairs and Democratization (MOIFAD); and civil society organizations including NGOs and INGOs.

Currently, the funding gap is the major issue which requires an effective engagement of partners for the resource mobilization necessary for the continuity of activities initiated in the roll out phase of the project. This would require a broad-based discussion with all partners developing a joint strategy of resource mobilization engaging government counterparts, UNSOM/Good Offices, DSRSG, RR to convene a series of donors' meetings presenting the SRSP 'business plan' for mobilizing resources to facilitate the ongoing process of reconciliation and state building in Somalia.

Secondly, the national counterparts also need to be engaged in a conversation to double down the political processes of dialogue and consensus-building on key issues unblocking the agreement on federal structure of the country, with special reference to the engagement of Puntland in the dialogue process through NCC. The agreements already reached by NCC in the abstention of Puntland need to be brought in discussion for further inputs and amendments/revisions to be made reflecting the consensus on the issues related to allocation of power, electoral model, and resource distribution.

Monitoring and oversight activities

Monitoring activity	Date	Description	Comments & Recommendations
Field monitoring visits	Throughout 2023	Field-based project officers have continually monitored project interventions and updated project management on project progress and challenges every week during the weekly project meetings.	Challenges and developments reported by the field-based project officers were used for mid-course corrections and for informing management and implementation decisions.
DIM audit	2023	Assessment of financial and administrative capabilities to utilize donor resources	During the same period, RPs have been HACT-assessed.
Independent evaluation			

Engineering site visit	2023	The UNDP civil engineer field visit	The UNDP civil engineer extended a visit to project-supported civil works at the MOIFAR offices to assess the work done and approve it before any payment was processed.
Stakeholder review consultation			

Communication activities and Knowledge Management

The project team has recorded project activities in written reports, pictures, successes, and achievements and shared them with relevant stakeholders. The implemented activities and achievements have been broadcasted by the National TV like Somalia National TV as well as on different social media.

FOLLOW-UP CSOs AND GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP:

https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=pfbid087eK6d7yz64McxnTSPUDzSqGhLU7Aw1Wi8n43KtL6tJS6oDqENT4frQKkbbzEWpgl&id=100044466398065&mibextid=K8Wfd2

<https://fb.watch/oMJNs9LN2p/?mibextid=K8Wfd2>

https://fb.watch/oMJMnM6J_W/?mibextid=K8Wfd2

<https://fb.watch/oMJLhoJRkd/?mibextid=K8Wfd2>

THE NATIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS AND GOVERNMENT COOPERATION FORUM

<https://fb.watch/nSc1SgtmzN/?mibextid=Nif5oz>

<https://fb.watch/nScEZnlCpl/?mibextid=Nif5oz>

<https://fb.watch/nScJ8JsrX9/?mibextid=Nif5oz>

<https://fb.watch/nTS1zzXyld/?mibextid=Nif5oz>

<https://fb.watch/nTR-05Y1dN/?mibextid=Nif5oz>

<https://moifar.gov.so/2023/10/23/wasiir-fiqi-oo-furay-shirwaynaha-qaran-ee-xoojinta-iskaashiga-ururrada-bulshada-raydka-ah-iyo-hayadaha-dowladda/>

<https://moifar.gov.so/en/2023/10/24/the-first-ever-national-civil-society-and-government-institutions-cooperation-forum/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=To5dp1QLrcA>

