

PROJECT TITLE: *SUPPORT TO DEMOCRATIZATION AND ACHIEVING SOCIAL CONTRACT THROUGH INCLUSIVE CONSTITUTIONAL REVIEW PROCESS IN SOMALIA*

Project description

The principal goal of the project is to create a conducive environment for active participation of the state and non-state actors in the constitutional review process, paving the way for the tangible progress on state building matters and aiming to strengthen the social contract among Somalis. In particular, the project contributes to (i) reaching political settlements on the implementation of the national priorities, following the National Consultative Council's (NCC) Agreement from June 2022, focusing particularly on the completion of the constitutional review process, (ii) achieving consensus on the incremental approach to the constitutional reform and (iii) operationalization and harmonization of the constitutional framework throughout Somalia, ensuring Somali-led and Somali owned approach. In order to achieve these goals, the project will promote inclusive and transparent processes by embedding the Federal Member States (FMS) as equal partners in negotiations and expanding the spectrum of constituencies, ensuring that voices of all societal groups are heard, and needs are reflected in the constitutional text, overcoming political and societal marginalization. Throughout the lifecycle, the project will be promoting an integrated and synergized approach partnering with different national and international actors and UN programmes, benefiting from their sectoral expertise and comparative advantage, which will also assist the project to adapt to evolving political and security realities in the country. This is a joint programme, which will be implemented by the UNDP and the UN Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), in particular UNSOM's Political Affairs and Mediation Group (PAMG), and be guided by the Good Offices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG), the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General-Political (DSRSG-Political) and the UNDP Resident Representative (RR), leveraging comparative advantages of both agencies and integrating their political and technical mandates. While implementing their mandates, UNDP and PAMG will provide direct assistance to the constitutional review bodies, namely the FGS Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MOJCA), the Joint Oversight Committee of the Federal Parliament of Somalia (OC) and the Independent Constitution Review and Implementation Commission (ICRIC), to lead on and facilitate overall constitutional transformation in the country, together with the relevant FMS institution, ensuring Somali-led and Somali-owned approach, as highlighted.

UNCF Strategic Priority & NDP Pillar:

UNCF Strategic Priority 1: Inclusive politics and Reconciliation

UNCF Outcome(s):

- 1.1. Formal federal system strengthened, and state powers and service delivery effectively decentralized
- 1.2. Somalis, particularly women and youth, benefit from and participate in functional, inclusive, accountable, and transparent democratic systems across all levels of government and governmental institutions
- 1.3. All Somalis live in a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society

Project beneficiaries: All citizens of Somalia



Project location: Mogadishu, Puntland, Jubaland, Southwest, Hirshabelle and Galmudug

Project Duration: until 31 December 2026

Anticipated start date: 02/05/2024

Recipient UN Organizations: United Nations Development Programme in Somalia; UNSOM Political Affairs and Mediation Group

Implementing partners: FGS Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs; Joint Oversight Committee of the Federal Parliament of Somalia; Independent Constitution Review and Implementation Commission; FMS Ministries of the Constitutional Affairs; Office of the Prime Minister of Somalia

Total estimated budget: USD 14,926,037

Funded Budget:

Sources of funded budget:

- Somalia Joint Fund

Unfunded budget:

Project gender marker score: GEM 2

Related UN projects within/outside the SJF portfolio:

Project risk marker score: High

This project is built on the previously implemented programmes: Joint Constitutional Review Support Project; Joint project on Building Inclusive and Accountable Parliaments for a Peaceful Somalia; Joint Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project; Joint Programme on Women's Political Participation, Leadership and Empowerment; Joint Program for Support to Universal Suffrage Elections in Federal Republic of Somalia. Besides this programme on the constitutional assistance, the new generation projects under the SJF Inclusive Politics Portfolio are being drafted and will be focused on parliamentary support, statebuilding, federalism and reconciliation, women's political participation and electoral support. They will be coherent with this programme and aligned to the SJF Inclusive Politics Strategic Note, UNCF, UNDP CPD and NDP-9 and will directly support the implementation of the NCC agreement from June 2022, on the key national priorities.

Project signatures


UN recipient organization(s)	National Authorities
Name of Representative: Mr. Lionel Laurens, UNDP Resident Representative Signature: [Redacted] Name of Organization: UNDP Date & Seal: 2/05/2024 Name of Representative: Mr. Raisedon Zenenga, Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General – Political Signature: [Redacted] Name of Organization: UNSOM Date & Seal: 03/05/2024	Name of government counterpart: HE Hassan Moalim Signature: [Redacted] Name of Institution: FGS Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs Date & Seal: 03.05.2024 
DSRSG/RC/HC Name: Mr. George Conway, Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General, Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for Somalia Signature: [Redacted] Date & Seal: 03/05/24	

Table of contents

Executive summary	5
Situational analysis	6
Project strategy	8
Alignment with the UNCF strategic priorities	21
Complementarity with existing programmes	22
Project management	24
Risk management	30
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting	32
Partnerships	34
Cross-cutting issues	35
Communication and visibility	37
Project budget	39
Annexes	40
- Project result framework	
- Project risk management matrix	
- Project budget	

Acronyms

PFC	Provisional Federal Constitution
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FMS	Federal Member State
NCC	National Consultative Council
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNSOM	United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia
ROLSIG	Rule of law and Security Institutions Group
HRPG	Human Rights and Protection Group
IESG	Integrated Electoral Support Group
MOJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
GEWE	Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment
Constitutional review bodies	MOJCA, OC and ICRIC
Mandated institutions	MOJCA, OC and ICRIC
OC	Joint Oversight Committee of the Federal Parliament of Somalia
ICRIC	Independent Constitution Review and Implementation Commission

Executive Summary

Somalia has experienced considerable instability since the adoption of the Provisional Federal Constitution (PFC) in 2012. There is also a broad agreement that the PFC has gaps that do not fully accommodate the intended federal political dispensation, which would allow the smooth functioning of legitimate institutions and service delivery. Moreover, experience from the last programme cycle demonstrates that Somalia lacked overarching social and political agreement across all levels of politics and society on the main national priorities. The experience was that political consensus was pursued through top down, ad-hoc, elite/clan-based extra-constitutional settlements, excluding key groups and citizens from social and political dialogues. Nevertheless, recent political developments embodied in the peaceful transition of power in May 2022 and conclusions of the NCC session held on 11-12 June 2022¹, underlining that the completion of the constitutional review process based on the principle of federalism is one of the key national priorities, might be considered as a potential opportunity for positive transformative changes in the country.² Building on this promising trajectory, UNDP and UNSOM are jointly initiating the *Support to Facilitation of the Constitutional Review Process and Harmonization of the Constitutional Framework in Somalia* project to assist Somalia in facilitation of the political processes and develop the capacity of relevant FGS and the FMS institutions, civil society and citizens to achieve agreement on the constitutional framework based on the federalist model, paving the way for the overall advancement on the national state-building priorities in the country, based on rule of law and human rights. The proposed approach is founded on the completed thematic evaluation on enhanced governance in Somalia³ and identified lessons from previous and ongoing support to the constitutional review process. The central lesson is that state-building is inherently a political process that must be driven by active, inclusive and transparent political dialogue among the Somali stakeholders, with the FMS embedded as equal partners in the negotiation. The second key lesson is that state-building processes should be addressed complementarily, in order to avoid siloed approach and extra-constitutional bargaining. The third lesson is that a sequential and incremental approach to national priorities is recommended, with some outstanding contentious issues requiring extensive consultations, such as federalist model, electoral model etc. Hence, with suggested outcome and outputs, the project is re-contextualizing the critical state building priorities

observing realpolitik and social context, by promoting inclusive political and decision-making approach, through:

- Continuous high level and broad-based national dialogues informed by the views of the citizens, aiming to re-establish trust and cooperation among the political leaders, institutions and the Somalis;
- Inclusive country-wide dialogues influencing high-level decision-making;
- Inclusive democratic processes and an agreement on incremental gains, such as sequential adoption of the constitutional amendments;
- Ensuring engagement of CSOs, CBOs, traditional elders, religious leaders, private sector, academia, think-tanks, diaspora, women (women community leaders, women's MPs etc.), youth, persons with disabilities, minority groups, and marginalized/vulnerable groups in the state building processes, contributing to social cohesion and securing citizen's buy-in and ownership;

Going forward, to achieve the stated overall aim, the project will (i) strengthen capacity and support the mandated constitutional review bodies, MOJCA, OC and ICRIC to lead on and facilitate overall constitutional transformation in the country and play an advisory role to the national leadership platforms securing Somali-led and Somali-owned approach; (ii) ensure inclusivity of the constitutional review process, expanding spectrum of constituencies and securing that FMS are fully included in dialogues, as equal partners (iii) work collaboratively with the international partners and support UN good offices to assist the FGS and the FMS in achieving political consensus on the contentious issues, (iv) promote integrated and synergetic approach with other projects, UNDP portfolios, UNSOM and UN agencies in general, building on their sectoral expertise and knowledge, to support the implementation of the statebuilding priorities following the NCC agreements; and (v) in close collaboration with MOJCA, OC, ICRIC and the relevant FMS Institutions promote civic education and work with civil society to raise awareness of the citizens, particularly of the underrepresented groups, such as women, youth, minority groups, persons with disabilities and others, ensuring that their voices are heard and needs included in the policy, constitutional and legal documents, aiming to strengthen social contract among the Somalis.

¹ The NCC in June 2022 highlighted the consensus from May 2021 on state-building roadmap, underlining that the completion of the constitutional review process, based on the principle of federalism, finalization of security and judicial architecture, agreement on unified democratic electoral model, continuation of community and national reconciliation etc. are the key national priorities.

² During subsequent sessions, some NCC members agreed on power sharing, judicial and security architecture etc. However, those agreements are yet to be officially endorsed and implemented.

³ The evaluation covered three projects, the Constitutional Review Support Project, Building Inclusive and Accountable Parliaments for a Peaceful Somalia Project and Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project.

1. Situational analysis

Somalia is emerging from one of the world's more complex and protracted conflicts. Many national, regional and international actors have intervened in an attempt to assist the country to (i) end the civil war; (ii) re-establish and rebuild the state; and (iii) stabilise the country- all as conditions- precedent to the re-emergence of Somalia as a democratic state, and to its consolidation within the community of democratic nations. The development and ultimate enactment of a new federal constitution has been an integral part of this objective. However, Somalia has experienced considerable instability since the adoption of the Provisional Federal Constitution (PFC) in August 2012. Though the current constitutional framework was the result of the broad agreement and collective vision of the Somali polity, there is general agreement that the PFC has gaps that do not fully accommodate the intended federalist model, which would provide a system able to protect and deliver services to citizens following the principles of good governance. Moreover, Somalia still lacks basic social and political agreement on the main national priorities⁴, while political consensus tends to be achieved through top-down, ad-hoc, elite/clan-based extra-constitutional settlements, excluding some key groups and citizens from social and political dialogues.

In order to advance the state building ambitions in Somalia, and establish the country as a constitutional democracy, it is imperative that the constitutional review process is completed, and that the completion is guided by the principles of participation, inclusivity, negotiation, compromise and consensus building and led by the relevant Somali institutions. This requires (i) synergies between national priorities and political processes that would render immense strategic value to the constitutional development, as well as (ii) an enhanced joint engagement by international partners and the UN with the political class and the Somali public at the national and sub-national levels, to assist in reaching social contract on the main state building processes, including ensuring the full participation of all societal groups, particularly women, youth, disabled people etc. addressing the issue of political and societal marginalization and ensuring that all voices are heard.

Recently completed federal parliamentary and presidential elections may be (cautiously) considered as a potential starting point for the positive transformative changes. Namely, Somali leaders⁵ in the National Consultative Council (NCC) session held on 11-12 June 2022 reached consensus on the following national priorities: 1) completion of constitutional reform and safeguard the gains achieved in the previous periods, 2) finalization of national security architecture and continuation of the fight against terrorism, 3) development of a unified democratic election model, 4) resolving social and political conflicts, 5) the initiation of a dialogue between the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and Somaliland; 6) implementation of the federal system and 7) finalization of a national independent judicial system.⁶ All those highlighted state building matters are, also, recognized as priorities in the National Development Plan NDP-9, UNCF 2021 – 2025, UNDP CPD and Independent Strategic Review of UNSOM⁷, conducted in 2022.

Though the current political trajectory is somewhat encouraging, there are important lessons from the past that need to be accommodated in order to create an appropriate strategic approach leading to the completion of the constitutional reform. The central lesson is that constitutional review is inherently a political process, and that technical assistance should be led by the inclusive political negotiation and decision making, which would be based on rule of law, constitutional and legal framework and all-encompassing national and subnational dialogues, with the Federal Member States embedded as equal partners in the process all anchored in ensuring the participation and inclusion of all Somalis.

Also, past experience shows that envisioned political and societal transformation requires concrete actions and sustained willingness of the Somali political elites, a holistic approach integrating all national priorities and active engagement of the UN and international partners with the Somali political elites and institutions for the encouragement to ensure accountable and inclusive processes. Hence, this project strives to facilitate the establishment of an enabling environment for continuous high level and broad-based national dialogues informed by the views of the citizens and institutions from all levels of the

⁴ The examples are completion of the constitutional reform, agreement on the federalist model, fiscal federalism, universal suffrage election, etc.

⁵ The NCC was attended by the President and the Prime Minister of Somalia, the Governor and Mayor of Banadir Region and the Five FMS Presidents.

⁶ The NCC Communique, 11-12 June 2022

⁷ The Independent Strategic Review of UNSOM conducted in 2022 found that that the UNSOM's work should be strongly focused on the support requested by the Federal Government of Somalia in accordance with Somali priorities and reflect realistic sequencing, so that political preconditions are prioritized and achieved before efforts are made to deliver technical support. Attaining overarching political agreements and the frameworks for their implementation is essential for the Mission to be able to deliver its mandate. Providing support for reaching an agreement between the Federal Government of Somalia and the federal member states on the model of federalism to be implemented, and codifying this agreement in the Constitution, should be of the highest priority for the Mission.

government to achieve agreement on the constitutional framework based on the federalist model, underlining Somali-led and Somali-owned approach, contributing to overall advancement on the state building process in the country, based on rule of law and human rights.

2. Project strategy

A. Project content

The National Constituent Assembly (NCA), adopted the PFC on 1 August 2012. The PFC put in place an overarching, nationally endorsed legal framework to guide Somalia's efforts to rebuild the nation in accordance with the rule of law as well as constitutional and legal framework. It set up a federal system based on two levels of government, the FGS level and the FMS level, with both levels being elected. The Constitution was provisional as Somali stakeholders could not agree on the federalist structure, security and judicial architecture, power sharing and other defining aspects of the federal state.

Starting from 2015 UNDP and UNSOM have jointly supported the constitutional review bodies⁸ to facilitate the review process and bring together stakeholders across all levels of the government and civil society to build consensus around a range of outstanding constitutional issues. Although the 9th and 10th Parliaments concluded their reviews, neither Parliament had the opportunity to debate and adopt the proposed amendments because of surrounding political controversies. The protracted political impasse between the FGS and the FMS⁹ and overall political focus on reaching the agreement on the electoral model hampered efforts to complete the constitutional review process, particularly during 2020. On 24 December 2020 then President Farmajo issued a decree deferring the review of the Constitution to the 11th Parliament¹⁰, suspending the constitutional review process.

Nonetheless, important lessons have been identified during the previous periods in the implementation of the constitutional review process.¹¹ Those lessons were also highlighted in the thematic evaluation¹² on enhanced governance in Somalia:

1. Constitution making is inherently a political process. Hence, a closer interface between political and technical assistance should be forged to create an iterative and reciprocal learning loops wherein technical options are informed by political and political options are informed by technical repositories of knowledge, expertise and insights. This dynamic interaction between political and technical would guide the processes of inclusive consensus building, which ought to be based on all-inclusive sub-national and national dialogues as well as coherent programmatic approaches.
2. Constitutional review constituencies should be expanded by engaging all societal groups in the process, addressing the issue of political and societal marginalization and ensuring that all voices are heard, with the aim to prevent, mitigate and manage conflicts. The particular highlight should be given to diversity of women groups¹³ and youth.
3. FMS should be embedded in the process as equal partners, and collaborate with the mandated institutions at the federal level, MOJCA, OC and ICRIC.
4. Constitutional review process ought to be linked to other state building processes, instead of favorizing one process over another.
5. A sequential and incremental approach is recommended, with some outstanding constitutional issues requiring extensive consultations, such as power and resource sharing, governance structure, the status of the capital city etc., whereas other and less contentious matters, may be adopted earlier.

