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PROGRAMME QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT
Period (Quarter-Year): First Quarter (Q-1), 2017

Project Name	Support to Emerging Federal States (StEFS)
Gateway ID	00101061
Start date	01-April-2016
Planned end date (as per last approval)	31-March-2018
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PSG	PSG 1: Inclusive Politics (<i>primary</i>): Achieve a stable and peaceful federal Somalia through inclusive political processes
	PSG 5: Revenue and Services (<i>secondary</i>): Increase the delivery of equitable, affordable and sustainable services that promote national peace and reconciliation amongst Somalia's regions and citizens, and enhance transparent and accountable revenue generation as well as equitable distribution and sharing of public resources
Priority	PSG 1 – Priority 1: Advance inclusive political dialogue to clarify and settle relations between the Federal Government and existing and emerging administrations, and initiate processes of social reconciliation to restore trust between communities.
	PSG 5 – Priority 1: Increase the provision of equitable, accessible, and affordable social services by creating a regulatory environment that promotes decentralized delivery, and which prioritizes key investments that extend and increase access to services.
Milestone	PSG 1 – Priority 1: 1.1. National reconciliation commission established and peace building and reconciliation programmes developed 1.2. Inclusive consultations on the establishment of administrations conducted in at least 10 regions and administrations established 1.3. Inter-regional dialogue on the formation of federal states initiated 1.4. Annual conference on political dialogue with the executive head of states of existing and emerging administrations convened by the FGS 1.5. Decision on the federal model reached
	PSG 5 – Priority 1: 5.1. Functional assignments among ministries and between local, regional, and the FGS are formally established for existing service-delivery policies and programmes as a step towards the development of a regulatory framework for service delivery
Location	National and Regional (South and Central Somalia)
Gender Marker	2



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Total Budget as per ProDoc	US\$13,991,639
MPTF:	US\$8,313,725
Non MPTF sources:	PBF: US\$1,800,000
	UNDP Trac: US\$500,000
	UNSOM: US\$283,589
	Switzerland: US\$100,000
Resources to Mobilize:	US\$2,994,325

	PUNO	Report approved by:	Position/Title	Signature
1.	UNDP	David Akopyan	Country Director (a.i.)	Signed Original on File (available upon request)

Total MPTF Funds Received			Total non-MPTF Funds Received	
PUNO	Q1 2017	Cumulative	Q1 2017	Cumulative
UNDP	0	7,897,570	0	305,185 ^{1*2}

JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds ³			JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds	
PUNO	Q1 2017	Cumulative	Q1 2017	Cumulative
UNDP	339,148	2,967,735	331,634	1,265,557 ⁴

QUARTER HIGHLIGHTS

1. The StEFS project initiated reconciliation interventions in Galkayo to support a cease fire between groups from the northern and southern Mudug region.
2. Civil servants and senior government officials from Jubbaland State were trained on conflict management. The training focused on the resolution of conflicts that emerged during the state formation processes.
3. A multi-purpose office building for the Jubbaland Civil Service Commission was completed, which enabled the state government to improve its work processes.
4. A nationwide advocacy campaign to engage youth in the state building process was initiated, by organizing inter-university, and inter-state essay competitions and seminars on federalism and governance.
5. Continued human resource and technical support was provided to the emerging state administrations in the development of optimal organization structures and draft strategic plans for their states.

¹ The amount includes \$ 183,449 received under StEFS and \$71,953 received under PIP.

^{2*}“Under non- UNMPTF funds received: PBF fund in amount of \$2,232,061 was received in 2015 for PIP. Out of which \$1,590,925.00 was transferred to StEFS”.

³ **Uncertified expenditures.** Certified annual expenditures can be found in the Annual Financial Report of MPTF Office (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4SO00>)

⁴ The amount includes \$530,204 for expenditure under PIP Project.



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SITUATION UPDATE

The ‘Support to Emerging Federal states’ (StEFS) project continues the work of the Project Initiation Plan (PIP) on State formation which concluded on 31 March 2016. Because formal government structures have been absent in Somalia for more than 20 years due to the prolonged political clan based conflict, the state formation process supported under both StEFS and its precursor projects involves re-building and strengthening government structures – virtually from scratch. Over the reporting period, several government institutions have been rebuilt and strengthened through the project namely; Jubbaland Administration, Southwest Administration, Galmudug Administration, Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and Boundaries and Federation Commission (BFC). The StEFS project has also facilitated the formation of Hirshabelle Administration (November 2016) through political reconciliation initiatives.

During the first quarter of 2017, the StEFS project focused on building the capacity of state and federal level government institutions in the areas of conflict mapping, state-led reconciliation initiatives, citizen engagement, promotion of inclusive political dialogues, federalism and good governance campaigns. The United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), Federal Government of Somalia and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), with funding support from the StEFS project, played critical roles in this regard. In addition, the project has continued to assist the Government to increase the capacity of core public sector institutions so that they can deliver basic services to the Somali population more effectively. The project also ensures that such services are sustainable and can continue to be provided to the Somali people after the project has been completed. The StEFS project also collaborated with other joint projects to mitigate the impact of the severe drought which has hit Somalia during this reporting period. This included a rapid assessment of the drought situation and facilitating the formation of a drought committee in Baidoa.

The first quarter of 2017 saw the conclusion of an electoral process which resulted in a presidential election and elections of the Speakers and Deputy Speakers of Somalia’s new two-tier Parliament, as well as the endorsement of the new Cabinet and the Government programme by both chambers of the Federal Parliament. This marks a significant advancement in the political development in Somalia towards state formation/building processes. On the security front, although Al-Shabaab has continued to pose sporadic security threats in Somalia, relative peace and stability was enjoyed in the reporting period as compared to the previous quarters.

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

OUTCOME STATEMENT			
The StEFS’ Primary Project Outcome: <i>“Advance inclusive political dialogue to clarify and settle relations between the Federal Government and existing and emerging administrations and initiate processes of social reconciliation to restore trust between communities.”</i>			
SUB-OUTCOME 1 STATEMENT			
Outcome 1.1: Somali women and men, girls and boys benefit from more inclusive, equitable, and accountable governance, improved services, human security, access to justice and human rights.			
Outcome 1.2: Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services			
Output 1.1: The political dialogue and consultations around federalism and state formation have been supported			
INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR⁵	
		THIS QUARTER	CUMULATIVE SINCE PROJECT INCEPTION

⁵ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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a) # of federal states with agreed upon charters and approved constitutions	3		1
b) # of inclusive and gender responsive mediation processes supported and led by state administrations or FGS	2 (30% women)	1(14% W)	5 (22.73% W)
c) % of state administration staff trained in conflict management and community problem solving (disaggregated by sex)	75% in at least 3 federal member states (30% women)	All States = 3.68% with 38% W (JSS =11.74% with 38% W)	All States = 26.01% with 42.36% W*
d) # of inclusive consultations undertaken on federalism and federal states endorsement process by the FGS	2	2 (30.57% W)	3 (28.67% W)
e) Additional Indicator: # of community members/leaders and other citizens trained in conflict management and community problem solving (disaggregated by sex)	600 (30% women)	-	182 (20% W)

UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)

Sources of Evidence: (1) Gedo Reconciliation Conference (E105) – Workshop Report, Signed Participant List, Video Links, Invoice, Quotation, Face Form, and Payment Request; (2) Conflict Management Workshop (E109) – Workshop Report, Signed Participant List, Concept Notes and Photos; (3) SWS Reconciliation Conference for Minorities Workshops - Patch 1 (E118) - Workshop Report and Signed Participant List; (4) SWS Reconciliation Conference for Minorities Workshops - Patch 2 (E119) - Signed Participant List.