NRF/P REVIEW TASKFORCE RETREAT WORKSHOP

<https://www.facebook.com/MoIFARSomalia?mibextid=zOiqff>

<https://x.com/moifarsomalia?s=21&t=OWbSdYZPerquXn66pZGPPw>

NRF/P REVIEW CONSULTATION WORKSHOP WITH JUBALAND INSTITUTIONS AND CSO

<https://fb.watch/mjo2Pb0TLE/?mibextid=RUBz1f>

<https://youtu.be/yWMHLcKNETI>

PUBLIC DEBATE ON NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL AGREEMENT ON THE NATIONAL ELECTORAL PROCESS

<https://fb.watch/lkmvjLJsdh/?mibextid=UvBAeu&startTimeMs=28948>

<https://fb.watch/kZhQIO4MxC/?mibextid=RUBZ1f>

https://fb.watch/kZh_PH1qQE/?mibextid=RUBZ1f

<https://fb.watch/kZi2UzUfyv/?mibextid=RUBZ1f>

https://fb.watch/kZi7Mm_M-/?mibextid=RUBZ1f

<https://fb.watch/kZiaT-EBUo/?mibextid=RUBZ1f>

GALKACYO INCLUSIVE CONSULTATION FOR RECONCILIATION AND PEACE-BUILDING CONFERENCE

<https://fb.watch/mH3Qj7S7JR/?mibextid=RUBZ1f>

<https://fb.watch/nqHbM8Yu7M/?mibextid=j8LeHn>

<https://fb.watch/nDowla5zge/?mibextid=v7YzmG>

<https://fb.watch/nqHcTHQHfy/?mibextid=j8LeHn>

<https://fb.watch/nqHdH6g7jc/?mibextid=j8LeHn>

<https://fb.watch/nqHeoAsDmx/?mibextid=j8LeHn>

RECONCILIATION CONFERENCE OF SHEERBI CONFLICT

https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=292490276815299&extid=CL-UNK-UNK-UNK-AN_GK0T-GK1C&ref=sharing&mibextid=Nif5oz

<https://www.facebook.com/100064841528433/posts/pfbid02bYoe53aBy76pVjRHJ9ZUxCWw7yqyUPy8iGVbgNaBnWnpvDNVdUXxUnoAouPXMzBvl/?mibextid=Na33Lf>

A PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION FORUM VIDEOS LINK BELOW:

<https://fb.watch/obk8nDZwfc/?mibextid=RUBZ1f>

https://www.facebook.com/watch/?ref=search&v=321407730638382&external_log_id=8b6ac253-38b8-4f88-b3fc-8c3546df7f8a&q=arrimaha%20guddaha%20galdogob

https://www.facebook.com/watch/?ref=search&v=1071733513865111&external_log_id=52ec3771-946b-4e08-80ac-dacf1edf6e99&q=Wasaaradda%20Arrimaha%20Guddaha%20Qardho

SWS INTER-MINISTERIAL COORDINATION FORUM ON COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE FOR RECONCILIATION & STABILIZATION

<https://www.facebook.com/share/v/HH7pqXbPisoeEo7B/?mibextid=WiMSqg>

<https://www.facebook.com/share/v/XCtYhFfl4hishxC9/?mibextid=WiMSqg>

INSIDER MEDIATION AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION WORKSHOP IN HUDUR, SOUTHWEST STATE

<https://www.facebook.com/share/p/XZBtEynbFaVwxwMW/?mibextid=WiMSqg>

SOMALIA LAUNCHES NATIONAL ID SYSTEM AS MILESTONE IN STATE-BUILDING AND RECONCILIATION.

<https://www.theeastafrican.co.ke/tea/news/east-africa/somalia-launches-electronic-identity-card-4373356>

<https://identityweek.net/somalia-reinstates-national-id-registration-after-30-years/>

<https://propakistani.pk/2023/09/18/nadra-launches-national-id-system-in-somalia/>

Section 5: Project management

Number of project board meetings held.	0 project board meetings; 1 LPAC (Project is six months old as of 31 Dec 2023)
Number of UN staff (international/national) funded by the project	Eight, including 3 international and five nationals. Of the 3 internationals, 1 is 100% paid by the UNDP, 1 is 100% paid by the project, 1 is cost-shared with other projects, while 2 national project personnel are likewise cost-shared with other projects.
Number of government personnel funded by the project. What are their functions and where do they work? Is the capacity injection in line with the Capacity Injection Protocol?	<p>The project supports 113 individuals (82 males and 31 females), across all project partners. This recruitment included 34 professional advisors, 26 interns, and 53 enrollment officers. This strategic investment in human resources led to notable improvements in these institutions' administrative, financial, and clerical operations.</p> <p>Enrollment officers manage and operate IDs registration.</p> <p>Advisors perform professional advisory services as well as support implementation of the project activities.</p> <p>Interns provide clerical services to the RPs institutions.</p>
How has the project ensured the visibility of SJF donors during the reporting period?	Donor visibility was carefully maintained throughout the project, with printed banners featuring donors' logos prominently displayed at numerous workshops, consultations, and capacity-building activities led by the RPs. These visual acknowledgments were extensively shared across social media platforms, and selected events received coverage through local media outlets, further amplifying donor recognition. However, for strategic considerations, the visibility of the UN and donors was selectively withheld on certain activities. This approach ensures both the recognition of donor contributions and the strategic alignment of the project's visibility efforts.
Projected funding needs for next year and the forecasted expenditure.	USD 6,000,000