Hence, through this project and envisioned outputs UNDP and UNSOM aim to assist Somalia in facilitation of the political processes and capacitate relevant the FGS and the FMS institutions, civil society and citizens to achieve agreement on the constitutional amendments and harmonization of the constitutional framework based on the federalist model and contribute to overall advancement on the state building ambitions in the country.

⁸ In accordance with the PFC, the Joint Oversight Committee of the Federal Parliament of Somalia (OC) and the Independent Constitution Review and Implementation Commission (ICRIC), were established in 2014 to facilitate constitutional review process. The FGS Ministry of Constitutional Affairs (MoCA) was set up in 2015 as part of the new Cabinet for effective executive coordination to facilitate consensus building leading to the completion of the review.

⁹ One of the key issues related to the constitutional review process was related to the ICRIC. Namely, despite the PFC requirement, FMS members in ICRIC have never been appointed, which has been one of the major obstacles for the FMS participation in the process, particularly of Puntland and Jubaland.

¹⁰ Presidential Decree of 24 December 2020.

¹¹ Lessons Learnt Meeting Report on Constitutional Review Process 9 March 2021.

¹² The thematic evaluation covered three projects under the Inclusive Politics Portfolio and their contribution to the enhanced governance: Joint Constitutional Review Support Project; Joint project on Building Inclusive and Accountable Parliaments for a Peaceful Somalia and Joint Reconciliation and Federalism Support Project.

¹³ Internally displaced persons, women with disabilities, women community and political leaders, women MPs, women-headed households, widows, women survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, women activists etc.

While addressing the stated lessons, the project highlights a need for the vigorous engagement of the UN, guided by the Good Offices of the SRSO, DSRSO-Political and UNDP RR and the international partners, with the FGS and the FMS, assisting the Somali leaders and institutions to achieve political settlements on incremental gains through inclusive decision-making processes, aiming to reestablish trust and cooperation among the political elites, institutions of the government and the citizens, at the same time ensuring Somali-led and Somali-owned approach.

Finally, the project will particularly strive to contribute to the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 on women, peace and security and UNSCR 2250 on youth, peace and security by empowering and engaging women and youth organizations and champions, as well as relevant institutions of the government to participate in the constitutional review process and address their interests and needs which will be further codified in the constitutional and legal framework. That programmatic effort will be based on joint collaboration and synergies between all the UNDP projects and portfolios, the continuous gender analysis, youth analysis, data collection and needs assessments and the approaches highlighted in the UN Somalia Gender Strategy and the Somalia Action Plan to implement the Somali Women's Charter and the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325.¹⁴

B. Theory of change

The project contributes to achieving one of the key strategic priorities highlighted in the NCC June 2022 Agreement – the completion of the constitutional reform. Observing identified lessons and Somali political and security realities, the project prepared a strategy to address underlined empirical baselines striving to achieve the following outcome: *To facilitate the establishment of an enabling environment for both state and non-state actors to actively participate in and operationalize inclusive Somali-owned national dialogue on the constitutional reform process, leading to political settlements on the contentious issues, incremental adoption of the constitutional amendments and operationalization of the constitutional framework, following the principles of rule of law and human rights, contributing to social contract among the Somalis.*

This outcome will be achieved through:

- supporting official political processes that will be based on the inclusive Somali-owned and Somali-led dialogue, ensuring participation of all societal groups and highlighting incremental¹⁵ approach to adoption of the constitutional amendments;
- Expanding the spectrum of constituencies, with the FMS embedded as partners in the dialogues, ensuring tight collaboration with the mandated bodies, MOJCA, OC and ICRIC, contributing to inclusive decision-making processes and accountable institutions and leaders and
- Capacitation of the key FGS and FMS institutions and civil society to facilitate the process and adequately address the interests and needs of the citizens.

Building on empirical baselines stated in the introductory parts of the pro-doc and underlining possible risks that 1) security situation may further deteriorate, particularly at the community level further affecting overall security situation; 2) past practices of elite/clan based and extra-constitutional decision making may continue which could further marginalise and exclude the voices of women, minorities, youth etc. 3) concrete steps to advance on state building priorities may be compromised, 4) citizens may still face difficulties to participate in decision making process, 5) institutions may lack capacities to deliver services and 7) state building processes may be taken in isolation from one another, the project proposes the following theory of change:

- **If** the political processes and decision making is based on inclusive national and sub national dialogues, which will inform high-level consensus building
- **If** the FMS are embedded as equal partners in the constitutional reform and other state building processes, reflecting federalist structure of Somalia and tightly collaborate with the mandated bodies, MOJCA, OC and ICRIC

¹⁴ To sharpen the approach and appropriately address GEWE issues, the project will rely on support from the UNSOM Integrated Gender Office, CO gender focal point, Regional Hub, HQ and partnership with other UN Agencies, particularly UNWOMEN.

¹⁵ Incremental approach refers to a strategic method focusing on building blocks (for example, *low hanging fruits*) to enable scaling up at the later stage. The idea is to show immediate progress and that agreements are reachable, leading to achieving results at the higher level. *Winning begets winning.*

- If the decisions on the contentious issues are made in an inclusive way, clearly defining allocation of powers and institutional mandates between different layers of the government, which will be codified in federal and the FMS Constitutions
- If the spectrum of constituencies is expanded and underrepresented groups (especially women and youth) are meaningfully engaged in processes, ensuring that their voices are heard and integrated in the legislative, institutional and constitutional processes and
- If relevant institutions are capacitated to undertake their functions in a decentralized system and are able to reach decisions in transparent and inclusive way

Then

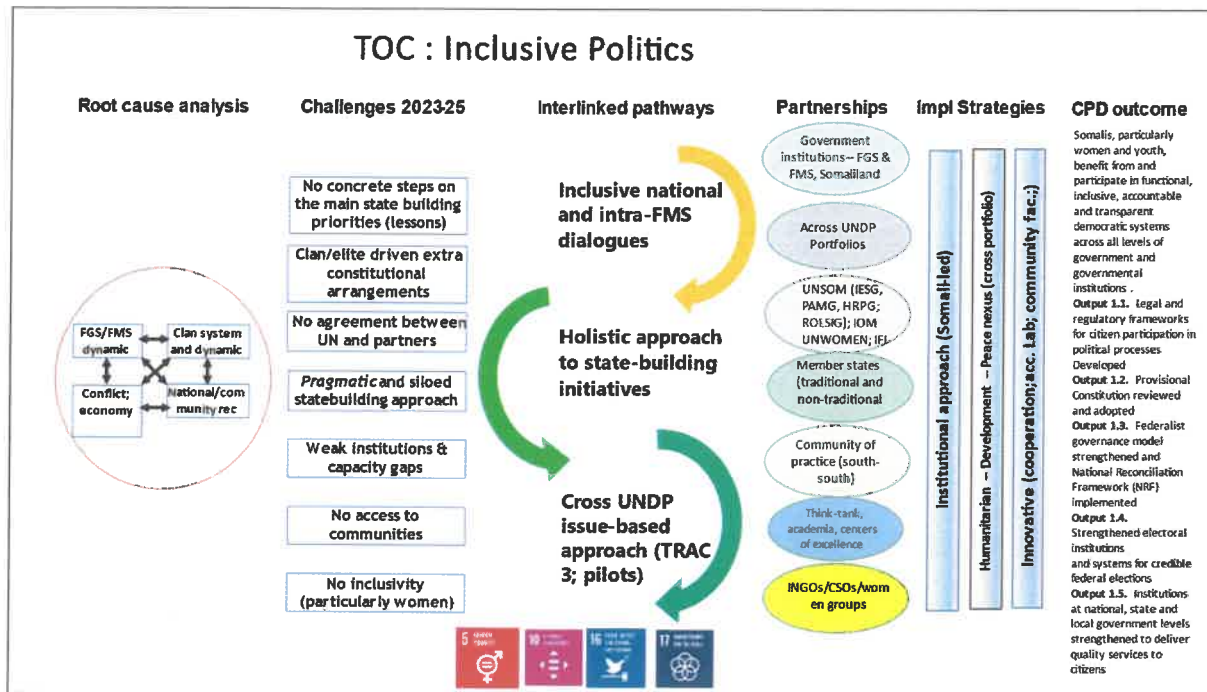
- trust, confidence and cooperation between the state leaders will be strengthened, accountability of institutions to citizens will be enhanced, while trust between the people and their leaders will be increased;
- decisions on the contentious issues and incremental approach to the constitutional reform will be implemented, reflecting the federalist structure of Somalia and
- effect of para-state, para-institutional and clannish influence over political processes will be reduced, which will lead to building social contract among Somalia contributing to joint future, based on the constitutional framework.

To reach the stated outcome, UNSOM and UNDP will be guided by the Good Offices of the SRSG, DSRSG-Political and UNDP RR, and collaboration between the UN and the international partners, to provide necessary political, technical and advisory assistance to the relevant Somali institutions, overcoming potential obstacles and enabling them to execute their mandates in an inclusive and accountable manner, reaching the agreement on the contentious issues. In collaboration with MOJCA, OC and ICRC, the project will also engage with the civil society organizations, women and youth's organizations and champions, academia, the private sector and the citizens in general, to secure their meaningful participation in the dialogues on the national priorities and decision making, addressing the issue of political and societal marginalization, ensuring that all voices are heard, with the aim to prevent, mitigate and manage conflicts. UNSOM and UNDP will also strive to ensure that rule of law, gender equality and human rights standards are codified in agreed federal and FMS constitutions, following Somalia's international obligations. While implementing the activities, this project will directly address the following SDGs: Gender Equality (SDG 5); Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10); Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16); and Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17).

Finally, the implementation strategies will be coordinated and synergized with other UNDP projects and portfolios, building on their sectoral expertise and knowledge and will be informed by gender responsive conflict analysis, gender sensitive and disaggregated data collection and needs assessments and regular political economy analysis to understand and respond to shifting power, contestations, drivers of change and impact to programme results, providing also a holistic understanding of the complexities of mainstreaming gender into the democratic state building in Somalia. The project will build its implementation strategies on the initiated high-level political facilitation as well as community reconciliation and TRACK 3¹⁶ processes supported by the programme addressing the issues of statebuilding, federalism and reconciliation, aiming to generate sub-national and national dialogues on the main national priorities, including on the constitutional review process, leading to establishing social contract among the Somalis.

¹⁶ People-to-people diplomacy undertaken by individuals and private groups at the grass roots level, aiming to bring people together.

TOC : Inclusive Politics



C. Results

The Project's specific overall outcome is to

- To facilitate the establishment of an enabling environment for both state and non-state actors to actively participate in and operationalize inclusive Somali-owned national dialogue on the constitutional reform process, leading to political settlements on the contentious issues, incremental adoption of the constitutional amendments and operationalization of the constitutional framework, following the principles of rule of law and human rights, contributing to social contract among the Somalis.

Democratic governance, where all societal groups have equal opportunity to constructively engage in political processes, is one of the most productive avenues for safeguarding rule of law, gender equality and human rights. Agreed constitutional framework through inclusive and transparent processes, representing a social contract between the political and societal elites, institutions of the government and the citizens is the key step contributing to good governance and paving the way for the overall state building transformation. However, as stated, although some progress has been made over the past few years, significant challenges remain, since Somalia is still being run under the Provisional Constitution (2012) in which the separation of powers and responsibilities between the different tiers of government remains unclear. Hence, this project, in collaboration with the mandated institutions, MOJCA, OC and ICRIC and the relevant FMS institutions, will be focused on capacitating and assisting the Somali political leaders, institutions of the government, civil society and citizens to participate in the overall discussion on the constitutional transformation, following the NCC June 2022 Agreement, as a baseline for the completion of other national priorities. Intense political facilitation is required throughout the project implementation to remove political obstacles and create a conducive environment for consensus building on the incremental adoption of the constitutional amendments and overall harmonization of the constitutional, institutional and legal framework throughout the country, following the adoption of the Federal Constitution. This will require joint collaboration between the International Community and the UN to agree on common denominators, assisting the Somali political class to reach political agreement on the implementation of national priorities, at the same time enabling the mandated institutions to facilitate the constitutional review process towards its finalization, ensuring Somali-led and Somali-owned approach. In addition, the project will promote an integrated and holistic approach engaging all the projects under the Inclusive Politics portfolio, UNDP portfolios, and relevant UN agencies, building on their sectoral expertise and knowledge, to achieve envisioned results and contribute to strengthening of humanitarian-development-peace nexus. Collaborating with the MOJCA, OC and ICRIC and the relevant FMS Institutions, the project will particularly strive to widen the spectrum of partners for greater inclusivity and transparency of the process, by partnering with the civil society and building on initiated TRACK 3 and community reconciliation processes addressing long standing grievances in the newly recovered areas, which will contribute to initiating sub-national and national

dialogues on state building issues, ensuring buy-in and legitimacy of the constitutional reform and galvanizing citizens engagement in the political processes.

The project will strive to achieve the mentioned outcome through the implementation of the following four outputs:

- **Output 1:** Support consensus building on and facilitation of the constitutional review process
- **Output 2:** Inclusivity of the constitutional review process ensured
- **Output 3:** Federal Constitution operationalized through overall constitutional, legal and institutional reform
- **Output 4:** Coordination between the UN and the national and the international actors strengthened to ensure adaptivity of the project to the Somali realities

Output 1: Support consensus building on and facilitation of the constitutional review process

Statebuilding, including the constitutional reform, is inherently a political process that requires continuous political encouragement and mediation. The constitutional review process must be driven by active political dialogue among the Somali stakeholders, leading to political settlements, which will be based on inclusive national and sub-national dialogues with participation of all societal groups, especially women, youth, persons with disabilities etc. and with the FMS being embedded as equal partners in the process. Following the identified lessons from the past and recommendations from the thematic evaluation on enhanced governance in Somalia, collaborating with the constitutional review bodies, this project is going to assist the Somalis to reach a consensus on the completion of the review process as well as 'sequential and incremental' approach to adoption of the constitutional amendments aiming to (a) show concrete progress in the shortest period, (b) contribute to unblocking political impasse, (c) relax further dialogue on the more contentious issues, such as power and resource sharing, governance structure, the status of the capital city etc., that may be adopted at the later stage, and (d) promote legitimacy of the process and encourage buy-in by building momentum: *winning begets winning*. Going forward, it is necessary to 1) Support Somali leaders to reach agreement on the politically contentious issues and incremental approach to the constitutional review process and 2) directly assist and capacitate the constitutional review bodies, MOJCA, OC and ICRC to support the high-level political processes, implement agreed conclusions and facilitate overall constitutional reform, securing Somali-led and Somali-owned approach. To ensure appropriate assistance 1) the UN and the international partners need to agree on set of focused priorities for targeted support to the constitutional review bodies and 2) jointly (UN-international partners) engage with the Somali FGS and FMS leadership aiming to remove political obstacles and create a conducive environment for consensus building on the review of the Provisional Constitution and other key national priorities, following the NCC June 2022 agreement.

The project will, also, synergize with programmes that will be launched under the IP and other UNDP portfolios, particularly the programme addressing the issues of statebuilding, federalism and reconciliation, by assisting high level negotiation through different platforms and initiating inclusive multistakeholder national and intra-FMS dialogues, to inform political consensus building. Sub-national and national dialogues will be based on the community reconciliation and TRACK 3 processes aiming to contribute to strengthening humanitarian-development-peacebuilding nexus¹⁷ and widen inclusive politics constituencies. In addition, this project and other programmes under the IP portfolio will be closely linked to the joint programmes under the rule of law pillar, such as joint justice and corrections programme, security sector reform programme, joint police programme etc. recognizing close linkages between the rule of law processes and the constitutional transformation. This will later on expand into the dialogue on the federalist model by unpacking (a) territorial, (b) jurisdictional/functional, (c) sectoral/institutional and (d) fiscal spheres of multilevel governance. The success of the approach would make a significant step towards advancing the state building priorities and re-establishing trust between Somalis, institutions and political elites. As stated, all mentioned approaches will be closely coordinated with the MOJCA, OC and ICRC, in collaboration with the relevant FMS institutions, to ensure Somali-led and Somali-owned approach.

¹⁷ As an example, water management at the community level can be observed from the political, constitutional, security, livelihoods, political, conflict management and other angles.