Notes for the above indicators:

* Refer to the table below;

State Administration	Total Staff (Paid & Unpaid)	Trained				
		Total	% Total	Men	Women	%Women
Jubbaland State (JSS)	426	115	27%	60	55	47.83%
Southwest State (SWS)	696	56	8%	23	33	58.92%
Gulmudug Interim Administration	235	182	77.45%	145	37	20.33%

- a) Hirshabelle interim Administration in Q4 2016, and drafted a charter for the HirShabelle interim administration.
- b) Five (5) mediation processes were supported, facilitated and led by FMSFGS in Merka, Balanbale, Gedo and Galkayo (with 22.73% women representation).
- c) 26.01% of state administration staff were trained in conflict management and community problem solving. 42.36% of those trained were Women; (77.45% with 20.33% Women of GSS staff; 27% with 47.83% Women of JSS staff; and 8% with 58.92% Women of SWS staff)
- d) Three (3) inclusive consultations on federalism and federal state endorsement criteria took place in Jubbaland and Southwest State. 28.67% of those who participated were women.
- e) 182 community members/leaders and other citizens were trained in conflict management and community problem solving. 20% of those trained were women.

Output 1.2: The capacity of the FGS, particularly those institutions engaged in the federalism process, is strengthened

a) # of technical advisors/officers (TA/Os) and interns provided to BFC to assist in policy	TA/Os &	1 TA*	3TA/Os (2M:1W) & 3 interns (2M:1W)
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development and implementation (disaggregated by sex)	3 interns (30% women)		
b) # (and %) of BFC members with access to basic equipment (disaggregated by sex)	9 (100%)	9 (100%)	9 (100%)
c) # of approved draft policy/strategy on federalism and boundary demarcation	1	-	1
d) # of TA/Os (or desk officers) and interns provided to FGS MoIFA/OPM to assist in policy development and implementation on federalism process (disaggregated by sex)	2 TA/Os & 5 interns each (30% women)	-	9 TA/Os (7M:2W) & 10 interns (7M:3W) at MoIFA, and 2 TA/Os (2M), 1 Intern (1W) at OPM
e) % of MoIFA units that receive office equipment	100%	--	50%
f) # of gender responsive consultations with regions and federal states convened and facilitated by FGS/MoIFA	1 (30% women)	1	3
g) Additional Indicator: # of consultative workshops on boundaries and federalism conducted by the BFC	6	2	5
h) Additional Indicator: # (and %) of BFC members trained on framework and policy on boundary and federalism process	9 (100%)	-	8 (88.89%)
i) Additional Indicator: # of public outreach workshops/events to promote federalism process led by FGS	4	-	4

UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)

Sources of Evidence: (1) Consultative Meeting on Galkayo Boundary Issue with FGS MPs and Senators (E101) – Workshop Report, Signed Participant List and Photos; (2) National Boundaries Issues Mapping Consultative Workshop (E102) - Workshop Report, Presentation, Signed Participant List and Photos; (3) Publication Support to BFC Materials (E103) - Quotations, Contract, Bid Analysis and Face Form; (4) Recruitment of Boundary and Research Expert (E104) - Advertisement, Interview Minutes and Offer Letter; (5) MOIFA, Essay Competition (E112) - Workshop report, Signed participant list, Invoice, Face Form and Request for payment.

Notes for the above indicators:

**The Technical Advisor recruited this quarter is a “Boundary and Research Expert”.*

- a) BFC have three (3) technical advisors/officers (2M:1W) and three (3) interns (2M:1W).
- b) 9 (100 %) of BFC members have access to basic equipment necessary to initiate boundary demarcation process
- c) Strategic Plan/framework for period 2016 to 2020 have been developed and confirmed.
- d) MOIFA was supported by nine (9) technical advisors (7M:2W) and ten (10) interns (7M:3W) whilst OPM was also supported by two (2) technical advisors (2M) and one (1) intern (1W) to coordinate federal states formation process.
- e) 50% of FGS/MOIFA federal affairs and federal states secretariat team have office equipment
- f) Three (3) inclusive regional consultation held for federal states, with FGS/MoIFA coordinating role
- g) Five (5) consultative workshops on boundaries and federalism conducted by the BFC
- h) 8 (88.89%) of BFC members (100%) trained on strategic planning, GIS and other areas relevant to boundaries and federalism process



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i) 4 public outreach workshops/events to promote federalism process were led by FGS			
Output 1.3: Foundational support to State Administrations to ensure an appropriate physical working environment is provided			
a) # of federal member states with baseline assessments conducted prioritizing key infrastructure support for the Cabinet/ministries/ agencies of the State Administrations	2	-	2
b) # of new or rehabilitated infrastructure projects undertaken in the State Administrations	2	3 in progress	4 (1 completed; 3 in progress)
c) Additional Indicator: # of new or rehabilitated social infrastructure delivered for one federal member state	1	1 in progress	1 in progress
d) Additional Indicator: # of state-level institutions provided with equipment/supplies to perform duties	3	2*	3
UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)			
<p><i>Sources of Evidence:</i> (1) SWS Initiation of Constructions for Office Spaces (E116) - Bills of Quantities, and Drawing; (2) Procurement of Electricity Materials for MoPIC Office (E117) - Quotations, Bid Analysis, Invoice, Face Form, Request for Payment; (3) SWS Vehicle Handover Ceremony (E120) - Handing Over Report and Photos.</p> <p>Notes for the above indicators:</p> <p>* A vehicle (Toyota Hilux) was procured and handed over to SWS administration/Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation(MOPIC). Also, the project procured and handed over a generator to supply the MOPIC office with electricity.</p> <p>a) Two (2) baseline assessments of key priority office infrastructure have been completed for SWS and GSS</p> <p>b) One (1) infrastructure project constructed and three (3) others in progress; Construction of a multi-purpose facility in Baidoa for SWS have been completed whilst construction of two conference rooms, office space & canteen with kitchen for GSS and JSS in Adado and Kismayo respectively are currently in progress. Construction of office space have been initiated for SWS.</p> <p>c) One office rehabilitation project for MOIFA completed</p> <p>d) Three of state-level institutions from (JSS, GSS and SWS) have so far received additional equipment/supplies</p>			
Output 1.4: The capacity of state administrations with a dedicated focus on 'core public sector capacities' is enhanced			
a) # of baseline assessments completed and used to prioritize human resource and other needs	2	-	2
b) # of technical advisors/officers and interns supported in interim state administrations for organizational development and planning processes (disaggregated by sex)	3 TA/Os & 8 interns in each State Administrations (30% women)	JSS: 3 TA/Os (2M:1W) & 7 interns. (5M:2W)	JSS: 3 TA/Os (2M:1W) & 7 interns. (5M:2W) SWS: 3 TA/Os (all men) GSS:



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			3 TA/Os (2M:1W) & 10 interns 6M:4W)
c) % of staff members of beneficiary state ministries/agencies that receive trainings on core of government functions (disaggregated by sex)	80% (30% women)	JSS 14.08%* with 16.67% W (50M:10W)	All States (JSS/GSS/SWS) = 20.93%** with 22.54% W (220M: 64W)
d) # of gender responsive coordination structures established	2	1 SWS	2 SWS
e) % of interim federal member state ministries that have organization structure and terms of reference in place	60%	-	50%
f) Additional Indicator: # of federal member states with strategic plans in place	2	-	3 Ongoing in SWS, JSS and GSS
<p>UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR) <i>Sources of Evidence:</i> (1) Admin and Office Management Training (E108) - Workshop report, Signed participant list; (2) JSS Interns and Technical Officers recruitment (E111) – Recruitment report; (3) SWS Coordination Meeting (E114) - Workshop report, Signed participant list and minutes.</p> <p>Notes for the above indicators: * JSS currently has a total of 426 paid/unpaid staff (324M:102W). Therefore (60/426) *100=14.08% ** The total paid/unpaid staff in all state (JSS/SWS/GSS) is 1,357. Again, (284/1,357) * 100= 20.93%</p> <p>a) Two (2) separate baseline assessments conducted and report has been developed for SWS and GSS. b) Three technical advisors/officers (100% men) at SWS; three technical advisors/officers (2M, 1W) and seven interns (5M:2W) at JSS; and three technical advisors/officers (2M:1W) and 10 interns (6M:4W) at GSS c) 20.93% of the human resources of interim administration (JSS/GSS/SWS:) with 22.54% Women representation (220M: 64W) were trained in core functions. d) Two state administration level PSG WG (coordination structures) established for SWS. One PSG WG is on drought emergency response measures. e) 50 % of interim federal member state ministries have organizational structures and terms of reference in place f) Strategic plans are currently being developed in each established federal state. First draft of SWS and JSS strategic plan is completed, and is under review by the state’s cabinet.</p>			
Output 1.5: Civic participation and engagement with interim state administrations is strengthened			
a) % of citizens with improved perceptions on federalism (disaggregated by sex)	N/A*	-	81% (85%M, 78% W)
b) # of gender responsive public outreach campaigns on federalism/state formation	2 in at least 2 federal states (30% women)	All States = 3 (JSS:1, SWS:1, GSS:1) with 30.54% W (116M: 51W)	All States = 7 (JSS:2, SWS:3, GSS:2) with 48.37% W (206M: 193W)
c) # of public accountability forums held by federal member states towards citizen and government engagement process	2 in at least 2 State Administrations (30% women)	-	2 (JSS=1; SWS=1)



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d) # of CSOs and # of citizens participating in state planning processes (disaggregated by sex)	10 CSOs & 300 citizens in each of 3 State Administrations	-	CSOs: 93 of which 32M, 61W (SWS: 46 of which 27M, 19W; JSS: 47 of which 5M, 42W), Citizen: 107 (95M, 12W)
e) Additional Indicator: # of awareness-raising workshops/events on federalism, state building and/or good governance led by interim federal member states	2 in each FMS	2 (SWS=1; JSS=1)	7 (SWS=2; JSS=3; GSS=2)
f) Additional Indicator: # of citizens sensitized on political participation	At least 100 citizens sensitized in each FMS	-	121 (JSS, SWS, GSS)

UNDP ONLY: sources of evidence (as per current QPR)

Sources of Evidence: (1) Regional Engagement with Galmudug (E106) – Workshop Report, Pictures, Signed Participant Lists, Quotation, Invoice, and Bid analysis; (2) Federalism Campaign through Radio Stations (E107) – Report; (3) JSS Essay Competitions (E110) - Report, Pictures and Signed Participant Lists; (4) DCD Drought Response Mission to Baidoa (E113) - Payment Request, Bid Analysis, Face Form, Mission Report and Quotations; (5) SWS Essay Competition (E115) - Report, Signed Participant Lists and University Invitation Letter.

Notes for the above indicators:

**No baseline existed prior to inception of the StEFS project on the % of citizens with improved perceptions on federalism*

- a) First round of baseline survey conducted on citizen’s perceptions on federalism in at least three emerging federal member states. The baseline survey finding shows 81% (85%M, 78% W) of citizens have improved perceptions on federalism
- b) Seven (7) public outreach campaigns on federalism and governance with 48.37% Women representation were conducted in JSS, SWS and GSS. Two gender responsive public outreach campaigns were conducted in JSS and GSS each, whilst three was conducted in SWS.
- c) Two (2) public accountability forums held by JSS and SWS towards citizen and government engagement process with CSO and citizen participation
- d) 93 CSOs (of which 32M, 61W membership) from SWS (27M, 19W), JSS (5M, 42W), and 107 citizens (95M, 12W) from SWS and JSS participated in state planning processes
- e) Seven (7) awareness-raising workshops on federalism, state building and good governance were held and led by SWS, JSS and GSS administration. Two were organized in SWS and GSS each, whilst three was held in JSS.
- f) 121 citizens from JSS, SWS and GSS were trained/sensitized on political participation

NARRATIVE

Output 1: The political dialogue and consultations around federalism and state formation have been supported

During its PIP6 period, the project facilitated reconciliations, political dialogues and consultations around federalism in the three State Administrations, namely; Jubbaland Administration, Southwest Administration and the Galmudug Administration. During this current STEFS period of the project, the political reconciliation initiatives which supported the resolution of conflicts that had emerged during the Hiran and Middle Shabelle state formation process also led to the formation of Hirshabelle Administration (November 2016). These governance administrations were established to provide



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accountable and democratic institutions to address priority development needs and improve the quality of life of Somali citizens. However, lessons learned from the initial PIP project and through the current STEFS project demonstrated that sustainability of these newly formed state administrations hinge on the eventual settlement of conflict between clans and sub-clans, as well as on inclusive political dialogues.