Section 6: Cross-cutting issues

<p>Gender equality and women empowerment</p> <p>Gender equality is critical to the success of the reconciliation and federalism process. For that reason, women have been an integral part of dialogue and debate in all workshops. More importantly, a special module on gender equality and empowerment of women was designed and integrated in the Conflict Navigator with reference to the impacts of conflict on women and children, the current role they are playing in reconciliation and the potential role they can play in reconciliation at the local levels. Additionally, the meaningful participation of women was ensured in a series of peer learning programs with their leading</p>

roles ranging from trainers to facilitators to group leaders. In a peer learning on the ‘insider mediation’, two women were assigned the role-play of ‘elder’ (nabadoon) who convened a mock local assembly for conflict resolution reversing the notions that women don’t carry necessary skills to lead reconciliation process at the communal level. The participation of women was also ensured on the training of enumerators for conflict mapping in Baidoa and Mogadishu and the crash course on planning for reconciliation was also led by women trainers, facilitators and gender experts.

- Number of women registered through National ID: 3,962
- Number of women directly benefited from training and consultations: 406.

1)

Proportion of gender specific outputs in the project	Total number of project outputs	Total number of gender specific outputs
	4	Protection remains a cross-cutting theme in project activities
Proportion of project staff with responsibility for gender issues	Total number of staff	Total number of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	8	8

Human-rights based approach.

The project interventions have significantly contributed to promoting human rights and protecting vulnerable groups during the reporting period through various mechanisms and strategic initiatives at the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS), Federal Member States (FMS), and District levels. An example of such contributions is outlined in the following bullet points:

- The comprehensive review and revision of the NRF aimed at peace and social cohesion highlights a commitment to human rights by focusing on inclusivity, local ownership, sustainability, and partnership. These principles directly contribute to human rights by fostering an environment where individuals and communities can participate in governance processes, have access to justice, and are involved in creating and implementing policies affecting them.

The participatory approach in refining the NRF ensured that the voices of various segments of the Somali population, including vulnerable groups, were heard, and integrated into the relevant strategies. This inclusive process respects and promotes the right to participation and the consideration of diverse needs and perspectives in policymaking.

- The strategic needs assessment conducted in newly liberated districts focused on a broad range of critical sectors such as education, health, justice, and security. Recommendations for infrastructure development, access to basic services, and livelihood support are aligned with the fundamental human rights to education, health, work, and an adequate standard of living.
- Overall, the project interventions have laid a foundation for a more inclusive, rights-based approach to governance and reconciliation in Somalia.
- By establishing platforms for continuous cooperation and collaboration between the government and civil society organizations, the project interventions enhanced the capacity of civil society to advocate for human rights, thus contributing to the protection and promotion of the rights of vulnerable groups.
- A successful National ID and Civil Registration system signifies a commitment to enhancing the legal identity for all, a fundamental human right. By aiming to establish a robust ID and civil registration system in Somalia, the project interventions contributed to the protection of vulnerable groups by ensuring they have legal identity documents, which are crucial for accessing services, exercising rights, and participating in electoral processes.

Has the programme included a protection risk assessment in its context analysis, including on gender issues, and taken measures to mitigate	Result
	Yes

these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated, or new risks created?	
Number of programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.	Result Protection remains a cross-cutting theme in project activities
Number of programme outputs designed to build the capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result 4

Leave no one behind

The partners and participants involved in the SRSP have identified several structural issues contributing to the historical marginalization and exclusion of Somalia's weaker societal segments. Key factors include patriarchy, clannism, and the lack of mechanisms for ensuring equality. To address these challenges, the partners and participants have emphasized the importance of inclusivity throughout the reconciliation and state formation processes. This approach involves full engagement with a range of stakeholders, including traditional clan elders, scholars, religious leaders, civil society organizations (CSOs), businesspeople, and youth and women's groups. Such engagement has not only enhanced ownership but also fostered community cohesion. The above section provides the details on how the project was able to keep the principle of 'leave no one behind' as a guiding light for all the project activities.