Activity result 1.1: Coordinated efforts between the UN and international partners to support the implementation of the state building priorities

The initial step towards successful support to the implementation of the June 2022 NCC Agreement is to achieve common denominators between the international partners and the UN on set of focused priorities. The UN and the member states should, also, determine an effective approach to assist and encourage the Somali parties to negotiate and make necessary compromises in order to reach consensus-based agreements. This should involve: 1) internal UN engagement through existing senior management and technical level communication platforms; 2) Outreach to Member States, both traditional and non-traditional partners to agree on common interests. It might be also necessary to define a broader political agenda to ensure plurality of voices and models, to accommodate diverse interests (within the framework of rule of law, gender equality, and human rights); 3) advocating for the inclusive constitutional review process, reflecting the strategic orientation of Somalia towards federalism; and 4) Ensuring that the constitutional review bodies, MOJCA, OC and ICRIC are properly constituted, capacitated and functional to perform their mandated functions and assist the national leadership platforms to reach consensus on the overall constitutional reform and contentious issues.

Activity result 1.2: National leadership platforms supported to reach consensus on the overall constitutional reform and contentious issues

The project will, short term, strive towards supporting of the decision-making platforms to facilitate intergovernmental coordination and dispute resolution among all levels of the government, referring to the operationalization of relevant articles of the Provisional Constitution.¹⁸ However, any approach that UNDP and UNSOM are going to undertake will be guided by the Somali leaders, MOJCA, OC and ICRIC and other relevant institutions of the government, highlighting that the constitutional reform is a Somali-led and Somali-owned process. High level leadership negotiation will be informed, as mentioned, by inclusive intra-FMS and national dialogues shaping the federalist governance framework and ensuring inclusivity and transparency of the process. The dialogues will be based on the inclusive, holistic and continuous community reconciliation TRAC 3 process, as underlined, ensuring coherence with programmes that will be launched under the IP and other UNDP portfolios, relying on their sectoral knowledge and experience, aiming to 1) address long-standing tensions and strengthen humanitarian-development-peace nexus, 2) secure roll-out approach to the constitutional review process and 3) contribute to achieving political agreements on incremental gains, which will lead to settlements on the politically contentious issues (such as power sharing, fiscal federalism, federalist model of governance etc.), following the rule of law and the legal and the constitutional framework. Noting a political dynamic in Somalia, the project will provide continuous support to MOJCA, OC and ICRIC to engage in technical and political discussions with each FMS, to overcome potential obstacles and ensure timely completion of the process. From that perspective the project will also provide advisory assistance to the UN good offices, strengthening UN's role in facilitation of the political discussions and resolving obstacles that impeded advancement on the constitutional development.

Activity result 1.3: Supported constitutional review bodies, MOJCA, OC and ICRIC, to facilitate the review process and provide advisory role to the national leadership platforms¹⁹

In order to maintain inclusive dialogues among the Somali leaders, inform high-level decision-making process and guide the relevant national counterparts to operationalize/implement decisions contributing to overall constitutional transformation based on the federalist model, the project will support the constitutional review bodies, the Ministry of Justice and

¹⁸ The reference is made, for example to the Articles 111(f)¹⁸ and 51(3)¹⁸ of the Provisional Constitution, leading to the formation of the inter-state commission (by whatever name) and the annual summit of the Somali leaders (by whatever name). As highlighted, the approach will be guided by Somali leaders, institutions of the government and overall Somali-led and Somali-owned dialogues.

¹⁹ During the previous years, UN has been strengthening the capacity of the FGS Ministry of the Constitutional Affairs (MOCA), ICRIC, OC and the FMS MOCA's to facilitate the constitutional review process. However, upon formation of the new government, MOCA was merged with the FGS Ministry of Justice, which became the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs. Based on the PFC the OC and ICRIC are the key mandated bodies to facilitate the constitutional review process: **Article 133(2)**: This Constitution establishes the Oversight Committee as a Committee of the Federal Parliament. (a) Each House of the Federal Parliament of the Federal Republic of Somalia shall elect five (5) of its Members as members of the Oversight Committee. In addition, each existing Federal Member State of the Federal Republic of Somali that qualifies as a Federated State under the Federal Constitution of Somalia shall nominate one Federal Member State Delegate as a member of the Oversight Committee; (b) The Oversight Committee shall oversee, direct and approve the work of the Review and Implementation Commission, and, generally, the implementation of the Constitution. **Article 134(1)**: This Constitution establishes the Review and Implementation Commission as a Commission subject to the overall direction of the Oversight Committee in accordance with Article 133.

Constitutional Affairs, the Joint Oversight Committee of the Federal Parliament and the Independent Constitution Review and Implementation Commission to facilitate the process and, as information and knowledge management bodies, provide advisory role and constitutional options to the national leadership forums, for decision making.²⁰ Hence, the constitutional review bodies will be supported to: (i) engage with FGS, FMS and wider stakeholders, including women and youth, in the substantive discussions/consultations on the principles and content of the Constitution, ensuring Somali-led approach as well as inclusivity and transparency of the process following the leadership consensus building; (ii) perform audit of suggested amendments, gradating the articles from “less” to the “more” complicated articles contributing to making decision on the sequential adoption of the Constitution; (iii) draft amendments based on the recommendations from the consultations and reached political agreements, (iv) initiate civic education and awareness raising related to the constitutional review process and overall constitutional transformation in the country and (v) coordinate between various national and international partners interested in the constitutional matters. To ensure inclusivity and transparency, the project will also support the constitutional review bodies to provide regular updates to the public and issue relevant briefs in Somali, so that all citizens can participate and understand the process.

Activity result 1.4: Capacities of the constitutional review bodies, MOJCA, OC and ICRIC, enhanced to perform mandated roles

This project aims to consolidate and safeguard the skills and gains achieved during the implementation of the previous Joint Constitutional Review and Support Projects. Hence, UNDP and UNSOM will continue capacitating the constitutional review bodies MOJCA, ICRIC and OC, providing technical and logistical support to them to perform their mandates and facilitate the process till its finalization, following the agreed strategic plan. Though the mandated institutions have experienced professionals whose competencies have been enhanced through the support from the previous constitutional support programmes, they still substantially depend on external support, with regards to their basic running costs and implementation of the mandates. Hence, the project is striving to provide additional assistance to them, to be able to effectively execute their roles. At the same time, while delivering the support, the project will jointly with MOJCA, OC and ICRIC prepare the long-term strategic capacity building plan, following the value for money principle, to ensure a more sustainable assistance to the mandated bodies.

Output 2: Inclusivity of the constitutional review process ensured

Transparency and inclusivity is of key importance to ensure ownership and buy in over the constitutional review process. As stated, in reference to the lessons learnt process and the mentioned thematic evaluation, in the previous periods, despite enormous efforts, constitutional review bodies have faced challenges to ensure full participation of all FMS in the review process²¹, while the overall impression is that the citizens have been limitedly engaged in the dialogues, although some significant platforms for the citizens have been established, allowing them to express their opinion on the constitutional matters. Going forward FMS ought to be embedded as equal partners in the negotiations, to reflect the strategic orientation of Somalia towards federalism. Hence, this project will support MOJCA, OC and ICRIC to meaningfully engage in consultations with all relevant stakeholders, while the UN will collaborate with international partners to efficiently support decision makers to overcome eventual obstacles towards finalization of the constitutional review process. Secondly, the FMS need to be exposed to the “constitutional vocabulary” necessary to understand how they might benefit from different federal arrangements, or even how to conceptualize the impact of different federal options. Hence the project will assist FMS to better comprehend the range of comparative possibilities available to address constitutional issues. To ensure inclusivity and transparency, the project will also support the constitutional review bodies to provide regular updates to the public and issue relevant briefs in Somali, so that all citizens can participate and understand the process.

Also, the project will support MOJCA, OC and ICRIC and the relevant FMS institutions to expand the spectrum of the constituencies, ensuring participation of all societal groups including women’s organizations, activists and champions, youth,

²⁰ Nonetheless, during the process of the institutional consolidation after completed elections, further transformative processes may be expected, and some new institutions/platforms at the FGS and FMS levels may be formed to assist in completion of the constitutional review process, following the decision of Somali leaders. Hence, guided by the political processes and high-level political dialogue and consensus building, the project, in coordination with the international partners, will expand its support to the relevant institutions and platforms that will assist in facilitation of the overall constitutional transformation.

²¹ For example, Puntland and Jubaland.

persons with disabilities, internally displaced persons, diaspora, academia, private sector, religious and community leaders, media, think-tanks in the process, contributing to inclusive and transparent decision making. Particular focus will be given to underrepresented groups, to secure plurality of voices and that their needs and ideas are integrated in the strategic documents and approaches. As stated, partnership with women organizations and champions is crucial to address state building issues from gender perspective. Finally, attention will be also given to the community, clan and religious leaders to build on their social authority and relevance, to secure achievements of results.

Activity result 2.1. Capacities of the relevant FMS Institutions enhanced to participate in the constitutional review process

In direct collaboration with the mandated constitutional review bodies, MOJCA, OC and ICRIC, the project will support the FMS to develop their perspectives on the reviewed Provisional Constitution, securing also that their views are compliant to rule of law, international human rights standards and gender equality. This will be done by (i) providing FMS with a full history of the review of the Provisional Constitution, introducing the sequential/phased approach to the adoption of the constitutional amendments; (ii) supporting FMS to participate in the state building processes, following the NCC guidance and the strategic plan defined by the mandated bodies; (iii) organizing intra-FMS dialogue on the constitutional review process, which will be performed in collaboration with the constitutional review bodies and agreed strategies, (iv) assisting FMS to draft their submissions on the reviewed Provisional Constitution, (v) initiating FMS-FGS dialogues to resolve political obstacles to complete the review process and (vi) contributing to adjusting the FMS constitutions with the federal Constitution, in direct collaboration with the mandated bodies (reference is made to the Output 3). To achieve the goals, the project will be working with the relevant FMS institutions tasked to deal with the constitutional matters, assisting them to achieve their mandates and ensure broad participation of all societal groups in the dialogues/consultations. The consultations will particularly provide a platform and safe space for women to reflect on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) related issues, which will inform revision and development of gender responsive FMS strategic programmatic and legal documents.

In addition, the project will continue capacitating the relevant FMS institutions, providing technical and logistical support to them, to perform their mandates, following the agreed plans. It is still noticeable that they substantially depend on external support, with regards to their basic running costs and the implementation of their roles. Hence, the project is striving to provide additional assistance to them, to be able to effectively execute their functions. At the same time, while delivering the support, the project will jointly with FMS prepare the long-term strategic capacity building plan, based on the value for money approach, to ensure a more sustainable assistance.

Activity result 2.2.: Initiated civic education and outreach activities to engage and inform Somalis on the constitutional review process

In order to ensure inclusivity, ownership and buy-in, the project will assist the constitutional review bodies and the FMS to engage with civil society and community mobilizers to raise citizens' awareness on and secure their meaningful participation in the constitutional review process. This partnership will be aligned to the strategic plan agreed by the mandated bodies and the FMS institutions, to ensure coherent and coordinated approach based on the constitutional roles, focusing on results. The project is particularly highlighting necessity to provide civic education to and secure inclusion of the underrepresented groups in the dialogues, such as women, youth, persons with disabilities, minorities, IDP etc. to overcome societal and political marginalization. CSOs, CBOs and women and youth's organizations will reach out to the communities and all the societal groups enabling them to address their needs and interests which will be collected and integrated in the constitutional, policy and legal documents. To perform the intended activities, the project will assist the mandated bodies to provide necessary guidance to civil society on the principles of constitutional reform and ensure alignment of their approaches to the overall strategic plan on the completion of the constitutional review process. To expand the support and broaden spectrum of constituencies, the collaboration will be extended to media, academic community, diaspora, private sector, think-tanks etc. obtaining additional ideas on contentious issues and securing wider participation in the process, following the agreed plan by the mandated bodies. Finally, to ensure inclusivity and transparency, the project will also support the constitutional review bodies to provide regular updates to the public and issue relevant briefs in Somali, so that all citizens can participate and understand the process.

Activity result 2.3.: Enhanced engagement of women in the constitutional review process

This project intends to expand participation of women in the constitutional review process, following the UNSCR 1325 on women, peace and security, ensuring that their voices are heard, and needs are reflected in the constitutional, policy and legal documents. Therefore, the project, in collaboration with the constitutional review bodies, will engage with the women's civil society organizations as well as, women's champions and leaders, to (i) raise awareness on inclusive civic participation in political and decision-making processes, (ii) provide oversight of the executive, legislative and judicial processes and (iii) advocate for constitutional, legal and institutional solutions from the GEWE perspective. This project will particularly collaborate with the Joint Women Peace and Protection Programme²² and rely on the new Women's Political Participation programme (WPP-II) that aims to contribute to ensuring wider participation of women in state building processes moving beyond gender mainstreaming towards gender equality and social inclusion, recognizing women as historical actors. Technical guidance will be provided to the civil society partners, to maximize the efforts and secure successfulness of the intervention at the same time ensuring coherent approach and strategic orientation agreed by the constitutional review bodies, MOJCA, OC and ICRIC. The project will collaborate with the relevant UN agencies and international partners, to assist in strategic addressing of the GEWE issues in the constitutional, legal and programmatic documents. The project will jointly with other relevant programmes initiate gender responsive conflict analysis, gender sensitive and disaggregated data collection and needs assessments whenever necessary and will rely on advice provided by CO gender advisor and gender task team, UNWOMEN, UNSOM's gender advisor, Regional Hub and HQ gender team to be able to properly address recommendations highlighted in the UN Somalia Gender Strategy, the Somalia Action Plan to implement the Somali Women's Charter and the National Action Plan on UNSCR 1325, and Somalia National Gender Policy.

Activity result 2.4.: Enhanced engagement of traditional leaders in the state building processes

Noting that Somalia is a traditional society and recognizing the role of the clans and religion in every-day life, the project will support the constitutional review bodies to closely collaborate with the clan, community and religious leaders, building on their societal authority, to ensure acceptance of the constitutional and legal reforms. A platform for the strategic engagement with the traditional leaders will be established, coordinating with other UNDP portfolios, particularly the Rule of Law and Security Portfolio (ROLS), who already created a wide network of the community and religious leaders through the tolerance and dialogue process. Collaborating with MOJCA, OC and ICRIC, the project will provide technical guidance to the community and clan leaders explaining how programmatic interventions can make positive impacts on social and political processes in Somalia, respecting the cultural norms and sharia law. Recognizing the sensitivity of the approach, a joint engagement by the UN and the international partners with the Somali political class and the institutions, in coordination with the mandated constitutional review bodies, is key, to ensure implementation of rule of law, gender equality and human rights principles while making decision on the constitutional amendments.

Output 3: Federal Constitution operationalized through overall constitutional, legal and institutional reform

In collaboration with MOJCA, OC and ICRIC, the project will support the relevant FGS and FMS institutions to facilitate harmonization of the constitutional framework throughout the country, succeeding the transitional provisions of the Provisional Constitution (Chapter 15), i.e. the transition from the current provisional status to the new constitutional order, translating also the constitutional amendments into the new legislative and institutional framework. This approach will be aligned to the strategic approach developed by the constitutional review bodies. Particular focus will be given to the constitutional amendments and laws that refer to the main state building priorities highlighted in the NCC June 2022 agreement, pertaining to clarify and delineate FGS and FMS jurisdictions and subsidiarity. To be able to do that, this project will closely collaborate with other projects under the Inclusive Politics portfolio, such as those addressing the issues of parliamentarism, federalism and reconciliation, elections and women's political participation as well as other UNDP Portfolios utilizing their sectoral knowledge and comparative advantages.

As the harmonization process carries political sensitivity, further collaboration between the UN and the international partners, with the Somali political class and the relevant institutions is key, at the same time ensuring Somali-led approach

²² The programme is being implemented by UNDP, UNSOM and UNWOMEN.

and inclusivity and transparency of all the processes. In addition, it is of vital importance to organize public campaigns, following the strategic plan prepared by the mandated constitutional review bodies, (i) informing the citizens about the new constitutional regulations and requirements and (ii) fostering a wide support across the constituencies for the FGS-FMS constitutional and legal harmonization, so that all societal groups and institutions come on board with the new arrangements. UNDP and UNSOM will assist MOJCA, OC and ICRC to engage with the relevant institutions of the government at all levels, civil society, community groups, women's organization, youth organizations, clan and religious leaders, private sector, diaspora, think-tanks, media, academia, internally displaced persons, persons with disabilities etc. ensuring plurality of voices in the state building processes and smooth operationalization of the Federal Constitution.