Based on the above, in the first quarter of 2017 focused on continued reconciliation initiatives and building state capacities in conflict mapping, resolution and management support, as well as promoting political dialogues on federalism and state-building. **According to third party monitors, the project partners were optimistic that providing continued support to these nascent states administrations will sustain the political accommodations in these states.** In the first quarter of 2017, the following activities were therefore undertaken:

- **Conflict Management Training:** The StEFS project has expanded its political dialogue and consultative work around federalism and state formation to include capacity building on conflict management. From 26th to 28th February 2017, the project held a workshop to train 50 participants (31M: 19 W) from key ministries, civil society, youth and women groups from Jubbaland State on a range of topics, including: peacebuilding, conflict management and prevention, federalism and good governance at Kismayo. The three-day workshop enabled the participants to develop an increased understanding of conflict management and peace building, and thereby contributed to the political dialogue and consultations around federalism and the ongoing state building process in the Jubbaland State. The participants stated to *third party monitors that they will share lessons learnt on the issues covered with others at the village level.*
- **Gadoon Reconciliation Conference:** In addition to the capacity training on conflict management mentioned above, the StEFS project facilitated political dialogue as well as a reconciliation conference to bring together two conflicting sub-clans in Gadoon district during the reporting period. The conflict between the two sub-clans, which is due to a dispute over ownership of grazing land and water wells, has resulted in loss of life and the disruption of peace in the district. The reconciliation conference, which took place in Gadoon from 8th to- 10th of February, has enabled the two sub clans to reach a temporary peace agreement, and has, in addition to other public outreach programmes implemented in previous quarters, helped to reduce the political tension in the Galmudug State.
- **Minorities Reconciliation Conference:** Inclusion of minority clans and sub-clans in political and economic life is normally cited as a a solution to conflict in Somalia. Minority clans are often the ones most negatively impacted during civil conflict as they are not as well represented as majority clans in the state building process. Recognizing this, the Ministry of Reconciliation and Constitutional Affairs of SWS with support from the StEFS project spearheaded a series of workshops in Mogadishu and Baidoa to advocate for inclusive governance and involvement of minorities, including discriminated groups, in the state formation and peacebuilding process. These workshops were attended by representatives from minority sub-clans and groups in Southwest, CSOs, SWS parliamentarians, and other senior government officials, as well as individual community leaders and members of public. By fostering knowledge and experience sharing, participating minority clan members became more aware of the importance of their active political engagement. Beyond awareness raising, capacity development is also needed to empower members of minority sub-clans to become political leaders and change-makers. The sensitization workshops in Mogadishu and Baidoa were an initial step in strengthening and broadening the engagement of minorities, including groups discriminated against in politics.

Output 2: The capacity of the FGS, particularly those institutions engaged in the federalism process, is strengthened

UNDP and UNSOM, since the inception of PIP, and, now under the STEFS project, have supported Federal Government Institutions, such as MOIFA, BFC and Office of Prime Minister (OPM) to facilitate state formation and the process of federalism in Somalia.



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The StEFS project has continued to build upon PIP project's work in providing support to the Boundaries Federation Commission (BFC), which was established in June 2015 through a bill passed by the Parliament. MOIFA, supported by the StEFS project, was the lead facilitator in its establishment. The BFC is mandated by the Provisional Constitution of Somalia to make recommendations on the final demarcation and recognition of federal member states. Based on this constitutional mandate, the BFC ensures the alignment of roles and responsibilities within government; fosters dialogue processes involving different communities and stakeholders; seeks clarity on federalism models; and supports the evolution of a dispute resolution platform. Technical advisors provided under StEFS precursor projects assisted the BFC in developing its Terms of Reference, overall strategy and detailed work plan. During the reporting period, the StEFS project has continued to provide support to the BFC and MOIFA. StEFS has therefore supported the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) to play key roles in supporting and facilitating the federalism process in Somalia in the following ways:

Boundaries and Federation Commission

The support to the BFC through the STEFS project during the first quarter of 2017 focused on capacity building of individual staff members and the provision of advisory services to tackle technical issues related to the tasks of the BFC, as called for in the Provisional Constitution. The following specific support was provided during the reporting period:

- **Recruitment and Human Resource Support to BFC:** A majority of the contracts of the technical officers who were hired to assist the board members of BFC expired in December 2016, and the BFC also lacked personnel with boundary and research expertise. To address this gap, the project provided the BFC with a boundary and research expert to augment the other two (2) technical advisors (1M:1W) and three (3) interns (2M:1W) whose contracts were renewed. The presence of the technical officers and advisors increases the capacity of the Commission to make effective recommendations on the demarcation and recognition of federal member states.
- **Outreach Activities:** The Boundaries and Federation Commission, with technical and financial support from the StEFS project, initiated and facilitated a gender responsive workshop for Galkayo Members of Parliament to address historical grievances around issues of land, and to facilitate reconciliation for past injustices in Mudug region. One workshop on a boundary issue in Galkayo brought together 20 participants (18 male and 2 female) from key ministries, civil society, youth and women groups from Galkayo and was held in Mogadishu on 11th March 2017. At the end of the workshop, the State government of Galmudug and the Galkayo community leaders resolved to form a standing committee that will deal with the issues and disputes in Mudug region. The workshop further enabled the political leaders from both the upper and lower house of the federal parliament to take the lead in the peace building process. The workshop succeeded, temporarily, in restoring peace and stability in Galkayo and reduced the political tensions among clans in the Mudug region.
- **Consultative Workshops on Boundaries and Federalism:** In addition to the inclusive regional consultation with the federal states, the BFC, with support of the project, organized a consultative workshop on administrative boundary issues relating to mapping. The workshop on boundaries and federalism was held in Mogadishu on 11th March 2017 and attracted 60 delegates (40 male and 20 female) from government agencies, Banadir regional administrations and civil society stakeholders. The workshop was held to address the complex administrative boundary issues relating to district, regional and federal state boundaries, as well as inter-state boundaries issues in Somalia. It was unanimously agreed by participants that the Commission should establish an office in each of the federal member states to enable the Commission to play a leading role in the demarcation of boundaries for 20 districts which presently have no official maps.
- The also project supported the commission in drafting and printing their work plans, reports and brochures to keep stakeholders and the FGS Parliament informed on their work progress and plans.



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▪ **Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs (MoIFA)**

In addition to supporting the BFC, UNDP, through the initial PIP project, and now through the StEFS project, has supported the MoIFA to facilitate an inclusive state formation process, and to coordinate Inter-Ministerial and Inter-State dialogues on federalism. MoIFA acts as the secretariat for the federalism dialogue process whilst working in close coordination with the Office of the Prime Minister. Between January and March 2017, the project supported the FGS/MoIFA by strengthening institutional and individual capacities in steering the federalization dialogue process.