Social contract and legitimacy

The project's interventions have made a significant impact on facilitating and strengthening social contract mechanisms between the state and various population groups, as well as on ensuring accountability in people's lives and in the functioning of institutions at both national and local levels. A foundation for trust and dialogue between the state and community groups has been established through initiatives like the Insider Mediation Training and workshops to enhance negotiation, conflict resolution, and reconciliation skills. These efforts, involving traditional elders, civil society organizations, and other community representatives, reflect a broad-based approach to reconciliation, directly investing in the social fabric that underpins the social contract. These interventions bring together the government members of society under one roof during reconciliation and mediation processes.

On the accountability front, the project's dedication to enhancing the capacity of Somali public institutions is evident through various training, workshops, and research activities. By advocating for more inclusive approaches and encouraging the formation of peace and reconciliation committees, these interventions aim to make the government more responsive and accountable to its citizens.

By fostering a culture of inclusivity, dialogue, and collaboration, these efforts not only contribute to building trust between the state and various population groups but also ensure that institutions operate with greater accountability and transparency. The comprehensive approach taken by the project, from enhancing negotiation and mediation skills to refining reconciliation frameworks through broad-based consultations, collectively strengthens the social contract mechanisms and embeds accountability in the fabric of Somali society and its governance structures.

Humanitarian-development-peace nexus

The Project is cognizant of the pressing need to explore the interlinkages between humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding spheres in the Somali context. However, to be successful, this approach needs to expand its constituencies by involving relevant ministries and civil society actors to have an "integrated vision" that identifies the compounding elements of the conflicts. The causes of recurring conflict events in Somalia are diverse and present distinct gendered impacts, dynamics, and resources for peace. A long-term solution with a specific focus on conflict prevention is essential. Therefore, integrated nation-wide conflict mapping, analysis and planning are needed to direct actions from the national to community level and develop integrated strategies at respective levels. With the support of Hub Office UNDP Somalia initiated a Peer Learning Program on Conflict Mapping, Conflict Analysis and Planning for Peacebuilding. The Peer Learning Program (PLP) is a collaborative initiative of UNSSC, UNDP, Federal Government and Federal Member States of Somalia to build an inclusive infrastructure for peace at the Federal, Regional, Sub-regional, District and grassroots levels. Through this innovative model the link between early warning and early action/prevention would be strengthened and institutionalized by deepening the infrastructure for peace in Somalia with focus on mainstreaming nexus approach at the conflict mapping, analysis, planning, implementation, and tracking levels.

A significant milestone was achieved in the Southwest state by adopting a policy document focused on the Triple Nexus approach. This document serves as a framework for integrating humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding initiatives. It enables the optimization of resource allocation and addresses the root causes of conflict and vulnerability. With this policy in place and by coordinating and aligning efforts, the Southwest State can now achieve operational efficiency, sustainable development, and conflict prevention. This lays a foundation for a more stable society.

Environment and climate security

The initial findings of Somalia Conflict Navigator suggested that resource-induced and climate/environment-driven conflicts tend to increase the risk of communal violence at the local levels. For example, out of 134 conflicts mapped, 73% of conflicts were reported to be induced by land and/or water-related issues. This explains the climate-conflict dynamics in the Somali context, which requires policy interventions to prevent communal conflicts by addressing climate and environmental concerns affecting social and communal harmony in Somalia.

Under the SRSP, the key purpose of the conflict mapping exercise is to develop an empirical baseline on conflicts informing the formulation of Regional Reconciliation Plans (RRPs). Building on this empirical baseline, SRSP continues to scale up the Peer Learning Program on conflict mapping, conflict analysis and planning for peacebuilding wherein the elements of climate security would be integrated into the entire learning program. This will help informing the conflict prevention strategies as integral parts of the Regional and District Reconciliation Plans addressing the root causes of resource-induced and climate-related conflicts through community-based insider mediation at the local levels.