Activity result 3.1: Support harmonization of the FMS constitutions with the Federal Constitution

Following adoption of the constitutional amendments of the Federal Constitution, the project will support the process of adjustment of the FMS Constitutions with the Federal Constitution. As a first step in this process, the FMS constitutions will be analysed, identifying gaps and articles that need to be amended. To achieve the stated result the project will continue capacitating the constitutional review bodies and the relevant FMS institutions, to perform the tasks. The harmonization process will be based on the inclusive and transparent dialogue at the FMS level, engaging FMS institutions, civil society, community, clan and religious leaders, academia and all mentioned societal groups, particularly women and youth to enable that their voices are heard, and ideas and needs integrated into the constitutional text. Upon collecting the ideas from the constituencies, the project will support the FMS to draft the constitutional amendments for further processing and final adoption, collaborating with the relevant projects within the Inclusive Politics Portfolio and other UNDP portfolios, securing synergies and integrated approaches, as underlined. Also, the overall harmonization process will be coordinated with the mandated institutions, MOJCA, OC and ICRC. Recognizing that adaptation of the FMS constitutions with the Federal Constitution requires broader political engagement and collaboration between the FMS, the FGS and the constitutional review bodies, UNDP and UNSOM will jointly with the international partners engage with the Somali leaders and institutions, for consensus building, political settlements and coordinated technical assistance, to achieve the result, ensuring Somali-led and Somali-owned approach.

Activity result 3.2: Analyze and harmonize legal framework

Another critical step in operationalization of the federal Constitution will be harmonization of the legal framework throughout the country, along with the appropriate policies and plans. Consequently, the teams will provide support to the legislative institutions to identify gaps and review/amend existing and draft new gender sensitive laws, following the agreed plan. With that regard, capacities of the Federal Parliament and the FMS Parliaments will be strengthened, focusing particularly on the priority laws, following the NCC agreement, to ensure smooth operationalisation of the constitutional framework and implementation of the state building processes. Focus will be also given to communication between the parliaments and the citizens ensuring participation of all societal groups, especially of women and youth in this process, to secure ownership and buy-in. To successfully address this task, close collaboration with other inclusive politics' projects and UNDP portfolios will be performed, particularly with the new project on parliamentary support, which will take the lead in this process, following the overall strategic approach mentioned above. Envisioned activities that will be channelled through this project are related to ensuring that legal framework is aligned to the constitutional framework, for which it is necessary to provide direct assistance to the constitutional review bodies to guide and coordinate with the legislative institutions throughout the country, for the coherent approach towards reaching the stated objective. Finally, collaboration between the UN, international partners and the Somali political class and the relevant Somali institutions is necessary, to overcome any potential obstacle.

Activity result 3.3: Analyze and harmonize institutional framework

Following the adoption of the constitutional amendments, in collaboration with the constitutional review bodies, MOJCA, OC and ICRC, the project will support the relevant FGS and FMS institutions to analyze institutional framework, for the harmonization of the constitutional framework throughout the country. Going forward, this approach will pave the way for broader administrative, institutional and civic sector reform, upon setting up a clear constitutional, federal and gender sensitive legal frameworks. The activity result will be led by the projects addressing the matters of statebuilding, federalism and reconciliation and parliamentary support and collaborated with other UNDP projects and portfolios, relying on their sectoral expertise. Envisioned activities that will be channelled through this project are related to ensuring that the new institutional framework is aligned to the constitutional framework, for which it is necessary to provide direct assistance to the constitutional review bodies to guide and coordinate with the relevant institutions throughout the country, for the

coherent approach towards reaching the stated objective. Finally, collaboration between the UN, international partners and the relevant Somali institutions is necessary, to overcome any potential obstacle.

Output 4: Coordination between the UN and the national and the international actors strengthened to ensure adaptivity of the project to the Somali realities

In the past, continued political tensions and fragile security situation impacted progress on the critical national priorities, including on the constitutional review process. To reverse this trend, highlighting recommendations from the thematic evaluation on enhanced governance and the lessons learnt process, the project will adopt a flexible and adaptive approach to the implementation of the activities and work in synergies with other projects under the Inclusive Politics and UNDP portfolios, as stated, adjusting programmatic interventions to the Somali realities. While doing that, the project will provide direct support to the constitutional review bodies, MOJCA, OC and ICRC to collaborate with relevant entities and programmes, to be able to execute their mandates. It is of particular importance to ensure collaboration between the Somali leaders, the relevant institutions from all levels of the government, the UN, international partners, civil society and all mentioned societal groups, particularly highlighting women, youth and persons with disabilities, through high-level and technical-level dialogue platforms aiming to overcome marginalization, risks and issues and secure inclusivity and transparency of the constitutional review process. This will be done in direct collaboration with the mandated institutions, securing coherence and implementation of their strategic approach towards finalization of the review process. Finally, the project will perform regular quarterly review of the activities and the implementation approaches, collaborating with the constitutional review bodies and the relevant FMS institutions, as well as the UN and the international partners, which will be based on the performed integrated analyses (conflict analysis, political economy analysis, institutional and context analysis etc.), collected quantitative and qualitative data etc. to realign, re-define or/and redirect efforts to ensure impact.

Activity result 4.1: A coordination mechanism for coherent assistance to the completion of the constitutional review process established

Collaboration among deferent national and international partners is key, to ensure inclusivity and transparency of the process as well as coherent and strategic assistance to the constitutional review bodies, to lead to the finalization of the constitutional review process. Hence, a coordination platform should be established gathering all relevant national and international partners for information sharing, performing analyses of political and security situation and defining mitigation measures to overcome risks and issues, fostering an integrated approach towards completion of the constitutional transformation. On this way, broader partnerships with national and international actors will be ensured to proactively respond to emerging challenges, building an overall alliance to jointly support Somalia to implement national priorities, as agreed by the NCC. This will be performed in collaboration with MOJCA, OC and ICRC and the relevant FMS institutions, to ensure Somali-led and Somali-owned approach as well as the coherent implementation of the agreed strategic plan. Finally, since constitutional transformation is inherently a political process, UN will perform its convening and impartial role and engage with international partners and the Somali political class and the relevant institutions safeguarding the gains achieved thus far and assisting in reaching the agreement on contentious issues, leading to the completion of the constitutional review process and other state building priorities, as per the NCC agreements.

Activity result 4.2: Informed implementation strategy and the project's adaptivity ensured

One of the key recommendations from the thematic evaluation and the lessons learnt process is to ensure adaptivity of the project to the emerging political, security and other realities that may appear during the implementation of the activities. Hence, throughout the project's life, the integrated analyses (conflict analysis, political economy analysis, institutional and context analysis, gender analysis etc.), perception surveys and needs assessments will be performed, to inform project's implementation and adaptation. Also, whenever necessary, but at least on quarterly basis, the strategic review of the project will be initiated, involving national counterparts, MOJCA, OC, ICRC and the relevant FMS institutions, UN, international partners, civil society and other stakeholders to realign, re-define or/and redirect efforts (including M&E framework, timelines, and results) and resources towards context-specific interventions corresponding to the strategic priorities as well as political and security dynamic. These activities will be directly coordinated with the mandated institutions, ensuring Somali-led and Somali owned approach, and will be aligned to their strategic approach to the finalization of the constitutional review process and be linked to the functional coordination mechanism, as explained in the activity result 4.1.

D. Project implementation

The project aims to capitalize from the ongoing political dialogue and create a conducive environment for an inclusive Somali-own and Somali-led process leading to consensus building on the constitutional reform, contributing to the overall advancement on the state building process in the country. It is designed as a joint program, with UNDP and UNSOM being the lead agencies, maximizing their comparative advantages and sectoral expertise. The agencies will provide direct support to the constitutional review bodies, MOJCA, ICRIC and OC and the relevant FMS institutions to facilitate the process, ensuring national strategic approach and ownership. The activities will be implemented nationwide, following the agreed implementation plan between the mandated bodies, in collaboration with the FMS, with the Somali citizens as the major beneficiaries of the project's interventions. The implementation strategy is based on immediate/short and medium to longer term interventions, ensuring the outcomes of the political dialogue between the FGS and the FMS on the realization of the NCC June 2022 Agreement and will be realized through two consecutive phases.

Phase 1 of the project will be focused on initiation of political discussions, based on the inclusive dialogue with engagement of all mentioned societal groups, focusing particularly on women and youth. In particular, Output 1 will support facilitation of the inclusive high-level discussion between the Somali leaders, that would be founded on the all-encompassing and participatory sub-national and national dialogues, facilitated by MOJCA, OC and ICRIC in collaboration with the FMS. This will be the first and the immediate focus of the project, leading to endorsement of the incremental approach to adoption of the constitutional amendments. Output 2 will be implemented in parallel with the Output 1, guided by the mandated constitutional review institutions, ensuring (i) inclusive and participatory processes, benefiting from the community reconciliation and TRACK 3 initiatives in the newly recovered areas, (ii) engagement of civil society to mobilize communities to participate in the processes and (iii) that FMS are included in the dialogues as equal partners, reflecting the federalist nature of Somalia. Particular focus of the Output 2 will be to (i) contribute to the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 and UNSCR 2250, to secure that voices of women and youth are heard and integrated in the constitutional and legal texts and (ii) engage the clan and religious leaders to ensure enforcement of the laws and harmonization of the constitutional framework.

Hence, referring to the agreed joint work plan between the mandated institutions MOJCA, OC and ICRIC, which will be realized in collaboration with the FMS, the Outputs 1 and 2 will be directly benefitting from and rely on 1) the new programme addressing the matters of statebuilding, federalism and reconciliation, which will provide an infrastructure for the citizens' participation in decision making processes, 2) UNDP Gender focal point, ROLS Portfolio and its engagement with the traditional leaders through the process of dialogue and tolerance, addressing the issue of violent extremism and 3) UNWOMEN, UNSOM's Gender Advisor and UNSOM's Human Rights and Protection Group (HRPG), Rule of Law and Security Institutions Group (ROLSIG) and Integrated Electoral Support Group (IESG), building on their sectoral focus and knowledge. Finally, the UN partners will engage with global networks of experts employing qualified legal and constitutional scholars, and experienced facilitators supporting the constitutional review bodies to guide the societal dialogue and overall review process in an impartial, fair and objective manner, securing participation of all societal and political groups in a meaningful consultation process and ensuring that recommendations from the sessions will advise high level decision making through established official platforms.

Phase 2 of the project will commence after achieving consensus on the incremental approach to the adoption of the constitutional amendments, by providing technical assistance to the relevant FGS and FMS institutions aiming to harmonize constitutional, legal and institutional framework throughout the country (Output 3). This will be implemented in collaboration with the new programme on the parliamentary assistance, channeling its support particularly to the legislative bodies, ensuring their openness and accountability to the citizens.

Finally, the Output 4 will provide platforms for the effective coordination between the mandated institutions MOJCA, OC and ICRIC, the relevant FMS institutions and other national actors, with engagement of international partners and the UN, for information sharing and analysis of the risks and issues, providing options to mitigate challenges. At the same time, this collaboration will pave the way for the regular project's review to enable its quick adaptivity to the Somali realities, to ensure that the results are achieved.

Throughout the implementation the project will provide technical assistance to the national counterparts, in particular MOJCA, OC and ICRIC and the relevant FMS institutions, women and youth's organization and civil society and citizens in general, in collaboration with the mentioned new projects, securing their meaningful participation in constitutional review and other statebuilding processes. All programmatic efforts will be based on continuous integrated gender responsive

analyses (conflict analysis, political economy analysis etc.) which will be performed jointly with other projects under the IP portfolio and UNDP portfolios, to inform adaptivity of the programmatic intervention and implementation strategies, to respond to evolving dynamics in Somalia.

E. Sustainability

The project aims to consolidate and safeguard the skills and gains achieved during the implementation of the CRSP, PSP and REFS-I. UNDP and UNSOM will continue providing direct technical hands-on support to the national counterparts and civil society, focusing particularly on women and youth's organizations and champions ensuring that they have capacity to provide effective and efficient services to the citizens, securing that the citizens' voices are heard and integrated in the constitutional, legal and policy documents. The assistance will be based on and be guided by the agreed strategic plan between the mandated institutions MOJCA, OC and ICRIC, in collaboration with the FMS. Currently, the constitutional review bodies depend on substantial external support, both with regards to their basic running costs, but also to implement their mandates. The long-term goal is that costs of the constitutional review bodies are fully covered from the state budget. The project will assist the national counterparts towards transparent financial management and maintain a clear focus on efficiency and value for money. The national partners would have to continuously abide by the methodology of the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), to secure that resources, channeled through UNDP, are protected through carefully applying procedures and checks and balances. HACT relies on the project working closely with the national partners to jointly conceive and develop strategies and annual work plans. This approach should, long-term, ensure continuity and institutional sustainability.

From the programmatic perspective, the UN partners will support the constitutional review bodies to review their master plan (including timelines, responsibilities and mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation) and adapt it to the political realities, to ensure successful completion of the constitutional review process and harmonization of the constitutional framework. Also, throughout the life-cycle of the project the UNDP and UNSOM will organize consultations with representatives of the institutions of the government and CSOs, women's organizations and champions, youth organizations and champions, private sector, partner with think-tanks and academic institutions and create a network of specialist in the state building area, so that they can build on UNDP/UNSOM achievements and continue providing assistance to the institutions and citizens beyond the project's duration, ensuring continuity and sustainability as well as ownership and buy-in over the processes.

Finally, UNDP will work closely with the international partners, UN agencies, (I)NGOs, International Financial Institutions (particularly World Bank) etc. to ensure broader partnership and support, which would secure long-term assistance. For that purpose, as mentioned, in collaboration with the mandated institutions UNDP/UNSOM will assist in establishing a coordination mechanism, that will gather all the national and international stakeholders working in the same field, as mentioned, agreeing on joint approaches leading to regularization, operationalization and harmonization of the constitutional, legal and institutional frameworks but also securing availability of the financial resources, joint approaches, capacity building and capacity sharing for continuity and sustainability of the actions.

3. Alignment with the UNCF

The project's activities are part of the UNCF's Strategic Priority 1: Inclusive Politics and Reconciliation and are directly linked to the outcome 1.1.²³ and outputs 1.1.1²⁴ and 1.1.2²⁵. However, the project is also aligned and contributes to the outcomes 1.2²⁶, related to elections and 1.3²⁷ related to federalism and reconciliation. Activities addressed through this programme will be also synergized with the Outcome 2.1²⁸ under Security and Rule of Law (Strategic Priority 2), and Outcomes 4.1²⁹ and 4.4³⁰ under Social Development (Strategic Priority 4), aiming to strengthen humanitarian-development-peace nexus as explained below.

Following the UNCF's premises, the main strategic baseline of the project is that implementation of the state building priorities, including the constitutional review process, requires a holistic approach, to overcome status quo and established practices and precedents. Hence, collaborating with the mandated constitutional review bodies, MOJCA, OC and ICRIC and the relevant FMS institutions, the project is contextualizing the approach observing realpolitik and social context, by promoting inclusive political and decision-making processes, through: 1) continuous high level and broad-based national dialogues informed by the views of the citizens, aiming to reestablish trust and cooperation among the political leaders, institutions and the Somalis; 2) Inclusive community reconciliation and TRAC 3 processes addressing long-standing grievances in the liberated areas to influence sub-national and national dialogues, with the aim to strengthen humanitarian-development-peace nexus, 3) Inclusive democratic processes, and agreement on sequential adoption of the constitutional amendments and the key laws as well as organization of elections at all levels based on the agreed electoral framework; 4) engagement of CSOs, traditional elders, religious leaders, private sector, think-tanks, diaspora, women's organizations and leaders, youth organizations and leaders, minority groups and marginalized/vulnerable groups in the state building processes, contributing to social cohesion; 5) contribution to the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 and UNSCR 2250.

This project is also aligned and synergized with the projects under the Inclusive Politics and other UNDP Portfolios and broader strategic and programmatic orientation of UNSOM. Hence, while collaborating with the relevant projects and agencies, this project will strive to ensure that 1) constitutional, legislative and institutional framework at the FGS and FMS levels are completed in accordance with ROL, human rights obligations and GEWE, 2) functional assignments between the FGS, FMS and districts are clarified following the agreed federalist model, 3) all societal groups are engaged in the state building and decision making process in a meaningful way, focusing particularly on women and 4) institutions from all levels of the government are capacitated to undertake their functions in a decentralized system. This strategic baseline will contribute to strengthening powers of different levels of the government, following the federalist model, leading to effective and efficient service delivery and enhancing trust, confidence, and cooperation between the institutions of the government and citizens. In support of this, the project will secure that political facilitation and technical assistance are aligned to maximize its intervention. In terms of SDG, this project will directly address Gender Equality (SDG 5); Reduced Inequalities (SDG 10); Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions (SDG 16); and Partnerships for the Goals (SDG 17). As mentioned, the strategic approach will be collaborated with the mandated institutions, MOJCA, OC and ICRIC and the relevant FMS institutions, following their joint plan of actions, ensuring Somali-led and Somali-owned process.