- **Inter-University Essay Competition and Seminar on Federalism and Governance:** Lessons learnt from both StEFS and its precursor projects have demonstrated that the fulfilment of the prime mandates of the governance institutions to deliver quality service to the Somali population is premised on public institutions' engagement with youth in the state building process. In line with this, the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs spearheaded an Inter University Essay Competition and Seminar on federalism and governance for selected local universities from Mogadishu. The first round was held on 27th February 2017, whilst the second and final round took place on 13th March 2017, both in Mogadishu. Five universities from the Banadir region namely; Mogadishu University, Simad University, Green Hope University, Somali International University and Somali National University took part in the essay competition. These events offered youths from the selected universities the opportunity to put forward balanced and informative arguments based on a federalism theme. The competition also helped public institutions in Somalia to engage the youth in the governance process.
- **South – South Cooperation:** MoIFA, with the support of the project, collaborated with the Somali Embassy in Nairobi, Kenya, the Kenyan Government and Ministry of Planning and Devolution on an exchange of knowledge around inter-governmental relationships and federalism processes. The Kenyan Government have indicated their willingness to initiate learning sessions for the officials from the Somali Federal government and federal members' states in the above thematic areas. An initial study tour is planned for the second quarter of 2017. The Kenya School of Government, an autonomous body of the Government of Kenya, will also provide long term capacity development support to Somali officials.
- **Federalism Institutional Arrangement Baseline:** The project supported MoIFA to design a study on mapping of Institutional arrangements and inter-governmental administrative relationships at the Federal, State and District level. The study is jointly planned with the World Bank and will commence in the second quarter of 2017. It will provide a baseline to initiate technical and political dialogue on Federalism and on an agenda for a way forward.

▪ **Office of the Prime Minister**

The StEFS project extended its partnership with Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) in January 2017 to facilitate continued strategic leadership on federalism issues and political dialogue. UNDP supports the OPM by providing a technical advisor and an intern with expertise on federalism dialogue to the office of the Deputy Prime Minister (DPM) and also works in coordination with MOIFA on its federalism agenda.

Due to the presidential election and formation of the new government during the quarter one, no significant activities related to Federalism was facilitated.

Output 3: Foundational support to state administrations to ensure an appropriate physical working environment is provided

UNDP, initially through the PIP and now through the STEFS project, have been constructing and rehabilitating government office infrastructures in Mogadishu, and in some of the accessible regions in the past two years, as the federal state



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institutions lack physical structures and basic equipment with which to conduct their work. Due to the lack of office structures and equipment most of the staff of affected state level institutions were working from home and meetings took place in hotels or private residences. To ensure equity between federal state administrations, the project has, over the reporting period, budgeted around USD 500,000 per state administration for the costs to rehabilitate or construct a facility, and to provide basic equipment and supplies such as computers, printers, and office furnishings.

The project provided the state governments with the following support during the reporting period:

- **Jubbaland State: Transport and equipment support** (including office furniture, computers and printers) were handed over to the Jubbaland State Administration in the previous quarter. The project also supported the construction of two office infrastructure projects: a conference hall and facility for the State Cabinet and the rehabilitation of Jubbaland Civil Service Commission office building. The official handover ceremony is expected to take place in the next few weeks and is to be attended by a cross section of representatives from donor communities, UNDP, UNSOM, CSOs, State MPs and other ministries from the Jubbaland State. The multi-purpose facility will enable the state government to improve work processes and coordination as staff will now move from working from their homes to operating in a common location on a regular basis. The construction of the conference facility to house the Jubbaland State Cabinet is at the final stage and is planned for completion in the next quarter.
- **Southwest State;** The project, in the previous quarter, constructed and handed over a multi-purpose office facility to the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) of Southwest State. The facility is currently being utilized by the MOPIC of Southwest State. In this quarter, the project launched the construction of office space for the Southwest State Administration to enhance the operations of the State Administration. The resident UNDP engineer has conducted a site visit and has developed the bill of quantities and design of the facility for the construction to begin in the next quarter. In addition to the construction and rehabilitation activities noted above, the project provided transportation, as well as electricity generating equipment to manage any interruption due to erratic power supply from the grid.

“UNDP is our lead partner in development and governance strengthening of the State. It’s a delight to work with the UNDP team and their contribution in state building process is remarkable”

H.E. Sharif Hassan, President of South West State, at a handing over ceremony on 21st of February 2017.

- **Galmudug State:** The construction of conference rooms, office space and a canteen with kitchen for the Galmudug State House in Adado has been completed, and further construction of a perimeter wall was completed during the quarter. This is to ensure maximum security and protection of staff. The newly constructed facility will improve work processes of the Galmudug State Administration staff.

The project also successfully completed the rehabilitation/construction of perimeter wall for the Ministry of Interior and Federal Affairs (MOIFA), FGS. The handing over ceremony of the construction project for MOIFA is expected in second quarter of 2017.

Output 4: The capacity of state administrations with a dedicated focus on ‘core public sector capacities’ is enhanced

The State government structures established under both the initial PIP and STEFS project have neither historical experience to build upon nor inherited resources with which to perform their basic functions. To address these constraints, the PIP project conducted a human and institutional development capacity assessment of these newly formed government institutions. Priority was given to those institutions that perform basic governance functions. The outcome of the assessment was used by StEFS to develop State governments organizational structures, and to provide capacity development support so that the institutions can realize their mandates.



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The StEFS project has built upon the achievements noted above and initiated capacity building interventions, organizational structure reviews and functional alignments as well as administrative management processes. These efforts came about in recognition of the fact that the newly established government institutions lacked expertise in areas such as planning, financial management, internal coordination, policy development, and civil service management. During this reporting period, the StEFS project continued to strengthen core public sector capacities through institutional development and provision of human resources support and training. The following specific capacity building initiatives were supported between January to March 2017:

- **Recruitment/Human Resource Support:** The StEFS project, in consultation with the Jubbaland State authorities, continued its support to the Office of the President in Jubbaland State by providing human resource and technical assistance so that the Office could continue to develop and implement its organizational systems. As noted earlier, the majority of the contracts of technical officers and interns recruited to assist the DMA's, including the Office of the President, expired last year in December. In view of the above, three technical advisors/officers (2M, 1W) and seven interns (5M:2W) were recruited and hired during the first quarter, 2017, to work with the JSS Office of the President on federalism coordination. Public records confirm these positions were advertised on notice boards with DMAs in Jubbaland as well as other key public places. This is also the case for the 2017 contracts of the Galmudug and South West state technical advisor and intern, who are now supporting the states' president offices and ministries in delivering basic functions.
- **Strategic Planning:** The project over the period has supported the federal member states with the development of strategic plans. The StEFS project with the support of an international consultant hired by the project, drafted and strategic plans for the Southwest State, Jubbaland State and Galmudug State and ensured they were aligned with the National Development Plan (NDP). In 2016, a series of consultations with civil society organizations, women and youth representatives was undertaken in each state as part of the development process of the Strategic Plan of that state. The Ministry of Planning of each state led the process of data collection, facilitating consultative process and also led the task force on drafting the Strategic plans. The project continued its support to Jubbaland and Galmudug states to finalize the Strategic plans of their respective states during the reporting period. The first draft of the strategic plans was developed and shared with the Galmudug and Jubbaland cabinet in the first quarter of 2017, and an internal committee was formed by the states to review the strategic plans. It is expected that in second quarter of 2017 these strategic plans will be endorsed by the States' cabinets. The strategic planning processes for the HirShabelle Administration is due to be initiated in the second quarter of 2017.
- **Organization Structure review and Functional Alignment:** The project is supporting the review of the organizational structures of the ministries of Jubbaland State of Somalia (JSS), South West State (SWS) and Galmudug State of Somalia (GSS). The review aims to facilitate the development of the most optimal organization structures so that state ministries to deliver their mandates effectively. It also aims to develop a needs based organizational structure, and a human resource budget for the states as well as organizational and administrative operating manuals and action plan for selected ministries as a pilot.
- The organization structure review was initiated in Q3 and Q4 of 2016 in South West, Galmudug and Jubaland States. The final draft of the Organization structure has been developed for all the states during first quarter of 2017. The review of the structure by the States cabinet is ongoing and expected to be finalized in the second quarter of the 2017. The human resource plan will help the states of Galmudug and South West to submit their proposal to the World Bank Capacity Injection Programme for funding of civil servant positions for their ministries.
- **Administration and Office Management Training:** In addition to the recruitment noted above, the project also facilitated capacity building initiatives for civil servants of Jubbaland State. The training workshop on administration and office management took place on 8th March 2017 and 60 (50M: 10W) government officials and civil servants staff