Prevention of corruption

UNDP introduced a new policy that enables reporting of all incidents of fraud and corruption and enhances protection for all those reporting incidents and or witnessing incidents of fraud and/or corruption. This policy is communicated to RPs as part of the Letters of Agreement that governs the implementation and management of this project and other UNDP interventions. Each LoA includes a paragraph that reads as follows:

UNDP has a zero-tolerance policy against fraud and other corrupt practices, including sexual exploitation and abuse, that are inconsistent with the UN Standard of Conduct or involve a loss of UNDP funds. UNDP takes all reports of alleged wrongdoing seriously. UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI) has established an Investigations Hotline and other measures to ensure that persons wishing to report fraud may do so, free of charge, using several different options. Anyone with information regarding fraud against UNDP programmes or involving UNDP staff is strongly encouraged to report this information through the Investigations Hotline: hotline@undp.org. UNDP's Anti-Fraud Policy and other options for reporting wrongdoing are made available on UNDP's website: http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/accountability/audit/office_of_audit_andinvestigation.html. UNDP is fully committed to preventing SH and PSEA. With its new policy, it aims to achieve a fundamental culture change. "Raise the bar for would-be perpetrators; Lower the bar for victims to report." The new policy enhances protection for all those reporting incidents and or witnessing incidents of SH and PSEA. We stand for a working environment where everyone's human rights are respected. Complaints can be directly made through the following link - <https://wrs.expolink.co.uk/UNDPHelpline>

Project sustainability

The Project supports the peaceful resolution of many social and political conflicts. These are normally sustained by binding peace agreements signed between the reconciled communities/clans in the case of social conflict settlements or by political agreements when a political dispute has been settled. Similarly, the Project supports establishing and maintaining national and regional forums and inter-governmental (vertical integration) and intra-governmental (horizontal integration) cooperation networks – the Project uses institutionalization as an approach to sustainability. Equally important, the Project focuses on robustly building institutional capacities of the partner institutions in terms of human resources, expertise, and infrastructure, and long-term planning (e.g., reconciliation plans, conflict maps, etc.) to ensure government counterparts have sufficient in-house capability to discharge their functions and deliver public services with or without the Project.

The project worked with core government institutions in the Federal Government of Somalia and the Puntland, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Southwest, and Jubbaland States. The project supported mediation and reconciliation initiatives in Somalia, implementing key elements of the National Reconciliation Framework (NRF) and facilitating high-level dialogue on contentious issues linked to Somalia's peacebuilding and State-building agenda. The Project has also enhanced and strengthened 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 – essential prerequisites to achieving the objective of sustainable development in Somalia.

#	Target group		Dates	Number of participants			Title of the training	Location of the training	Training provider
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
1	Federal and FMS governments	Civil society	4-Dec-23	57	24	81	Follow-up consultative workshop for the leadership of the CSOs and government institutions	Mogadishu	MOIFAR FEDERAL
2	Federal and FMS governments	Civil society	21-22 Nov 23	69	12	81	Technical planning session on functional unbundling	Mogadishu	MOIFAR FEDERAL
3	Federal government		5-Nov-23	63	2	65	Director Generals (DGs) Forum	Mogadishu	MOIFAR FEDERAL
4	Federal and FMS governments	Civil society	7-Dec-23	71	9	80	Follow up meeting on Functional Un-Bundling Technical Working Group	Mogadishu	MOIFAR FEDERAL
5	Federal and FMS governments	Civil society	19-20 Nov 23	109	62	171	Shareholder's Meeting on Elections (Ncc Electoral Agreement ,27 May 2023	Mogadishu	MOIFAR FEDERAL
6	Federal and FMS governments	Civil society	7-11 Nov 23	24	6	30	NRF/P Review Taskforce Retreat	Mogadishu	MOIFAR FEDERAL
7	Federal and FMS governments	Civil society	23-24 Oct 23	125	60	185	The national civil society organizations and government institutions cooperation forum	Mogadishu	MOIFAR FEDERAL
8	Federal and FMS governments	Civil society	9-10 Aug 23	40	16	56	Consultation Workshop on NRF/Preview Process with Jubaland State	Kismayo	MOIFAR FEDERAL
9	Federal and FMS governments	Civil society	3-Jun-23	164	38	202	Public debate on National consultative council agreement on the national electoral process	Mogadishu	MOIFAR FEDERAL
10	Federal and FMS governments	Civil society	24-25 May 23	55	35	90	The Consultive Workshop on the Review of the National Reconciliation Framework	Mogadishu	MOIFAR FEDERAL
11	BRA	BRA's land management and dispute committees	29 Oct - 2 Nov 2023	6	39	45	The BRA Land Dispute Management Committee has been effectively equipped with skills for	Mogadishu	BRA