²³ Outcome 1.1.: Formal federal system strengthened, and state powers and service delivery effectively decentralized

²⁴ Output 1.1.1.: Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and Federal Member States (FMS) reach agreement on unpacking state building priorities (including on completion of the constitutional review process), safeguarding the gains achieved in the past and sequential adoption of the Federal Constitution, based on inclusive discussions

²⁵ Output 1.1.2.: Somalis, particularly women and youth, benefit from and participate in functional, inclusive, accountable and transparent democratic systems across all levels of government and governmental institutions

²⁶ Outcome 1.2.: Somalis, particularly women and youth, benefit from and participate in functional, inclusive, accountable, and transparent democratic systems across all levels of government and governmental institutions

²⁷ Outcome 1.3: All Somalis live in a peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society

²⁸ Outcome 2.1: Al-Shabaab is reduced and degraded, and respect, protection, and promotion of human rights, gender equality, tolerance, climate security, and environmental governance is sustained through strengthened security and rule of law institutions and improved accountability mechanisms and legal frameworks

²⁹ Outcome 4.1: By 2025, more people in Somalia, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, benefit from equitable and affordable access to government-led and -regulated quality basic social services at different state levels

³⁰ Outcome 4.4: By 2025, the capacities of local, national, and customary institutions and communities are strengthened to achieve durable solutions and increase the resilience, self-reliance, and social cohesion of urban communities affected by displacement

4. Complementarity with existing programmes

The project is being built on the achievements and structures developed during the implementation of the CRSP, PSP and REFS-I and conclusions of the lessons learned process and thematic evaluation on enhanced governance in Somalia. The main identified lesson from the past is that the constitution making is inherently a political process. Hence, technical assistance cannot replace political engagement and should be guided by the political mediation and inclusive consensus building, which ought to be based on all-inclusive sub-national and national dialogues and synergized approach to state building priorities.

Hence, recognizing the complexity of the constitutional reform and multiple sectoral/programmatic domains that will be addressed through the review, the project will be implemented in collaborations with the future generation of the joint programmes under the Inclusive Politics Portfolio, as well as the projects under other UNDP portfolios. For example, the most controversial issues, such as federalist model will be discussed through the programme addressing the issues of statebuilding, federalism and reconciliation. Also, this project will facilitate high-level political processes, aiming to reach the agreement on other major issues, as well. The future parliamentary support programme will support the incremental approach to the constitutional review as well as harmonization of the constitutional, institutional and legal frameworks and will assist in translation of the constitutional agreements into the new laws. The new Elections Project will contribute to the dialogue and adoption of the constitutional amendments by facilitating discussions on the democratic electoral model. In addition, this project and other programmes under the IP portfolio will be closely linked to the joint programmes under the rule of law pillar, such as joint justice and corrections programme, security sector reform programme, joint police programme etc. recognizing close linkages between the rule of law processes and the constitutional transformation. On this way, all programmes will be working in synchronization, addressing political issues from their domains and will consequently strengthen achievements of this project. A particular programme focusing on women's political participation will be initiated. That programme will strategically address the GEWE issue and will support other projects under the pillar, engaging all mentioned societal groups and relevant institutions, building on their societal and political leverage, to enhance women's participation in political and social life, providing ideas and solutions how to overcome potential risks in a collaborative manner. Finally, all the programmes under the Inclusive Politics Portfolio are and will be aligned with the SJF Strategic Note on Inclusive Politics, that provides overall chapeau for political messaging and programmatic assistance to political, statebuilding and decision-making processes in Somalia. Recognizing the sensitivity of the statebuilding processes and the constitutional review process in particular, all the collaboration with other programmes under the Inclusive Politics and other pillars, will be informed by the direct assistance to the constitutional review bodies, MOJCA, OC and ICRIC, that are mandated to facilitate the constitutional reform process, in collaboration with the relevant FMS institutions. Close cooperation with MOJCA, OC and ICRIC and ensuring that the relevant information from the mentioned programmes reach out to them is key to secure the implementation of their roles as well as ownership over the national priorities and processes. This matter will be addressed through the regular coordination between the relevant national and international partners, as explained in the Output 4.

To do the mentioned, strong collaboration between the relevant UN agencies and units, such as UNDP Rule of Law and Security Portfolio, UNDP Economic Recovery and Institutional Development Portfolio, and UNDP Resilience and Climate Change Portfolio, relevant UNSOM's units, such as PAMG, ROLSIG, HRPD, IESG, UNSOM's Gender Advisor, UNWOMEN etc. or the World Bank (to build on existing agreements on fiscal federalism and taxation) is key. This approach will ensure multi-sectoral approach and contribute to facilitation of the political processes leading to consensus on state building matters.

The distinctive areas of collaboration would be linked to the following matters (this list is not exhaustive):

- **Security and Rule of law** - Decision on Justice and Correction Model; Decision on security architecture; Establishment of Constitutional Court, strengthening the independence of the judiciary, Human Rights Commission etc.; Adoption of constitutional and legal frameworks linked to mentioned priorities.
- **Economic development** - Decision on natural resources management, regulations and control (Land and Water Resource Management etc.); Decision on Environment and Climate Change Management; Intergovernmental Development Planning, following the federalist model; Adopt constitutional and legal frameworks linked to abovementioned priorities.

Summary of existing interventions in the proposal's sector

Project name and duration	Donor and budget	Project focus	Difference from/ complementarity to current proposal
Constitutional Review Support Project (ended on 30 June 2021)	MPTF/SJF: Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and Denmark; DFID/FCDO; UNDP Resources: USD 12,526,709.91	The objective of the project was to support an effective, transparent and accountable constitutional review process through strengthening inclusive political processes at all levels.	The CRSP – I provided baselines for this proposal. It also identified important lessons that are addressed in the pro-doc. The CRSP-I contributed to development of the 3 rd version of the constitution and hand over reports for the 11 th Parliament and the new administration, aiming to ensure sustainability and continuity of the action.
Reconciliation and Federalism Support (ended on 30 June 2022)	MPTF/SJF: Germany, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland; UNDP Resources: USD 8,514,859.64	The purpose of REFS was to support the FGS and the FMS to implement their chosen method of State Administration and Federalism process through need based political settlement, boundary delimitation and reconciliation process.	REFS-I provided baselines for this proposal. The follow up programme addressing the issues of statebuilding, federalism and reconciliation is complementary to REFS-I and it will (i) facilitate political decision making on various state building matters, including on issues related to the constitutional reform, and (ii) ensure inclusion of the citizens in the state building processes through combining top-down and bottom-up approaches.
Building Inclusive and accountable Parliaments for Peaceful Somalia-PSP (ended on 31 December 2021)	MPTF/SJF: Norway and Switzerland; UNDP Resources: USD 3,504,704.10	The purpose of the project was to provide technical assistance to the Federal and FMS Parliaments and the Somaliland Parliament to perform their constitutional tasks. In addition, the programme provided technical support to the constitutional bodies to facilitate and complete the constitutional review process.	PSP-I provided a baseline for this proposal. The new parliamentary support programme will complement the project by translating the constitutional agreement into the legislative framework, ensuring harmonization of the overall constitutional, institutional and legal framework.
Joint Program for Support to Universal Suffrage Elections in Federal Republic of Somalia (the project is extended until 31 July 2023)	MPTF/SJF: USAID, Sweden, Norway, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, and EU; FCDO; UNDP Resources: USD 35,401,794.92	Support to the National Independent Electoral Commission; Support to the 2021 indirect electoral process; Support to the FMS electoral process (Puntland etc.)	This Elections Project and the future Elections Project complement this proposal by facilitating the discussion on the future electoral model, which is one of the key constitutional issues. Politically contentious matters will be addressed in an integrated manner, through this proposal and the programme addressing the issues of statebuilding, federalism and reconciliation. The new parliamentary support programme has also an important complementary role with the Elections projects, since it will support unpacking the constitutional agreement into the legislative framework, focusing on the legislation linked to the electoral model.

5. Project Management

A. Recipient organizations and implementing partners

The project is designed as a joint program with UNDP and UNSOM PAMG being the lead agencies, maximizing their comparative advantages and sectoral expertise. The agencies will provide direct support to the constitutional review bodies, MOJCA, ICRIC and OC and the relevant FMS institutions to facilitate the process, ensuring national strategic approach and ownership. UNDP Somalia will be the recipient organization, that will have overall responsibility and accountability for management of resources, technical assistance and achievement of results, collaborating with MOJCA, OC and ICRIC and the FMS. UNSOM PAMG as the implementing partner will be providing political analysis and guide the technical assistance following the political development. UNDP and UNSOM are convenors for governmental and non-governmental actors and trusted partners able to address politically sensitive matters in an impartial way. The UN also has a coordinating and convening role of the international community at senior levels on matters such as political assistance around state-building and peacebuilding. Finally, both agencies have proven experience in providing assistance to the constitutional review bodies to ensure an effective, transparent and accountable constitutional review process. In particular, UNDP and UNSOM have been assisting the government and civil society to facilitate and participate in the process since 2015.³¹ The agencies have procedures and tools in place to recruit experienced specialists and consultants who are able to deliver envisioned activities. While supporting the constitutional review process in the past, the agencies have established strong partnership with all relevant executive and legislative bodies throughout the country, such as FGS³²/FMS MOCAs, FGS MOJCA, FGS/FMS Parliaments, ICRIC, OC, OPM, Office of the President of Somalia, Offices of the FMS presidents etc. At the same time, the agencies have closely collaborated with the relevant international actors such as Max Planck Institute, Folke Bernadotte Academy, IDEA, as well as relevant international partners who are interested in the Inclusive Politics, such as Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, FCDO, Germany, USAID, EU etc.

Globally, UNDP has a corporative mandate to provide constitutional assistance to the countries. UNDP established a constitutional development community of practice for knowledge and experience sharing for qualitative support to the national and international partners. The UNDP and UNSOM's work on the constitutionalism will be also guided by the strategic directions reflected in the Guidance Note of the Secretary General on United Nations Constitutional Assistance³³.

Given these comparative advantages, UNDP and UNSOM will collaborate with the global community of practice and the institutions from all levels of the Somali government, civil society, think-tanks, academia, diaspora, the United Nations system and development partners, in supporting national efforts to address technical and political challenges regarding constitutionalism. All mentioned will assist the project to create an enabling environment for the constitutional review bodies, MOJCA, OC and ICRIC and the relevant FMS Institutions to facilitate the constitutional review process in a sensitive manner, taking in consideration risks and issues, and providing advice and options that can contribute to consensus building and incremental adoption of the constitutional amendments. Hence, UNDP and UNSOM, engaging with global networks of experts, will support the mandated institutions to engage with the relevant FGS and the FMS institutions, civil society, in particular women's organizations and champions, youth organizations and champions, grass root organizations and the citizens in general contributing to impartial, fair and objective review process, ensuring inclusivity and transparency and reflecting on the federalist structure of the country.

Recipient organizations

UN entity	Total budget in previous calendar year	Key sources of budget (which donors etc.)	Location of in-country offices	Number of existing staff, of which in project zones	Highlight any existing expert staff of relevance to project
UNDP Inclusive Politics Portfolio	USD 17,243,599.63	MPTF: Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Denmark,	Somalia, Somaliland	20	20

³¹ UNDP and UNSOM have been partners in implementation of other related processes in Somalia, such as parliamentary support, electoral support, federalism and community reconciliation etc.

³² After formation of the new government, FGS MOCA is merged with the FGS Ministry of Justice.

³³ https://peacemaker.un.org/sites/peacemaker.un.org/files/SG%20Guidance%20Note%20on%20Constitutional%20Assistance_2.pdf

Germany, USAID;
FCDO, UNDP, FW-
GCPR,

B. Governance arrangements and coordination

The project will be implemented through a direct implementation modality (DIM), where the UNDP will have overall responsibility and accountability for management of resources and achievement of results, while UNSOM will be guiding technical assistance, following the political development. The agencies will provide direct support to the constitutional review bodies, MOJCA, ICRIC and OC and the relevant FMS institutions to facilitate the process, ensuring national strategic approach and ownership. UNDP Deputy Resident Representative - Programme (DRRP), UNSOM PAMG Chief and UNDP Inclusive Politics Portfolio Manager will provide overall guidance to the project, while the Project Manager will be responsible for day-to-day operations and will be directly supervised by the UNDP Inclusive Politics Portfolio Manager. UNDP and UNSOM established a weekly coordination platform during which progress on joint programmes are discussed. UNDP DRRP and PAMG Chief, co-chair those meetings, while relevant technical staff from both agencies participate in the discussions.

UNDP will support partners from the FGS and FMS and CSO, in collaboration with the mandated institutions MOJCA, OC and ICRIC and the relevant FMS institutions, to implement activities and deliver specified results as outlined in the project document and approved work plan. Those partnerships will be formalized through exchange of requisite agreements in line with UNDP rules and regulations, informed by mandates and capacities of the institutions. Oversight and assurance role will be performed by UNDP CO through the UNDP DRR-P, IP Portfolio Manager and Programme Oversight and Quality Assurance unit (POQA) and other operations teams as required. The project team will have coordination/supervisory meetings with the UN principals whenever necessary, to assess the progress and get strategic direction.

Expenses of the project staff and envisioned activities will be covered by the project, while all the activities will be coordinated with other relevant projects as explained, under the overall supervision of the DRRP and the IP Portfolio Manager. Expenses of the UNSOM staff will be covered by UNSOM.

The Project will be based in Mogadishu. The core staff will be as follows:

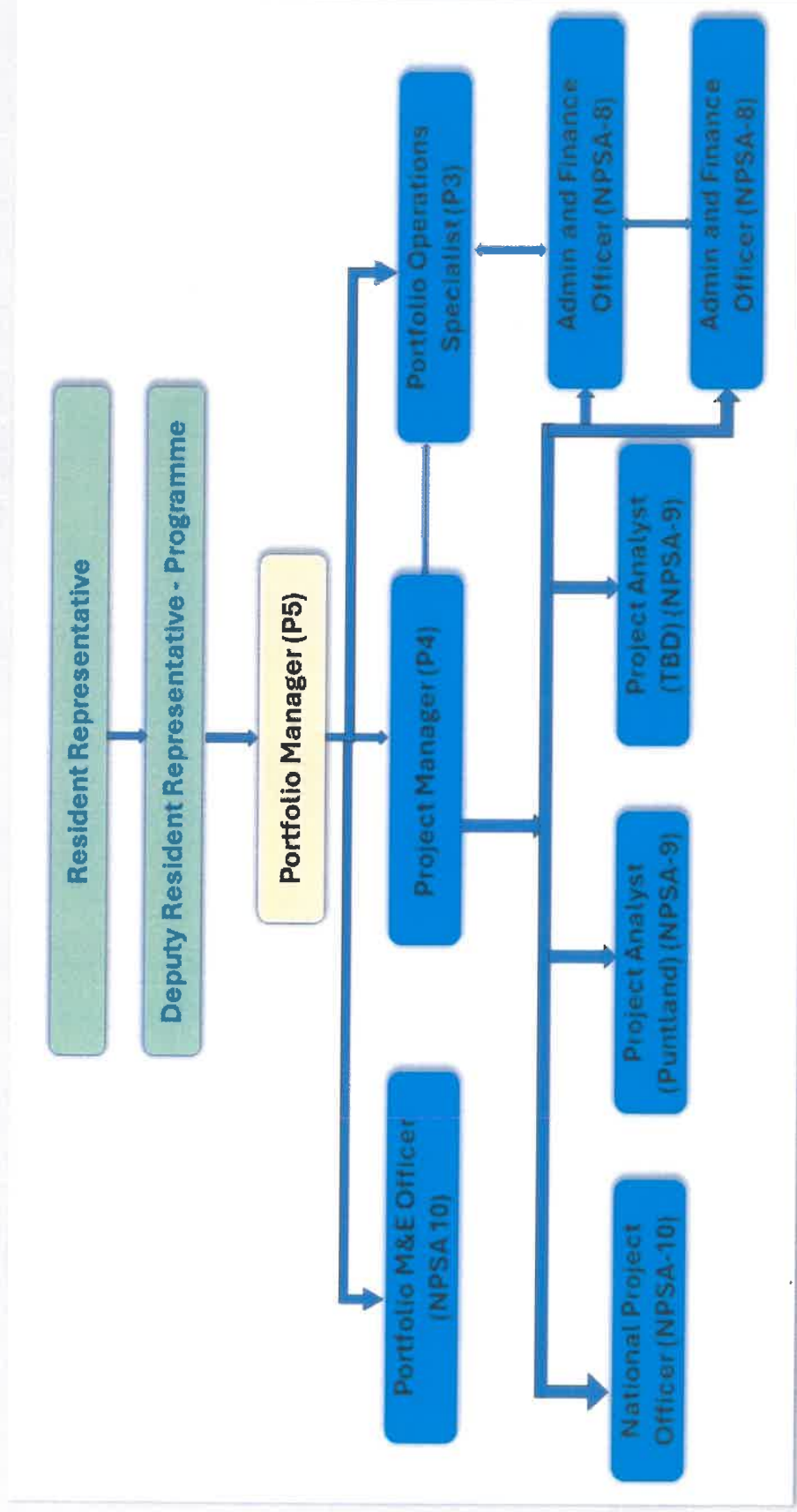
- The project manager/Chief Technical Specialist at P4 level who will be responsible for day-to-day operations of the project and supervise the team.
- 3 national project officers, one at NPSA-10 level who will be based in Mogadishu, and two at the NPSA-9 level, covering Puntland and Galmudug (one), Hirshabelle, Southwest and Jubaland (one). The FMS based project officers will be responsible for the implementation of the activities in the respective FMS and will be costs-shared with the new parliamentary support project. However, additional project officers will be engaged either at FGS or FMS levels to ensure successfulness of the project interventions.
- Two administrative and finance officers at the NPSA-8 level, who will be supporting the project manager in financial/administrative matters, and who will be guided by the Portfolio Operations Specialist to ensure compliance with the operational rules and procedures. One position will be cost shared with the new parliamentary support project.
- Whenever necessary, the project will engage national and global legal, constitutional and facilitation experts, to ensure successful implementation of the project and timely assistance to the partners, contributing to an impartial, fair and objective review process.