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from Jubbaland State Administration participated. This training programme took place at the request of the Jubbaland State to build the capacity of JSS Civil servants in solving office management challenges. The programme provided modules on communication, PowerPoint presentation, conflict management skills as well as on using emotional intelligence to understand and influence colleagues.

- **Drought Responsive Coordination Meetings:** The drought situation in SWS over the period has continued to deteriorate at alarming rate and is impacting food production, access to potable water and financial resources in both rural and urban populations. Recognizing this, the SWS Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, with technical and financial support from the StEFS project, on 6th February 2017, spearheaded an inter-agency meeting with humanitarian agencies operating in Bay and Bakol regions on drought response. SWS authorities and humanitarian agency representatives with oversight responsibility in the Southwest State attended the meeting. A follow-up drought response coordination meeting was organized by SWS-MoPIC on 9th February 2017 which aimed to mitigate the effects of the drought. Coordination meetings, such as one held on 9th February 2017 were attended by international and national CSOs, participants from key ministries, and UN agencies, namely WFP, UNICEF, UNOCHA and UNDP. The voluntary mobilization of resources resulted in aid being delivered to the drought affected victims, and the participants collectively agreed to form a drought response committee to ensure ongoing efficient and effective coordination among humanitarian agencies.

Output 5: Civic participation and engagement with interim state administrations is strengthened

The focus of the StEFS project is not only on formation of states but to eventually support the emerging state administrations to function more effectively with reduced external support. Lessons learned from the StEFS and its precursor project clearly demonstrates that the sustainability of these governance institutions relies on the involvement and support of the broader citizenry, and can only be achieved through civic engagement of that citizenry with the emerging state structures. The StEFS precursor, which concluded in March 2016, actively focused on outreach activities, and the StEFS project also continued civic engagement efforts by facilitating several civic engagement forums. At the beginning of the project, a baseline public perception surveys on federalism was conducted to map citizens' opinions on the state formation process. The Survey was conducted in consultation with South West, Jubbaland and Galmudug State Administrations and informed the governance institutions on the methodologies used to measure public perceptions. The findings show that state administrations can make informed decisions about matters that impact their citizens with an evidence based approach to government performance.

The StEFS project has strengthened linkages between the emerging state administrations and their constituents by increasing public awareness on the concepts of and options around federalism and the role of the emerging state administrations. During this reporting period, the project supported public forums for civic engagement and facilitated CSO involvement in government processes to foster sustainable and ongoing government and citizen collaboration, that will continue after StEFS completion. The project therefore strengthened civic engagement over the period January to March 2017 via the following activities:

- **Regional Engagement Advocacy on the National Development Plan:** The National Development Plan (NDP) for the Federal Republic of Somalia, which replaced the New Deal Compact can impact the state formation and peacebuilding initiatives only when stakeholders are engaged throughout the design and implementation stage. To ensure collaborative stakeholder engagement with the regional partners, a two-day regional engagement forum was jointly supported by StEFS project and the UNDP Strengthening Institutional Performance (SIP) project. The Aid Coordination Unit (ACU) of FGS facilitated the workshop from 31st January to 1st February 2017 at Adado. The forum brought together 50 participants (40M:10W) comprising senior representatives from the aid coordination unit, state ministries, community leaders and civil servants from Galmudug State. This provided an opportunity for the stakeholders to discuss the role of their respective organizations, as well as the role of state and federal level institutions in the aid management structure as incorporated in the NDP, and to make recommendations to guide the implementation of the NDP.



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- **Federalism Campaign through Radio Stations:** Physical access to regional areas to engage the citizenry in the federalization process remains a challenge due to security implications. A large part of the Jubbaland State is under control of al-Shabaab and the security apparatus imposes restrictions on movement of project staff as well as our partners to places like Gedo region. To address this challenge, radio programmes were initiated to increase public understanding of federalism and good governance. The project, in collaboration with the Ministry of Information, created social awareness using UNSOM federalism campaign messages. Among these, eight different campaign messages on federalism and good governance was selected and have been broadcast three times a day on local radio channels such as Radio Kismayo, Radio Mandeeq and Radio Sooyal from mid-March. The initiative enabled federalism education to be delivered to the remotest part of Jubbaland State where it was very difficult to access in the past thereby the initiative created a sense of ownership of the state building process among the citizenry. *The local citizens mentioned to third party monitors that the initiative has deepened their knowledge on federalism and Good governance.*
- **Inter-University Essay Competition:** In the first quarter 2017, the initiative by the StEFS project to organize inter-university essay competition and seminar on federalism and governance was extended nationwide to educate and engage the youth in the State formation and building process. The Ministry of Education, in collaboration with Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation of Jubbaland State spearheaded an essay competition on 14th to 16th February 2017 for selected universities from Jubbaland State. The programme, which was enabled through the financial support of the project, is a first step to building up the broader political participation of youth in the state building process in Jubbaland State and at the national level. Furthermore, on 20th to 21st February 2017, the Southwest State Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, with funding support from the UNDP StEFS project, jointly organized another essay competition in Southwest State. The programme attracted 52 participants (36M:16W) comprising university students, local NGOs and senior officials from Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Education and Office of the President.