							managing land dispute cases		
12	Government	Traditional elders, and civil society	July 6-8, 2023	15	20	35	Insider Mediator Training in Nairobi	Nairobi	Clingendael Institute and UNDP
13		Hirshabelle DGs	August 13-14, 2023	39	1	40	Directors General Coordination Forum Meeting	Jowhar	Office of the President – Hirshabelle state of Somalia
14		Communities in early recovered areas	September 24-27, 2023	67	33	100	Community based collaborative governance.	Jalaqsi, Biya Adde Town and Masij Ali Gudud of Hirshabelle state of Somalia	Office of the President – Hirshabelle state of Somalia
15	Hirshabelle stabilization inter-ministerial committees and communities in early recoveres areas		August 20-22, 2023	64	36	100	Inter-ministerial policy dialogue on collaborative governance at district and community level	Masajid Ali Gudud, Mohamed Said and Nur Dugle locations of Hirshabelle state	Office of the President – Hirshabelle state of Somalia
16		Representative from Adale communities ((Abdalla Arone and Agoonyar))	November 15 -16, 2023	27	13	40	Adale community reconciliation (Abdalla Arone and Agoonyar)	Adale district – Hirshabelle state	Office of the President – Hirshabelle state of Somalia
Total number of participants				995	406	1401			

Section 7: Looking ahead: Focus on the future.

The Project plans to keep the momentum by facilitating inter-state and intra-state dialogues on contentious issues including supporting the NCC aimed at unblocking consensus on key constituents of state-building, nature of federal structure, allocation of power and distribution of resources etc. The project also plans to continue support towards the designing of technical instruments aimed at improving policy, planning and programmatic linkages for the effective implementation of national reconciliation and collaborative governance at FGS, FMS, and District levels. To enhance the scope of dialogue by opening spaces for civil society engagement, the project plans to implement Low-Value-Grant (LVG) initiative by nurturing a civil society moment in Somalia contributing its proactive role in reconciliation, state-building, and stabilization. The project plans to continue providing technical support to Government counterparts, namely, MOIFAR, OPM, NIRA, BRA at the federal level and Offices of President and line ministries at the FMS levels, and other relevant institutions engaged on issues related to state-building, federalism, and reconciliation. Finally, the project's earlier investments on conflict mapping would be culminated in the launching and scaling up in the form of inter-governmental Somalia Conflict Navigator informing the processes of policy development on conflict preventions and formulation of regional and district reconciliation plans.

With the continuity of these critical and strategic activities the project envisions a greater impact on the process of reconciliation and federalization leading to inform the constitutional review process – a pending milestone of state-building in Somalia. The focus of the project at this point is ensuring necessary resources for the continuity of planned activities as per the multi-year plan being part of the approved project document.

Section 8: Human interest story: Voices from the field

Amina's Journey from Conflict to Reconciliation

In the heart of Sheerbi Village, nestled within the rugged landscapes of Puntland, lives Amina, a resilient mother and community leader whose life story embodies the profound impact of peace on a community torn by conflict. Before the historic resolution of the Sheerbi conflict, Amina's daily life was overshadowed by the fear and uncertainty that came with the longstanding feud between the Cali Jibraahil and Osman Mohamud sub-clans. The conflict had claimed the lives of many, including Amina's husband, leaving her to navigate the complexities of widowhood and single parenthood in a village besieged by violence.



The conflict's toll was not just emotional but also practical, as clan militias roamed the streets, and vital social services, including the school where Amina's children were educated and the local health facility where they received medical care, were shattered. Amina, like many in her village, faced the daunting predicament of displacement, with the ongoing violence threatening to uproot her family from the only home they had ever known.