At the later implementation stage, the project will engage one MEL Officer, who will keep track of the M&E framework to ensure progress towards envisioned results, in collaboration with the IP portfolio M&E officer.

All the project staff members will be supervised and guided by the IP Portfolio team and will closely collaborate with the mandated institutions, assisting them to implement their mandates. Please refer to the **provisional** staffing diagram, noting that the project will engage additional staff members, as mentioned, ensuring the successfulness of the project interventions.

Finally, UNDP will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS) and UNDP Security Policy that supports this tenet. Further, Project Team will cooperate closely with the UNDP Security Office, which will provide technical guidance on UNSMS compliance and security mainstreaming and enable the Project by managing the security and safety risks of the UNDP personnel, premises, and/or assets.

Provisional organogram

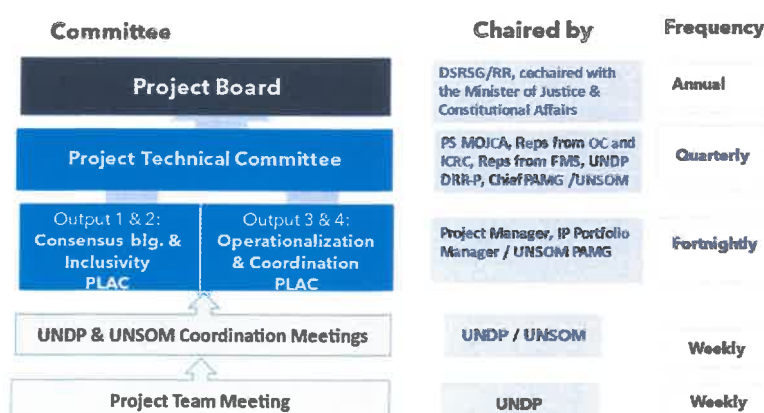


Strategic Governance Framework

In order to deliver impact within the volatile and fragile context of Somalia, the project will need to be responsive to changes as and when they occur. This requires management arrangements that prioritize coherence and does not stick to the linear and watertight single point solutions, ensuring continuous learning and adjustment and/or redesign of interventions in response to an evolving context with special reference to the complex dynamics of state-building process. The project thus adopts an adaptive management approach that is marked by a focus on real-time monitoring and learning. Management arrangements have been designed to ensure that the underlying project theory of change and related implementation strategies continue to be backed by evidence and analysis. Regular data collection and related analysis will thus inform a continuous dialogue generating decisions for possible adaptation along the way. Finally, recognizing the fact that the international partners have supported constitutional review process for many years, the governance structure and adaptive management process will also analyze meaningfulness of the support to ensure donors' investment.

The governance structure will comprise the following elements:

- A **Project Board (PB)** to provide oversight and strategic direction (meeting once a year).
- A **Project Technical Committee (PTC)**, meeting four times a year or more if relevant. UNDP DRR(P)/PAMG Chief and PS MOJCA will co-chair these meetings, while portfolio/project team and relevant staff from OC, ICRC, the relevant FMS institutions and other national counterpart(s) will participate in the discussions.
- Two output-level **Project Learning and Analysis Committees (PLAC)**, meeting fortnightly will act as a feedback loop group to strengthen a continuous learning and adaptive management process and the meetings will be attended by technical level teams from MOJCA, OC, ICRC, PAMG, UNDP and adopted members.
- For internal coordination, as mentioned UNDP and UNSOM established an **internal weekly coordination platform** during which implementation strategies, context, progress and impact will be discussed.
- **Project Team meeting** – a weekly meeting of the project team on LoAs and partnership management would be held reviewing the implementation of monthly workplans of the team and that of the counterparts and Responsible Parties.



Steering and management arrangements

1. Project Board

The main role of the Project Board (PB) is to guide and oversee that the project remains on track vis-à-vis the goals, objectives and results as defined in the project document. The PB approves the project annual work plans (including their revisions) and budgets and provides strategic guidance to the implementation of the project. In practice, the board reaches agreement consensually. In case a consensus cannot be reached, final decision rests with the UNDP.

The Board contains four roles: Project Director (executive), Development Partners (supplier), beneficiary and assurance:

- **Project Director (Executive):** This role will be performed by the DSRSG/RR and be co-chaired with the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs.
- **Development Partners (also called Supplier):** the role will be performed by UNDP and donors.

- **Beneficiary representatives:** In this case the beneficiary representatives are FGS Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, FMS MOCAs, OC, ICRIC and the OPM.
- **Project assurance:** Oversight and assurance role will be performed by UNDP CO through the UNDP DRR-P, POQA, IP Portfolio Manager and other operations teams as required.

Composition of the Board

PROJECT BOARD	
Chair:	DSRSG/RR, co-chaired with Minister of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
External Members:	Designated representatives of the FGS Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, FMS MOCAs, OC and ICRIC; and other partnering counterparts, external observers depending on topic for discussion, donors, and other international partners
UNDP Members:	Oversight and assurance role will be performed by UNDP CO through the UNDP DRR-P, POQA, IP Portfolio Manager and other operations teams as required
Frequency:	Annual
Preparation:	Project Manager with PAMG/UNSOM

Annual workplans are developed by the PTC with the Project Manager by quarter 4 of each calendar year, based on an initial indication of the available budget for each output. The plans will be consolidated into the annual workplan and subsequently approved by the Project Board which meets at least once a year. The Project Board shall confirm the parameters and level of delegation to the PTC and learning teams. To ensure programme agility, the workplans define the budget allocated to each output, while activities and inputs will remain indicative and subject to adaptation as required. Project teams are responsible for workplan implementation. To that end, they will translate annual workplans into quarterly workplans detailing activities for each output, target communities, and geographic areas.

The Project Manager will collect and analyse data related to results progress and contextual changes on a regular basis. In case of an identified need for adaptation, the Project Manager will provide consolidated information to the PTC and to the output-level Peer Learning and Analysis Committee (PLAC). As part of this submission, the Project Manager will identify needs for adaptation, if any, and define a related proposal. Fortnightly PLAC meetings are organized by the Project Manager supported by the project team. The meetings consider progress and contextual changes and approve adaptation proposals within the delegation received.

Changes beyond this delegation will be submitted to the Project Board depending on their scope. In the case of an immediate need for adaptations, the Project Manager shall consult the heads of the MoJCA, OC and ICRIC and FMS MOCAs, UNDP Senior management and the UNSOM/PAMG, which will be endorsed during the next OMLT meeting. Adaptation decisions, i.e., the use of delegated authority at both levels (PTC and PLAC) need to be documented by a note to file which outlines the triggers and reasons for adaptation and details the changes. The note is to be signed and filed as part of auditable documentation by the approver. Adaptations will translate into changes to quarterly and / or annual workplans, and will be implemented by respective project teams, and monitored regularly by the Project Manager. Once a year, the Project Manager prepares the annual report and a bi-annual report with inputs from the project teams for endorsement of the Project Board. This report details the lessons learned over the year and the adaptations made to the original annual workplan, to be approved by the Project Board.

2. Project Technical committee meeting

The Project Technical Committee (PTC) shall establish linkages between outcome-level lessons, it captures overall learning on systemic approaches and developments towards constitutional reform process, including context monitoring and analysis of progress. It builds on the work done at output level. Within the parameters set by this committee, it decides on adaptations of the project's 'theory of change' and its overall implementation strategy during the year, as well as on adaptations to work plans and allocations of resources beyond the delegated authority of the Management and Project Learning and Analysis Committee (PLAC).

The Technical Committee meeting is expected to take place before the Project Board and will serve as the entry point to define the agenda of the PB. The TC prepares drafts for submission to the Project Board, and this includes the draft AWP, resources needs and gaps that require funds to be mobilized, human resources needs, project risks etc. Members of the technical committee meeting are the representatives of UNDP/UNSOM, donors and national counterparts at the technical level.

PROJECT TECHNICAL COMMITTEE	
Chair:	UNDP DRR(P)/PAMG Chief and PS MOJCA (with the relevant representatives from OC, ICRC and FMS)
External Members:	Designated representatives IP, CSO, relevant technical staff from the national counterpart(s)
UNDP Members:	Oversight and assurance role will be performed by UNDP CO through the UNDP DRR-P, POQA, IP Portfolio Manager and other operations teams as required
Frequency:	Quarterly
Preparation:	Project Manager with PAMG/UNSOM

3. Peer Learning and Analysis Committee (PLAC)

Peer learning is an invaluable tool for promoting effective and efficient learning by providing opportunities for national counterparts, RPs and project teams to share and exchange critical insights for progress and impact. Peer learning is also effective in the adaptive project management approach, to help break down siloed approaches, and increase the overall understanding and retention of strategies, facilitating a shared understanding on issues of common interest. Overall, incorporating peer learning into any learning programme can greatly enhance the overall learning experience and lead to better project outcomes.

Building on the previous experience, the Project would establish a Peer Learning and Analysis Committee (PLAC) drawing representation from technical teams of FGS MOJCA, OC, ICRC and the relevant FMS institutions, PAMG, UNDP and other portfolios and agencies as adopted members. The PLAC would meet fortnightly with mandate to discuss and decide on delegated adaptations based on context changes, learning and analysis. Progress update, technical papers, context update and issue-specific analysis would be the key functions of the PLAC with an ultimate aim to inform and propose adaptive measures based on the changed dynamics at the political, regional, institutional and programmatic levels. The proposals and findings of the PLAC would be fed into the agenda for consideration by the Project Technical Committee (PTC) meetings on quarterly basis.

PEER LEARNING AND ANALYSIS COMMITTEE (PLAC)	
Chair:	UNDP Project Manager / UNSOM PAMG
External Members:	Technical level teams from MOJCA, OC, ICRC and FMS
UNDP Members:	Gender and Adaptive Management Advisors, Oversight and assurance role will be performed by UNDP CO through POQA, IP Portfolio Manager and other operations teams as required
Frequency:	Fortnightly
Preparation:	Project Manager with PAMG/UNSOM

6. Risk management

Somalia is a complex operating environment. The constitutional review process is highly sensitive and touches upon core contentious political issues, such as decentralization and federalization, power and resource sharing etc. Up to now, persistent political tensions between the FGS and the FMS and fragile security situation have stalled any progress on critical national priorities, including on the constitutional reform. Delivering a project in such an environment is high risk and requires broad partnership with international and national counterparts to mitigate the challenges and ensure achieving the results. Informed by lessons learnt exercise and conclusions of the thematic evaluation on enhanced governance, the project aims to meet the minimum requirement of “doing no harm” whilst implementing the activities. The approach also refers to synergies between the ongoing processes to facilitate multi-layered consultations between Somali stakeholders to contribute to peaceful and non-violent political transition. Hence, a flexible and adaptive approach is recommended to whenever necessary adjust programmatic interventions to the Somali realities and identified risks. Hence, while supporting the constitutional review bodies, MOJCA, OC and ICRIC and the relevant FMS institutions, to facilitate the constitutional review process, ensuring Somali-led and Somali-owned approach, UNDP and UNSOM, as co-implementing agencies, collaborating with the mentioned key national counterparts, will jointly perform the following, to ensure project’s adaptability:

- Under the guidance of Good Offices, engage senior UN principals and international partners to, first, reach consensus on common priorities and second, to jointly support the Somali leaders and institutions to achieve political settlements on incremental gains, following strategic agreements reached by the NCC. Subsequently, the project, in collaboration with MOJCA, OC and ICRIC and the relevant FMS institutions, will realign its operations responding to the needs of the high-level negotiations and necessity to organize a broader national dialogue engaging all societal groups, informing TRACK 1 processes to prevent risks of political violence.
- Relevant UN agencies and programmes to jointly prepare an engagement strategy and option papers to inform decisions of the UN principals and international partners contributing to achieving political settlements by the Somali leaders, and facilitation of the constitutional review process by the mandated institutions.
- Conduct regular gender sensitive conflict analyses, political economy analysis, data collection and needs assessments (of the communities and the national counterparts), to be able to realign programmatic focus and implementation modalities, ensuring relevance of the intervention. This will be performed by the project and Inclusive Politics Portfolio in coordination with the constitutional review bodies, MOJCA, OC and ICRIC and the FMS institutions and other UNDP portfolios, leading to adaptive programming and implementation approaches.
- Quarterly review of the project, following the governance structure and using quantitative and qualitative data and analyses, involving MOJCA, OC, ICRIC and the relevant FMS institutions, UN, international partners and other stakeholders to realign, re-define or/and redirect efforts (including M&E framework, timelines, and results) and resources towards context-specific interventions corresponding with the strategic priorities, political and security dynamic and community needs. Recognizing the fact that the international partners have supported constitutional review process for many years, the review of the project will also touch upon analysis of meaningfulness of the support to ensure donors’ investment.
- Design a M&E framework with both progress and risk monitoring indicators to ensure adaptability of the project’s approach to the political and security realities in Somalia, collaborating with the constitutional review bodies.
- Establish a coordination mechanism ensuring participation of relevant national and international actors and civil society, with the purpose of (i) Identifying risks and issues and recommending mitigation measures, (ii) agreeing on the joint approaches and (iii) assigning roles and responsibilities within the mechanism based on comparative advantage. On this way, broader partnerships with national and international actors will be ensured to proactively respond to emerging challenges in the state building process. This will be done in direct collaboration with the mandated constitutional review bodies, ensuring adequate coordination and Somali-led processes.
- Following the abovementioned approach, the risk log will be regularly updated, informed by data collection and integrated analyses, leading to adaptive approaches (reference is made to the risk log in the Annex II).

Prevention of corruption

Due to the highly insecure operating context in Somalia, it is necessary for UNDP to utilize national administrative and financial systems more than usual, when the activities are directly executed by a project. This project has been designed with value for money as a key priority, recognizing the multitude of needs in Somalia and the limited funding envelope of Somali governments at all levels and of donors. That said, a fundamental underpinning is skills transfer based on the use of high-quality technical specialists capable of working with local partners to provide reliable technical advice as needed, as well as

systematic longer-term capacity development, for the sustainability of the actions. UNDP as the Implementing Agency will mobilize necessary resources to support mentioned national counterparts and perform programmatic and operational work, following UNDP rules and procedures. In addition, the partners would have to continuously abide by the UN Accepted methodology of Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT), to secure that resources, channeled through UNDP, are protected through carefully applying procedures and checks and balances. Going forward, building on HACT assessments, the project will provide hands-on support to the national counterparts, in this case MOJCA, OC, ICRIC and the relevant FMS institutions, to increase their administrative and financial capacity to be able to use resources in line with the established procedures. The project will prepare Letters of Agreements (LoA) to utilize national implementation capacities, while relying on direct implementation where appropriate. The LoA methodology responds to the difficult operating environment by enabling the quick disbursement of funds for the delivery of basic activities. At the same time, UNDP uses the LoA approach as a means for building financial management and procurement capacity of the counterparts, as well as to ensure stronger local ownership. The relevant project staff, portfolio operations specialists, POQA and senior management will vigorously monitor and ensure that LoAs and the work plans that underpin them operate to real results and impacts. Finally, the project will implement adequate capacity development, mitigation and monitoring measures, in line with the corporate rules and procedures, in order to safeguard the proper use of funds.

7. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Monitoring & Evaluation

The project is founded on the achievements reached during the implementation of the CRSP, PSP and REFS-I, identified lessons from the past and conclusion of the thematic evaluation on enhanced governance in Somalia in the areas of constitutionalism, parliamentarism and federalism and reconciliation, which collectively provide baselines for the project's theory of change and the implementation strategy.

M&E focal points at the project and the portfolio levels will develop appropriate data collection and management tools at the inception of the project and create the system to ensure that project-level data are properly captured, archived and up to date. Together with the project manager, they will design a M&E framework to track the success on the basis of the collected qualitative and quantitative data and secure project's adaptivity to the political and security realities in Somalia, based on the agreed plans by MOJCA, OC and ICRIC and the relevant FMS institutions to proceed with the constitutional review process as well as strategic guidance provided by the Portfolio Manager and the UN principals. The M&E framework will rely on multiple sources, which will include internal, project-level data, information provided by the national counterparts, perception studies, administrative data, third-party monitoring and other information gathered from external sources. These sources will be harnessed for the purpose of monitoring progress, measuring against indicators and milestones, and parsing the effectiveness of the project. Additional gender sensitive analyses (like risk analysis, conflict analysis, political economy analysis etc.) will be initiated to further guide the project's planning and the implementation methodology, adjusting the approaches to evolving political dynamic. Periodic data collection exercises and review of the performance of key indicators to track progress on milestones such as perception surveys and focus-group discussions will be undertaken to measure attitudes and observations around women's empowerment and representation, but also for the other project's markers, as per the results framework. To assess overall project's contribution to Somalia's progress to state building processes, it is also envisioned to perform either an independent project evaluation at the end of the project or a thematic evaluation on contribution to the enhanced governance covering different projects under the IP Portfolio.

The national counterparts would have to continuously abide by the UN Accepted methodology of HACT to secure that resources, channeled through UNDP, are protected through carefully applying procedures and checks and balances. HACT relies on the project working closely with the different national counterparts to jointly conceive and develop strategies and annual work plans. HACT will determine methodology of engaging with the national counterparts, following the assessed and identified risks. This approach should, long-term, ensure continuity and institutional sustainability. Building on HACT assessments, the project will provide hands-on support to the national counterparts to increase their administrative and financial capacity to be able to use resources in line with the established procedures.

As explained, with reference to the complex political dynamic in Somalia, the implementation methodology will be based on the phased approach. UNDP and UNSOM, in collaboration with the constitutional review bodies MOJCA, OC and ICRIC and the relevant FMS institutions will initiate quarterly review of the project, using quantitative and qualitative data and analyses, involving national counterparts, UN, international partners and other stakeholders to realign, re-define or/and redirect efforts (including M&E framework, timelines, and results) and resources towards context-specific interventions corresponding with the strategic priorities, political and security dynamic as well as institutional and community needs.

Regular weekly technical level meetings between UNDP and UNSOM will be organized to track on day-to-day implementation, while senior level strategic meetings with the UN principals will be initiated at least on the monthly basis for the strategic monitoring and guidance. UNDP and UNSOM will organize regular coordination meetings with MOJCA, OC and ICRIC and the relevant FMS institutions whenever needed, but at least once a month. Regular M&E meetings with the donors will be organized, for information sharing and presentation of the project's results and learning loops. Project board meetings will be initiated at least once a year gathering UNDP, UNSOM, donors and national counterparts to guide and oversee that the project remains on track vis-à-vis the goals, objectives and results as defined in the project document.

A coordination mechanism will be established with participation of relevant national and international actors and representatives of civil society as previously explained, with the purpose of (i) Identifying risks and issues and recommending mitigation measures, (ii) agreeing on the joint approaches and (iii) assigning roles and responsibilities within the mechanism based on comparative advantage. On this way, broader partnerships with national and international actors will be ensured to proactively respond to emerging challenges in the state building processes, ensuring Somali-led and Somali-owned approach.

Reporting

Type of report	Date of submission
Semi-annual project progress report	By mid-July each year
Annual project narrative report	By mid-February each year
End of project report covering entire project duration	6-months upon completion of the project
Financial reporting	The reports will be submitted in line with the submission of the mentioned narrative reports

8. Partnerships

The suggested approaches in the pro-doc are based on the achievements during the implementation of the CRSP, PSP and REFS-I, identified lessons learned and thematic evaluation on the projects' contribution to enhanced governance in Somalia, as explained and consultation with the national counterparts, in particular MOJCA, OC and ICRIC and the relevant FGS institution. Focused lessons learned discussions and the thematic evaluation were based on the profound consultation process with the national and international partners, hence provide a reliable source of information and solid baselines for the future intervention.

The stakeholders' engagement will be founded on the partnership established during the implementation of the mentioned projects and will follow the principle of transparency and inclusivity ensuring participation of institutions from all levels of the government and citizens in general, securing that their interests are properly addressed and included in the constitutional, legal and policy documents. The particular intention is to (i) assure that the FMS are embedded as equal participants in negotiation, to reflect the federalist structure of Somalia and (ii) include women organizations and champions, youth organizations and champions, minorities, community leaders, diaspora, IDPs, PWD, religious and clan leaders, academia, think-tanks etc. in the activities, securing ownership and buy in. However, the principal partners of the project will be the FGS Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, OC, ICRIC and FMS MOCAs, who will receive the assistance to be able to complete their mandated tasks. Finally, collaborating with the mentioned key national counterparts, the project may engage with other partners, as well, whenever necessary to achieve envisioned results.

As mentioned, the UNDP and UNSOM will collaborate with the international partners (traditional and non-traditional partners) and engage with the political class in Somalia through different platforms, supporting them to overcome political obstacles and reach consensus on the key constitutional matters.

UNDP and UNSOM will support the mandated institutions, MOJCA, OC and ICRIC and the relevant FMS institutions to engage civil society in the state building processes, leading to building trust between the citizens and the Somali institutions. Speaking from that perspective, the project will contribute to the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 on women, peace and security and UNSCR 2250 on youth, peace and security by (i) raising awareness on inclusive civic participation in political and decision-making processes and (ii) advocating for constitutional, legal and institutional solutions from the GEWE and youth perspective, as explained. All the programmatic efforts will be based on joint collaboration of all UNDP portfolios, UNSOM, UNWOMEN, partnership with and guidance by the mentioned national partners, the continuous gender responsive conflict analysis, youth analysis, data collection and needs assessments and the approaches highlighted in the UN Somalia Gender Strategy, the Somalia Women's Charter,³⁴ and National Gender Policy.

Moreover, the project will tightly coordinate with the mandated institutions and the FMS and be supported by the UNDP's Accelerator Lab, for creating appropriate alternative approaches and utilizing online platforms and social media influencers to reach out to higher number of citizens and engage them in the dialogues, following the strategic plans of MOJCA, OC and ICRIC and FMS, avoiding conflicting messaging. The project will also assist MOJCA, OC and ICRIC and FMS to work with traditional elders and religious leaders to build on their societal leverage, to help unblocking the impasse, relying also on the results of the tolerance and the dialogue process addressing the issue of violent extremism, which has been programmatically processed through the ROLS Portfolio.

Finally, the project will support the mandated institutions to closely work with the traditional media to widen spectrum of constituencies involved in the constitutional review process.

³⁴ To sharpen the approach and appropriately address GEWE issues, the portfolio will rely on support from the CO gender focal point, Regional Hub, HQ and partnership with other UN Agencies, particularly UNWOMEN.

9. Cross-cutting issues

To promote gender equality and women empowerment

Women's participation in leadership and decision-making roles, in public and political spheres at all levels, remains low. Besides, clan-based patriarchal political structures, exclusionary political practices and culture, negatively affect women's ability to negotiate a greater role and representation in political processes and policy making. As a result, women continue to be limitedly engaged in the decision-making forums where laws, policies and actions are decided.

This project is founded on the processes initiated by the previous programmes, CRSP, PSP, REFS-I, WPP-I and the Elections-I, activities related to attaining 30% women's quota during the electoral process etc. However, it is important to highlight that the 2021/2022 parliamentary electoral cycle did not meet the 30 per cent quota for women despite international and national advocacy for its attainment. Women's representation in Parliament regressed from 24 per cent in 2016/2017 to 21 per cent. Ten women were appointed to the new federal Cabinet which is 13%. The composition of current NCC is also a stark example, since all the NCC representatives are men.³⁵

Based on the lessons identified during the implementation of the previous programmes, going forward it is necessary to (i) allocate dedicated resources for the women's full engagement and empowerment, (ii) partner with civil society, to ensure women's political participation, (iii) initiate political advocacy on the GEWE agenda, (iv) enhance collaboration between the UN agencies and secure synergies between the programmes addressing the GEWE issues, (v) build network of women political leaders etc. All those lessons have been considered during the project development and integrated in suggested implementation methodologies. As mentioned, collaborating with MOJCA, OC, ICRIC and the relevant FMS institutions, the project is striving to contribute to the implementation of the UNSCR 1325 on women peace and security by empowering women organizations, women politicians, and women champions to (i) raise awareness on inclusive women participation in political and decision-making processes, (ii) provide oversight of the executive, legislative and judicial institutions, and (iii) advocate for constitutional, legal and institutional solutions from the GEWE perspective. The strategic approach is to move beyond gender mainstreaming to gender equality and social inclusion ensuring full participation of women in the state building processes, recognizing women as historical actors. All the programmatic efforts will be based on joint collaboration of all UNDP portfolios, UNSOM, UNWOMEN, partnership with and guidance by MOJCA, OC, ICRIC and the relevant FMS institutions, the continuous gender analysis, data collection and needs assessments and the approaches highlighted in the UN Somalia Gender Strategy, the Somalia Women's Charter and National Gender Policy, as explained. The project will collaborate with the new programme on women's political participation that will strategically address the GEWE issues and will work with traditional elders and religious leaders to build on their societal leverage, to enhance women's participation in the political life. Finally, following the agreed strategic approach by the mandated institutions towards facilitation and finalization of the constitutional review process, this project will ensure women's inclusion, participation and active engagement in the project's review securing integration of GEWE in all activities and providing ideas how to overcome potential risks in a collaborative manner.

Somalia has strong women and civil society networks advocating for peace and gender equality despite these numerous challenges they face. Women leaders have been vocal demanding their equal rights to participation, protection, and security. In 2018 Somali women convened a Women's Peace Forum (WPF) in Mogadishu that was attended by over 200 women leaders and representatives from across the country. The WPF developed concrete strategies and activities on women's role and participation in promoting peace and reconciliation on national, member state, district and local community levels, recognizing that reconciliation is one of the key priorities for restoring peace, security and political stability in the country.

Without women, the statebuilding and constitutional review process cannot successfully bring about lasting peacebuilding and democratic order for Somalia as this means that over half of the country's population is left out of the decision-making process. Hence, together with MOJCA, OC, ICRIC and FMS, this project is striving to advocate that inclusion of women is not optional, but of key importance for ensuring ownership and buy-in and sustainable democratic and statebuilding processes based on gender equality, human rights and rule of law.

³⁵ Members of the NCC are the FGS President and the Prime Minister, Presidents of all FMSes and the Governor of the Banadir Region.

To promote human rights and protection of vulnerable groups

This project is not directly delivering protection services to the Somali citizens, but rather contribute that human rights standards and systems for the human rights protection are appropriately codified in the constitutional and legal framework, following the Somalia's international obligations. To continuously promote gender equality and human rights requirements, collaborating with the mandated bodies to facilitate the constitutional review process, the project will be guided by the HRPG and UNDP ROLS Portfolio and will partner with human rights organizations, to ensure that Somalia's international obligations are properly addressed in the constitutional, policy and legal documents. Recognizing the sensitivity of the issue, the project will also observe sharia tradition, to secure appropriate implementation of the human rights standards, at the same time ensuring ownership and Somali-led processes.

To reduce exclusion (Leave no one behind)

Following the conclusion of the thematic evaluation on enhanced governance in Somalia and the identified lessons, the strategic direction of the project is to more vigorously ensure that the constitutional review process is inclusive of all societal groups, overcoming societal and political marginalization. Importance of the inclusivity was also highlighted during the numerous high level coordination meetings, chaired by the SRSG, the DSRSG-Political and the UNDP RR. Going forward, as explained, collaborating with MOJCA, OC, ICRIC and the relevant FMS institutions, the project will coordinate with the new projects under the Inclusive Politics Portfolio, relying on their sectoral expertise, such as the new programme on state building, federalism and reconciliation, which would be the main platform to ensure bottom-up approach through TRACK 3 and community reconciliation processes, ensuring engagement of the underrepresented groups in the sub-national and national dialogues on national priorities, as explained. The particular focus will be given to people with disabilities, but also on other groups. While facilitating the constitutional review process, the mandated institutions will be directly focused on ensuring that no one is left behind. The project, in collaboration with the main national counterparts, will create partnership with the organizations of the PWDs and organizations representing other societal groups, ensuring that their voices are heard, and ideas and needs integrated in the legal and constitutional texts. Besides, the M&E framework will be structured in a way to ensure gender disaggregation of data, providing qualitative and quantitative analysis of the inclusion of each group, at the same time obtaining information on impact of the project's activities on those societal groups.

To facilitate and/or strengthen social contract mechanisms between the state and groups of population and to ensure accountability in people's lives and in the functioning of institutions at national and local levels

The constitutional review process is inherently a political process that requires a broad consensus among societal groups and institutions from all levels of the government, in order to reach an agreement on contentious issues and state building priorities in general, leading to social contract among the people of Somalia, based on rule of law and respect for human rights of all. Hence, going forward, UNDP and UNSOM will collaborate with the international partners and jointly encourage the Somali institutions to abandon political consensus building based on elit/clanish and extra constitutional bargaining and, instead, broaden constituencies for inclusive and transparent processes, combining bottom-up and top down approaches. At the same time, as explained, the project will build on processes led by other projects within and beyond the portfolio and rely on their sectoral knowledge. Finally, this project stresses that a principal threshold leading to social contract is community reconciliation and TRACK 3 process that will facilitate communication within and between the communities and institutions, on this way contributing to enhancing confidence among the people and the decision makers and informing consensus building. By fostering inclusive processes, this project will also benefit from the project addressing the issues of parliamentarism, which strives to enhance communication between the legislative institutions and the citizens, securing civic engagement in the parliamentary work, that will lead to open and accountable parliaments.

To address root causes of climate fragility and climate-related conflict dynamics in target areas

The project is contributing to establishing a constitutional framework following the federalist system, which will regulate national resources management (land and water management for example) as well as roles and responsibilities for service delivery of different levels of the government, on this way assisting to resolving the issues related to the climate shocks. Constitutional framework will be further unpacked by translating constitutional amendments into legal frameworks to practically regulate approaches and institutional system for service delivery. Also, REFS-I initiated a conflict mapping, and the results show that natural resources management (land issues, water management etc.), is one of the main drivers of the conflict and that climate variability exacerbate the conflict dynamics. As mentioned, the project addressing the issue of statebuilding, federalism and reconciliation will be a main driver for initiating broad dialogues in the country through TRACK

3 and community reconciliation process informing high-level decision making. This project will then build on the achievements and scale up, which will strengthen facilitation of the constitutional review process leading to incremental adoption and incorporation of the constitutional amendments, including those linked to protecting natural resources and the environment and the need for climate action. The project will further advocate for adopting the measures that address the effects of climate change by giving more attention to adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and decreasing vulnerabilities³⁶.

To implement the humanitarian-development-peace nexus

As mentioned, this project will closely collaborate with the new generation of projects within the Inclusive Politics Portfolio and other UNDP portfolios to ensure synergies for the stronger impact of the interventions. In particular, to secure inclusivity and transparency of the actions, the project's implementation strategy will be built on results of the community reconciliation and TRAC 3 process which will be initiated through the programme addressing the matter of statebuilding, federalism and reconciliation aiming to (i) address long-standing tensions, (ii) initiate sub-national and national dialogue on state building priorities and (iii) contribute to achieving political agreements on incremental gains and create building blocks for scaling up, which will lead to settlements on the politically contentious issues (such as power sharing, fiscal federalism, federalist model of governance etc.). Hence, as stated, this constitutional support project will collaborate with the mentioned new programme, which will provide inclusive platforms for all other projects under the IP Portfolio, ensuring participation of all mentioned societal groups in the state building processes. TRACK 3 and community reconciliation process will be based on the completed conflict mapping exercise (by the REFS-I) and will follow UNDP's strategic orientation towards area-based and issue-based management. These approaches require joint endeavour of all UNDP portfolios, from the perspective of peace building, security, protection, early recovery and resilience. By progressing on the area-based and issue-based management, UNDP directly contributes to strengthening humanitarian-development-peace nexus. This project will benefit from such approaches, because they will be inclusive of all mentioned societal groups, leading to agreements on the constitutional amendments and contributing to social contract.