The national inter-university essay competition and seminar on federalism and governance was hosted at Mogadishu and was a the first event of its kind where the youth from the three states (Jubaland, Galmudug, South West) assembled peacefully to debate the federalism and governance options for their country. The highest scoring fifteen universities selected from the first round of the competition, which was held in Southwest, Jubbaland and Banadir, were invited to take part in the final round essay competition. The final round of the essay competition was organized in Mogadishu on the 13th of March 2017. Over 100 participants from the Universities, along with FGS representatives and students coming from the three states were present at the event. Overall, the essay competition which was conducted across the three states and Banadir region, engaged around 40 universities and over 300 students on the subject of **Federalism and good governance in Somalia. The process not only sensitized the youth to the federalism process but also provided them with an opportunity to debate and discuss ways forward with FGS representatives.**

- **Drought Response Outreach Mission to Baidoa:** The widespread shortage of food, potable water and pasture in Somalia due to the prolonged drought has forced many Somali to migrate internally in search of food and water for their domestic and livestock use. The drought is so severe that it was a declared national disaster during the first quarter of 2017. As part of the drought response measures, a high-profile mission, led by the UNDP Deputy country director for Somalia on 21st March 2017, visited drought affected communities to assess the level of support needed from UNDP. The mission led to the formation of the National Drought Response Committee and its regional counterparts in each State. The UNDP, with the support of the StEFS project, collaborated with the Drought Response Committee Members and Disaster Management Bodies to provide emergency response in the form of a rapid assessment of the drought situation and facilitating the formation of a drought response committee in the drought affected communities, whilst continuing to support drought and climate resilience projects in Somalia. The parliament speaker for SWS expressed satisfaction for the level of coordination and cooperation between UNDP and federal level and emerging states in mitigating the impact of the drought.



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Other Key Achievements

- The project supported cease fire process in Galkayo, after a conflict erupted between two groups of Mudug region. The project worked with Inter Peace and local NGO/CSOs partners to facilitate the peace dialogue between the groups.

Challenges (incl: Delays or Deviations) and Lessons Learnt:

Challenges, Delays & Deviations

The challenges faced by the StEFS projects ranges from ongoing insecurity due to conflict which prevents access to the federal states and politico-clannism which affects policy. These challenges include:

- **Security:** Intermittent attacks against government establishments and UN officials as well as an increased kidnapping threat for project staff during the reporting period remain key challenges. On 26th January 2017, an Outreach and Reporting Advisor of UNDP's StEFS Project attached to MOIFA was targeted with Magnetic IED explosion at Maka-Almukarama road which resulted in his vehicle exploding before arrival of the police and NISA to dismantle the magnetic IED. Such regular security threats disrupt work due to the considerable number of days lost as national staff work from their home and meetings outside the protected zones are cancelled. This, at times, reduces the implementation momentum for the project.
- **Political and Inter-clan conflict:** Political disagreements at the federal level, between the new federal member states and the FGS present a key challenge to the ongoing peacebuilding and state formation efforts. This has affected the implementation of peace agreement between Galmudug, ASJW and Galkayo/Mudug regions, as well as the reconciliation of the boundary issue between Puntland and Galmudug states.
- Another challenge affecting project implementation has been the Presidential Election in Somalia. A majority of the StEFS project partners and stakeholders were affected by the ongoing cabinet reshuffling at the Federal level, and more importantly the handing over to the new elected government of federal republic of Somalia resulted in less attention for state formation efforts and the federalization process. Planned activities, such as conducting assessment on Federal Structure and on the institutional arrangement between FGS and States was delayed. It is now planned for Q2 of 2017.
- The challenges encountered in the first quarter of 2017 as enumerated above call for collaborative support from all concerned actors; including the wider UN System, government, civil society and donors. The highest level of adaptability and creativity on behalf of the entire project team and Somali counterparts is also critical and would need to be continued to ensure ongoing progress in the peacebuilding and state formation process.

Lessons Learnt

Notwithstanding the challenges enumerated above, the following lessons are relevant to the reporting period:

- The political realities in Somalia necessitate a high degree of flexibility require work plans that respond to shifting priorities and circumstances, especially where they concern reconciliation efforts. The project management must be able to respond to changes and new requirements as they occur. Strong coordination between the partners and the project, and a certain level of delegation of decision-making authority from steering bodies to project implementing partners are equally essential.
- Effective coordination and communication between the project team, UNSOM and other partners has helped to realize the achievements of StEFS project during the current reporting period. The established relationships have proven to be effective in managing challenges and ensuring collective and constructive engagement in the process.



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Such partnerships have helped to catalyze financial and technical resources, and ensured that the international community have continued to support the state formation and capacity building processes in Somalia.

- The project team have learnt that the local presence of the project is important in order to minimize delays, understand local dynamics and ensure collaborative relationships with stakeholders on the ground. In the past, due to security threats and restrictions on movement, lack of presence on the ground where activities are being delivered has resulted in delayed project implementation as the implementing partner could not develop collaborative relationships with primary stakeholders.

Peacebuilding impact:

The lessons learnt above affirm that any peacebuilding impact of the StEFS projects are reliant on a functional relationship between the state administration and those of federal, regional and district level structures. Capacity building and reconciliation efforts in the past have been centered on strengthening federal states linkages to so that core governance functions can be fulfilled and the essential foundations for longer-term peace and development can be established. The project design included a conflict analysis approach whereby the critical actors and driving factors of the conflict, as well as the relationships among actors, were examined. The conflict analysis enabled the project implementation team to address the underlying causes of the conflict at various levels. This approach positively influenced and served as a necessary precondition for the realization of peacebuilding and stability impacts during the reporting period.

In the first quarter of 2017, efforts were aimed at addressing the causes and effects of conflict and fragility in Somalia, building conflict resolution mechanisms, and developing core state functions. In this regard, specific peacebuilding efforts initiated and supported by the project include the reconciliation conference which took place from 8th to 10th February 2017 for reconciliation of sub-clans in Gadoon district. This conference enabled the two sub clans to temporarily reach an agreement for peaceful cohabitation in in the districts of Gadoon that were affected by the armed conflicts.

Furthermore, the minority reconciliation conferences which were organized in Mogadishu and Baidoa were attended by representatives from minority sub-clans including discriminated groups from Southwest State, parliamentarians, CSOs, and the State government. The conferences created public awareness of the plight of minority sub-clans and reinforced the need to involve these minorities in the ongoing state building processes. The outcome of the two conferences positively influenced the state government and federal authorities to respond to the socio-economic needs and protection of the rights of the minorities clans in Southwest State.

The project also enhanced the role of women in the state formation and federalism process; whereby women were promoted as peace-builders, community mobilizers and promoters of social cohesion. During the reporting period, the StEFS project supported the celebration of International Women's Day on 8th March, 2017 at the Embassy International Hotel in Galmudug State. This celebration was the first of its kind in that it succeeded in bringing together civil societies actors, representatives from state authorities, international non-governmental organizations, religious leaders, clan elders, women and youth from both North and South Galkayo. The participants at the event pledged to remove road blocks, respond to the drought and to commit communities in both North and South Galkayo to the peace-building process.

Catalytic effects

The StEFS project consolidated and expanded on catalytic effects realized in the previous year which have impacted positively on the peace and state building process in Somalia. The expansion of Output 2 to support the Office of the Prime Minister enabled cross-cutting issues to be included in the processes of federalism and state building. UNDP and the wider UN System, with support from the StEFS project, facilitated the establishment of BFC to promote peaceful co-



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existence and resolution of conflicts in the Somalia. In this regard, the BFC has played an important role in conflict resolution, mediation and peace building with an example being the role it has played in mediating the state formation process of Hirshabelle.