However, the narrative of Amina's life, and that of Sheerbi Village, took a hopeful turn on 23 September 2023, when the Puntland Ministry of Interior Federal Affairs and Democratization, supported by the UNDP's SRSP, facilitated a peace conference workshop in Qardo. This pivotal event brought together government officials, clan representatives, and traditional leaders to mediate the conflict and forge a path toward reconciliation. The workshop concluded with a joint declaration of peace, cooperation, and mutual respect between the warring sub-clans, marking the beginning of a new chapter for Sheerbi Village.

The agreement reached at the workshop included comprehensive measures to address the grievances and losses suffered by both sides. Amina's family was among those to receive compensation, with the Cali Jibraahil sub-clan providing two hundred camels in accordance with Sharia law, a gesture that symbolized not just restitution but a step towards healing the community's wounds. Additionally, the re-opening of schools and health facilities breathed new life into Sheerbi, allowing Amina's children to further pursue their education and access healthcare.

Perhaps most significantly, the peace agreement facilitated the disbandment of clan militias, transforming Sheerbi Village from strife to security and stability. This newfound peace has enabled displaced families to return, including those who had feared they might never see their homes again. For Amina, the return of peace has meant restoring hope—a chance to rebuild her life and that of her children in a village now marked by cooperation and harmony.

Amina's story, emblematic of the resilience and courage of the people of Sheerbi, serves as a powerful testament to the efficacy of dialogue, the strength of local dispute resolution mechanisms, and the invaluable role of community leaders in fostering sustainable peace.

The successful resolution of the Sheerbi conflict, therefore, is not just a tale of diplomatic achievement but a narrative of human resilience and the capacity for communities to heal and thrive in the aftermath of adversity. It sets a precedent for peaceful conflict resolution in the region, promising a future where harmony and shared prosperity reign.

CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON THE REVIEW OF THE BRA NATIONAL RECONCILIATION FRAMEWORK



FOLLOW-UP CSOs AND GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP





THE NATIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS AND GOVERNMENT COOPERATION FORUM



MOIFAR DIRECTORS GENERAL FORUM



NRF/P REVIEW TASKFORCE RETREAT WORKSHOP



GALMUDUG STABILIZATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT: BAHDO, WISIL, AND XARARDHEERE CORRIDOR



Community meetings held in Haradhere and Wasil



Government assessment team meeting local administration of Bahdo district.



Col. Iman Elman from the SNA addressing the community members on security-related matters.



Consultation Session on Joint Planning and Assessment of Galmudug



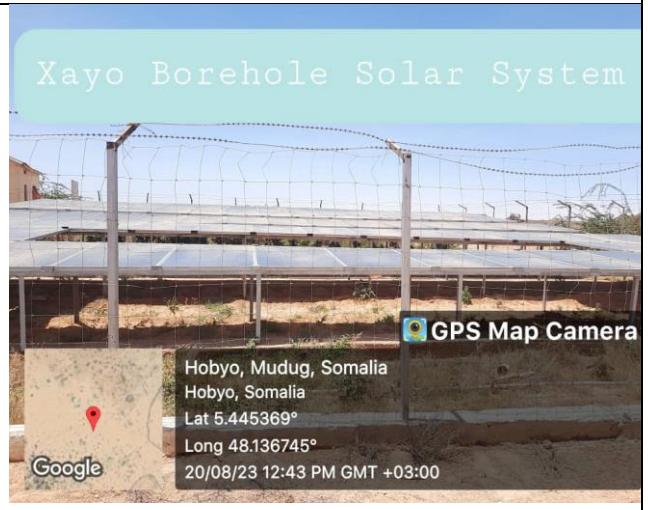
Galmudug Inter-Ministerial Committee Meeting on Stabilization Coordination of Galmudug