Communication and visibility

Three strategic communication lines are envisioned, one targeting the donors, one targeting the public and one targeting the Somali institutions and leaders. The project will closely coordinate with the international community and engage them not only as donors, but also as partners aiming to overcome political challenges and improve technical approaches, to maximize impact of the activities. In order to do that, a platform for the senior level communication between the UN and the member states will be established, for reaching the agreement on set of focused priorities, aiming to create a conducive environment for consensus building among Somali stakeholders, ensuring Somali-led and Somali-owned approach. At the technical level, collaborating with the mandated bodies, MOJCA, OC and ICRC and the relevant FMS institutions, UNDP and UNSOM will provide timely updates to the donors on the political development and implementation strategies, introducing adaptive management approaches, as elaborated. The project will, also, prepare concept notes/option papers/newsletters related to each segment of the intervention, perform regular review involving donors, mandated institutions, and CSOs, and, as explained, establish a coordination mechanism engaging all national and international stakeholders, for timely information sharing, joint approaches, continuous analysis of political and security dynamic and for defining the mitigation measures to overcome risks and issues. Whenever needed, those documents will be also translated in Somali to ensure that all citizens can participate and understand the process.

With regards to the public, the project, in coordination with the mandated institutions to facilitate the constitutional review process, will implement four sub-approaches: first, the project will develop short stories, issue press releases and communicate through official UNDP and government online platforms, such as web site, twitter etc., to inform about the results and the strategies; second, supporting the mandated institutions to implement agreed workplans and perform their tasks, the project will assist constitutional review bodies to engage with CSOs particularly focusing on women's organizations and champions and youth organizations and champions, for the purpose of civic education on the constitutional development as well as to raise awareness of the people about the activities and processes, ensuring participation of all societal groups in the sub-national and national dialogues on national priorities; third, the project will utilize innovative approaches through collaboration with the UNDP Accelerator Lab, use official internet platforms, social media and engage social media influencers, to reach out to higher number of the citizens involving them in the political processes, closely collaborating with MOJCA, OC, ICRC and the FMS; and fourth, the project will partner with the traditional media and the relevant government platforms, to follow up on the discussion on state building priorities and inform the public about the achievements.

³⁶ Federal Government of Somalia. (2021). Updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

Throughout the implementation, the project will provide technical assistance to all the partners, to enable them to adequately participate in and analyze the processes. The Inclusive Politics Portfolio will recruit a communication specialist, to prepare and implement communication approaches, following the strategic direction. In addition, the CO established a dedicated communication unit and hired experienced national and international staff who will additionally guide the project's communication methodology and align it to the overall CO communication strategy. Communication approach will be closely guided by the government's strategies, ensuring coherence and Somali-owned process.

10. Project budget

As stated, the project will be implemented through a direct implementation modality (DIM), where the UNDP will have overall responsibility and accountability for management of resources and share responsibility with UNSOM for the achievement of results, while UNSOM will guide technical assistance, following the political development.

The requested budget of USD 14,926,037 covers expenses of the planned activities, travel, administrative, security and M&E costs, project staff, general management services (GMS) and delivery enabling services (DES). As highlighted, the resources will be allocated to support transparent and inclusive constitutional review process and consensus building on the contentious issues, which will be the main guiding principles to ensure the implementation of the national priorities. UNDP and UNSOM will jointly implement the activities, in cooperation with MOJCA, OC, ICRIC and the FMS, relying also on experienced international and national staff and consultants. The staff members and the consultants will be recruited following the UN human resources and procurement processes. To engage experienced advisors/consultants, the project will rely on UNDP Roster, but will also utilize long-term agreements with the human resource companies, such as CTG. The project will assist the mandated institutions to engage with CSOs, to ensure the implementation of the activities at the community level, aiming to involve all societal groups, particularly women, in execution of the planned activities. Civil society organizations will be contracted through available contracting modalities, which will be decided between the UNDP/UNSOM and the constitutional review bodies. The project team and the mandated institutions will be supervising the realization of the contracts, following the rules and procedures. UNDP, as the Implementing Agency, will jointly with UNSOM mobilize necessary resources and carry out administrative-related work, to secure that the project is properly managed and implemented.

Where appropriate, the project will prepare Letters of Agreements to utilize national implementation capacities for the activities agreed with the national counterparts. The full list of the national counterparts will be identified in collaboration with the Somali government. The project staff, portfolio operations specialists and POQA will closely monitor realization of the activities, ensuring that LoAs and the work plans reach the intended results.

Finally, UNDP is required to recover the cost of implementation and delivery of results through application of direct project cost and general management support. These costs are an integral part of project delivery and will be charged to the budget as part of project inputs.

For more details, please refer to the Annex 3.

Annex I: Project Results Framework

NDP PRIORITY: NDP 9 Pillar 1. Inclusive and accountable politics and reconciliation.			
UNCF STRATEGIC OUTCOME: Outcome 1.2. Somalis, particularly women and youth, benefit from and participate in functional, inclusive, accountable and transparent democratic systems across all levels of government and governmental institutions.			
PROJECT OUTCOME: To facilitate the establishment of an enabling environment for both state and non-state actors to actively participate in and operationalize inclusive Somali-owned national dialogue on the constitutional reform process, leading to political settlements on the contentious issues, incremental adoption of the constitutional amendments and operationalization of the constitutional framework, following the principles of rule of law and human rights, contributing to social contract among the Somalis.			
Outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Outputs	Output indicators, baselines and targets	Partner contributions
Baseline: Somali leaders agreed that completion of the constitutional review is the key state building priority, however, the strategy/plan for the implementation of this agreement is yet to be prepared.	Output 1: Support consensus building on and facilitation of the constitutional review process	Baseline: NCC recognized that the constitutional review process is one of the key state building priorities.	UNDP: technical assistance to national and international partners (options; trainings; concept papers)
		Indicator 1: Somali leaders agreed on the road map and timeline for the adoption of the constitutional amendments	HR: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IP portfolio and project staff UNSOM's political officers Consultants Procurement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conferences; meetings; trainings Financial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donors' resources UNDP resources
		Indicator 2: Agreed an official platform for the continuous engagement of the FGS and the FMS	UN-member states <ul style="list-style-type: none"> collaboration reaching a common position on support to the national counterparts
		Target 1: # of the constitutional amendments adopted.	ICRIC and the relevant FMS institutions
Indicator 1: The strategy/plan to adopt constitutional amendments and harmonize constitutional framework agreed	Output 2: Inclusivity of the constitutional review process ensured	Target 2: # of high-level meetings on the constitutional review process and other state building priorities organized	UNDP: technical assistance to FGS, FMS and civil society (options; trainings; coaching)
		Baseline: Limited engagement of and limited opportunities for women, youth, minorities, PWD etc. to actively participate in state-building processes	HR: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IP portfolio and project staff UNSOM political officers Consultants Procurement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conferences; meetings; trainings Programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement of CSOs Financial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Donors' resources UNDP resources
		Indicator 1: # of women, youth, PWD and other groups informed about and engaged in the constitutional review process (information disaggregated by gender and age)	UN-member states joint engagement with the Somali political class and institutions, to ensure
		Indicator 2: # of constitutional amendments addressing GEWE issues adopted	

decision making process		<i>Indicator 3:</i> # of FMS provided options on the constitutional review process and federalist issues	inclusive and transparent processes	-	National counterparts: MOJCA, OC, ICRC and the relevant FMS institutions
<i>Target 1:</i> Agreement on the incremental adoption of the constitutional amendments		<i>Target 1:</i> At least 20,000 women and youth (each) informed about and engaged in the constitutional review process <i>Target 2:</i> # number of options related to enhancing women and youth's participation and GEWE defined.			
<i>Target 2:</i> GEWE principles integrated in the constitutional amendments at the FGS and the FMS levels.	Output 3: Federal Constitution operationalized through constitutional, legal and institutional reform	<i>Target 3:</i> At least 3 FMS provided their positions on the constitutional amendments <i>Baseline:</i> Constitutional framework in Somalia has not been harmonized yet <i>Indicator 1:</i> FMS constitutions analyzed, identifying articles that need to be amended for the harmonization of the constitutional framework <i>Indicator 2:</i> Legal and institutional framework across Somalia analyzed, identifying laws that need to be amended for the operationalization of the constitutional framework <i>Target 1:</i> # of articles of the FMSs' constitutions that need to be amended identified	<i>UNDP:</i> technical assistance (analyses; coaching; comparative practice) <i>UNSOM PAMG:</i> political coordination and analysis <i>UN-member states</i> engagement with the Somali political class and institutions, to harmonize constitutional, institutional and legal framework throughout Somalia	-	<i>HR:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">o IP portfolio and project staffo UNSOM political officerso Consultants <i>Procurement</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Conferences; meetings; trainings <i>Programme</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Engagement of CSOs <i>Financial</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Donors' resourceso UNDP resources National counterparts: MOJCA, OC, ICRC and the relevant FMS institutions
Output 4: Coordination between the UN and the national and the international actors strengthened to ensure adaptivity of the project to the Somali realities	4: Coordination between the UN and the national and the international actors strengthened to ensure adaptivity of the project to the Somali realities	<i>Target 2:</i> # of the FMS laws that need to be amended or drafted identified <i>Baseline:</i> Actions of the international and national actors are not properly coordinated <i>Indicator 1:</i> Coordination mechanism established and operational Indicator 2: women champions and organizations actively involved in the coordination	<i>UNDP:</i> technical assistance (analyses; coordination; comparative practice) <i>UNSOM PAMG:</i> political coordination and analysis <i>UN-member states</i> collaboration to strategically guide project's	-	<i>HR:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">o IP portfolio and project staffo UNSOM political officerso Consultants <i>Procurement</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Conferences; meetings; trainings <i>Programme</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Engagement of CSOs <i>Financial</i>

Target 1: # number of coordination meetings organized

adaptivity to the country's realities, coordinating with the mandated institutions

- Donors' resources
- UNDP resources

Target 2: options leading to adaptivity of the project and its implementation strategies agreed.

National counterparts: MOJCA, OC, ICRIC and the relevant FMS institutions

Annex II: Project risk management matrix

RISK ASSESSMENT						MONITORING PLAN			TREATMENT OPTIONS	
Risk	Risk drivers	Risk outcome	Likelihood	Impact	Risk Level & Trajectory	Responsibility	Regularity	Sources	Mitigation	Adaptation
Political - Political stalemate -- no advancement on the state building priorities	Political dynamic between FGS and FMS	Political impasse/stalemate (like in 2020-2022)	High	High	Risk level=High Trajectory=continuous	Project, UNDP IP Portfolio and UNSOM; UN Leadership	Monthly	Government's reports, social media info, CSOs reports etc.	High political level and technical level coordination with the member states and national counterparts. Collaboration with CSOs, communities and citizens	Agreement with Somali leaders on timeline for the implementation of the agreements; MAF; frequency of the high-level engagement with the Somali leaders; suggested strategies to the Somali leaders; review of the projects to meet realities; political economy analysis; conflict analysis;
Political -- Prioritization of other state building priorities. (such as elections)	Political dynamic between FGS and FMS	Political impasse/stalemate (like in 2020-2022) -- the focus shifted to organization of the indirect elections	Medium to high	Medium to high	Risk level=medium to high Trajectory=continuous	Project, UNDP IP Portfolio; UNSOM UN leadership	Monthly	Government reports; NCC reports	High political level and technical level coordination with the member states and national counterparts.	Agreement with Somali leaders on timeline for the implementation of the state building priorities; MAF; frequency of the high-level engagement with the Somali leaders; suggested strategies to the Somali leaders; review of the projects to meet realities; political economy analysis; conflict analysis;

Financial – Difficulties to mobilize resources	Donors’ fatigue due to political stalemate	Lack of resources for the implementation of the activities	Medium	High	Risk level = medium Trajectory = continuous	Project, UNDP IP Portfolio, UNSOM; UN leadership	Monthly	Bilateral and multilateral meetings with the donors; donors’ plans and strategies	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	Review of the project and adapting it to the evolving realities; develop fundraising strategy
Operational – limited operational and technical capacity of national counterparts	National counterparts lack technical and operational capacity to implement outcomes of the political dialogue	Delay in implementation of the activities	Medium to high	Medium to high	Risk level = medium to high Trajectory = continuous	Project, UNDP IP Portfolio, and UNSOM	Monthly	Reports of the national counterparts; Bilateral and multilateral meetings with the national partners.	Regular technical meetings with the national counterparts; hands-on support; high level meetings between UN, international partners and national counterparts.	Regular risk analyses and needs assessment; targeted technical assistance; resource mobilization to capacitate national counterparts
Security – Military operations against armed groups	Increased attacks	Delay in implementation of the activities	Medium to high	Medium to high	Risk level = medium to high Trajectory = continuous	UNDP IP and ROLS Portfolios; UN leadership	Monthly	Reports of the national counterparts;	High political level and technical level coordination with the member states and national counterparts.	Agreement with Somali leaders on timeline for the implementation of the agreements; review of the projects to meet realities (adaptivity)
Social – lack of inclusion of the citizens in the state building processes	Societal and traditional norms	Lack of ownership and buy in of the citizens	Medium to high	Medium to high	Risk level = medium to high Trajectory = continuous	Project; UNDP IP; UNSOM; UN leadership	Monthly	CSOs reports; reports from the human rights champions	High political level and technical level coordination with the member states, national counterparts and CSOs.	Agreement with the Somali leaders to set up the platforms for the engagement of the citizens in the processes; M&E methodologies
Social – lack of inclusivity	Societal and traditional norms	Lack of ownership and buy in of the citizens	Medium to high	Medium to high	Risk level = medium to high	Project; UNDP IP; UNSOM; UN leadership	Monthly	CSOs reports; reports from the human	High political level and technical level	Agreement with the Somali leaders to set up the platforms for the

of women in
the process

Trajectory =
continuous

rights and
women
champions

coordination
with the member
states, national
counterparts and
CSOs.

engagement of women
in the processes; M&E
methodologies; regular
coordination with other
agencies such as
UNWOMEN

Annex III: Project budget.

Project Name: UNDP-Support to Democratization and Achieving Social Contract through Inclusive Constitutional Development Process in Somalia					
2024-2026-Budget-Summary					
Outputs	Activities	2024	2025	2026	Total
Output 1: Support consensus building on and facilitation of the constitutional review process	1.1: Coordinated efforts between the UN and international partners to support the implementation of the state building priorities	170,931	62,221	30,121	263,272
	1.2: National leadership platforms supported to reach consensus on the overall constitutional reform and contentious issues	363,999	201,755	161,898	727,652
	1.3 Supported constitutional review bodies, MOJCA, OC and ICRC, to facilitate the review process and provide advisory role to the national leadership platforms	1,180,208	1,091,596	789,902	3,061,707
	1.4: Capacities of the constitutional review bodies, MOJCA, OC and ICRC, enhanced to perform mandated roles	1,168,572	943,637	872,685	2,984,894
	Total Output 1	2,883,710	2,299,208	1,854,607	7,037,525
Output 2: Inclusivity of the constitutional review process ensured	2.1. Capacities of the relevant FMS Institutions enhanced to participate in the constitutional review process	1,339,570	1,068,860	415,993	2,824,422

	2.2. Initiated civic education and outreach activities to engage and inform Somalis on the constitutional review process	120,774	102,854	277,374	501,002
	2.3. Enhanced engagement of women in the constitutional review process	244,008	186,834	100,030	530,873
	2.4. Enhanced engagement of traditional leaders in the state building processes	130,572	130,572	114,281	375,425
	Total Output 2	1,834,924	1,489,119	907,679	4,231,721
Output 3: Federal Constitution operationalized through overall constitutional, legal, and institutional reform	3.1 Support harmonization of the FMS constitutions with the Federal Constitution	21,803	407,351	1,364,068	1,793,221
	3.2: Analyze and harmonize legal framework	-	-	155,805	155,805
	3.3. Analyze and harmonize institutional framework	76,109	92,400	170,211	338,719
	Total Output 3	97,912	499,750	1,690,084	2,287,746
Output 4: Coordination between the UN and the national and the international actors strengthened to ensure adaptivity of the project to the Somali realities	4.1. A coordination mechanism for coherent assistance to the completion of the constitutional review process established	51,922	51,922	51,922	155,765
	4.2. Informed implementation strategy and the project's adaptivity ensured	222,471	615,195	375,614	1,213,280
	Total Output 4	274,393	667,117	427,535	1,369,045
Grand Total		5,090,938	4,955,195	4,879,904	14,926,037