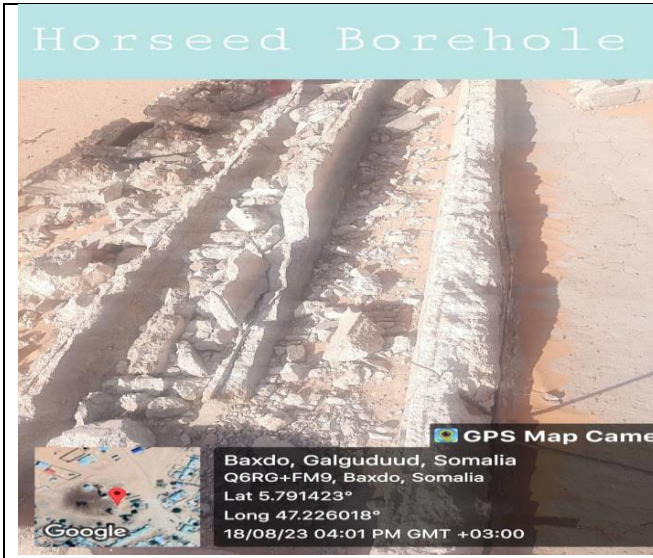


Health worker showing government assessment team patients registration process at Wisal Hospital.



Government assessment team at Bahdo hospital.





NRF/P REVIEW CONSULTATION WORKSHOP WITH JUBALAND INSTITUTIONS AND CSO



SOMALIA DELEGATION'S VISIT TO MALAWI TO EXPLORE NATIONAL REGISTRATION AND IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM COLLABORATION



PUBLIC DEBATE ON NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL AGREEMENT ON THE NATIONAL ELECTORAL PROCESS





THE INTER-MINISTERIAL DGS COORDINATION FORUM IN PUNTLAND STATE OF SOMALIA



GALKACYO INCLUSIVE CONSULTATION FOR RECONCILIATION AND PEACE-BUILDING CONFERENCE



RECONCILIATION CONFERENCE OF SHEERBI CONFLICT



A PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND STAKEHOLDERS' CONSULTATION EVENT ON CONTENTIOUS ISSUES RELATED TO FEDERALISM, WITH THE EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY, WOMEN, YOUTH, AND MINORITY GROUPS




**WASAARADDA ARRIMAHA, GUDAHA
FEDRAALKA IYO DIMUQRAADIYEYNTA
DOWLADDA PUNTLAND**

**KULANKA LATASHIGA BULSHADA RAYIDKA AH IYO
KOR-UQAADIDA FAHAMKA DADWEYNAHA EE KHILAFAADKA
KA JIRA NIDAAMKA FEDERAALAYNTA DALKA,**

**PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT AND STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION
EVENT ON CONTENTIOUS ISSUES RELATED TO FEDERALISM**



NOVEMBER 2023

DEGMADA QARDHO



HIRSHABELLE STATE COMMUNITY-BASED GOVERNANCE AND PEACE COMMITTEE





HIRSHABELLE INTER-MINISTERIAL POLICY DIALOGUE ON COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE AT STATE, DISTRICT, AND COMMUNITY LEVELS



TRAINING ON RECONCILIATION AND CONFLICT MANAGEMENT THROUGH (INSIDER MEDIATION)



COORDINATION MEETING OF DIRECTORS GENERAL IN HIRSHABELLE STATE



**ENHANCING COLLABORATION IN HIRSHABELLE STATE USING THE DGS
COORDINATION FORUM:**



**SWS INTER-MINISTERIAL COORDINATION FORUM ON COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE
FOR RECONCILIATION & STABILIZATION.**



**EMPOWERING LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE IN SOUTHWEST
SOMALIA THROUGH COMMUNITY-BASED COMMITTEES**





INSIDER MEDIATION AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION WORKSHOP IN HUDUR, SOUTHWEST STATE



ENHANCING THE CAPABILITIES OF PEACE COMMITTEES IN BANADIR'S CORNER DISTRICTS



BRA DATA ENUMERATORS TRAINING TO EMPOWER SOMALIA'S CONFLICT RESOLUTION EFFORTS



REVIEW OF THE BENADIR REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION'S SECURITY PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS



THE BRA LAND DISPUTE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE HAS BEEN EFFECTIVELY EQUIPPED WITH SKILLS FOR MANAGING LAND DISPUTE CASES





ESTABLISHING A MODEL DISTRICT IN THE BENADIR REGION



SOMALIA LAUNCHES NATIONAL ID SYSTEM AS MILESTONE IN STATE-BUILDING AND RECONCILIATION.