The cooperation agreement between the project and IGAD funded through the PBF is scheduled to expire by the end of April 2017. A proposal to extend this agreement till 31st December 2017 has been submitted, in order to allow the implementation of the remaining activities. IGAD is one of the key political facilitators in the region, and therefore partnering with IGAD on political reconciliation interventions will strengthen the peace negotiation process between different clans and political interest groups.

Such collaboration between the StEFS project and partners such as IGAD and OPM among others would not only mobilise financial and technical resources, but would also ensure the international community provides coherent support to state formation and capacity building efforts.

New Letters of Agreement (LOAs) have been signed with following project partners: SWS, JSS, GSS, MoIFA, BFC, OPM and IGAD. LOAs with these project partners aim to secure the progress made in forming member states, and will assist government institutions to develop core public sector capacities and, in turn, deliver basic services to the Somali population.

The Government of Japan and European Union (EU) have individually committed additional funding in this reporting period to augment the initial commitment to the StEFS Project. These funds are not tied to any specific project output or activity. However, most of the funding under the new commitment would be used to undertake activities to strengthen the capacities of these governance institutions so that they may function more effectively and with reduced external support.

These activities would not only contribute positively to the peacebuilding and state formation process but would also provide a basis for further positive results in the implementation phase of the project.

Gender

Despite some moderate progress in Somalia government institutions, such as within the federal parliament, and some notable ministerial appointments both federally and at state levels, women remain under-represented across Government. The StEFS project actively promotes the role of women as peacemakers and as government leaders. As an example of this, women were given prominent voices during reconciliation activities in Hirshabelle State formation process, with individual women leaders as well as female leaders of CSOs, such as the Somalia leadership Women Fourm(SWLI), participated in the process. The project works closely with UNSOM gender unit on women empowerment issues.

The StEFS project promoted gender equality and participation in its capacity development and outreach related interventions during this quarter 38 percent of the total number of civil servants selected from key ministers in Jubbaland State as well as civil society organizations who participated in the recent conflict management training were females. Along with this 30.77% of those who participated in the inter-university essay competition in Southwest State from 20th to 21st February 2017 were women.

Out of 11 staff recruited for Office of President, and Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation of Jubbaland State; 9 staff members representing 81.8 percent of interns and advisors were females. Overall, 136 women, representing 20.3% of the 670 participants, took part in training programmes supported by the project in the first quarter of the year 2017. This is an important milestone in the promotion of gender empowerment and women's participation in governance processes in Somalia.



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Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ⁶	Total no. of Joint Programme Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
	5	There is no specific output on gender, while four outputs contribute indirectly to gender responsive measures
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues ⁷	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	9	2

Human Rights

In addition to the StEFS project promoting gender equality and women’s empowerment noted above, most of the activities implemented during the reporting period, indirectly promoted respect for human rights even though they did not target specific protection concerns. The connection and links between activities led to greater awareness of the need for the protection of vulnerable groups and as a result built capacity to prevent violations in the future.

Alongside this, the project initiated a consultation with the UNSOM human right unit to design a Human Rights based approach module that can be integrated into the conflict management training programmes for the Federal Members states civil servants and CSOs. The first round of the training is expected in Q2 of 2017.

Has the Joint Programme included a protection risk assessment in its context analysis, including on gender issues, and taken measures to mitigate these risks to ensure they are not exacerbated or new risks created?	Result (Yes/No)
	Yes
No. of Joint Programme outputs specifically designed to address specific protection concerns.	Result (No.)
	(0) The StEFS project outputs were not designed to address specific protection concerns. However, five of the outputs are intertwined at the outcome level to contribute indirectly to promotion of human rights and protection of vulnerable groups in Somalia
No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result (No.)
	(1) Output 4 was designed to enhance capacity of state administrations with a dedicated focus on core public sector capacities.

Communications & Visibility

The StEFS implementation team over the period have utilized several communication channels and visibility measures at various levels of interventions. Issues relating to implementation and funding were regularly shared with federal level authorities as well as partner and donors during the reporting period through meetings such as the Project Board meetings. Some of the specific communication channels and visibility measures that were explicitly applied over the period 1st January to 31st March 2017 include the following:

⁶ Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.

⁷ Staff members are those contracted to undertaken work for the Joint Programme including full time staff, consultants, advisors, interns, etc. Staff members with responsibility for gender issues are those who have gender related activities included in their Terms of Reference.



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- *Brochures/Newsletters:* The project newsletters for the fourth quarter (Q4 2016) were completed during the current reporting period and have been posted to UNDP Somalia's public website. The newsletter for Q1 2017 will be available by the end of April 2017.
- *Banners:* Banners that include donor logos were used in all the workshops undertaken during the reporting period. (see Annex 7 for pictorial evidence).
- *Media Presence:* Media coverage of public gatherings using available streaming technologies in Somalia (TV and Radio) as well as general social media were employed. These initiatives not only informed the Somalia population on the state building and federalization issues but also capacity training programmes were streamed online for the greater population who could not attend such gatherings. Notably, the office management training which was aimed at building the capacity of civil servants selected from key ministers in Jubbaland State can be accessed from the link below <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yEaDe1HvkOE>
 - The coverage of the essay competition for selected universities from Jubbaland State can be accessed at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LQUEhQPhvK4>
 - The Development Planning Workshop which was held in Adado on 31st January to 1st February 2017 can be accessed through the following links; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0eh2clrX89E> and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HINk36IPmWA&feature=youtu.be>
 - The reconciliation conference organized on 8th to 10 February, 2017 at Gadoon district can be accessed through the following video links; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mJKZq1pNzEI> and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QaGhAmXhXQw&app=desktop>

The above and other (e.g. press releases) communication activities during the reporting period improved project and donor visibility as confirmed by the Third Party Monitoring.

Looking ahead

Notwithstanding the progress made in the state formation and peace building efforts as well as infrastructure and capacity building supports to the federal states; the presidential election and its aftermath government transition activities at both state and federal levels slowed down the momentum of implementation in the first quarter. In the second quarter, the StEFS project will continue with the initiatives started during the first quarter of 2017 and expand the capacity building programmes for the government institutions on conflict mapping and political reconciliation especially in Jubbaland, Southwest State, Galkayo and HirShabelle, as these are areas with ongoing conflicts among some clans and states. A National Level Consultative Workshop on Reconciliation is planned in Q2 of 2017 under the leadership of MOIFA. The workshop will bring together stakeholders from the Federal Member States and help them brainstorm to draft national strategy on reconciliation and political dialogue.

The project partners namely; Hirshabelle, SWS, JSS, GSS, MoIFA, BFC and OPM will be supported through capacity building on reconciliation initiatives. Further support would be given to FGS/MOIFA/OPM to develop a road map for the federalism process as well to expand the scope of its infrastructure projects to cover the federal states institutions which do not have a decent office space. The federal states will be supported to have optimal organizational structure, mandates, operational guidelines, strategic plans and implementation framework in line with the National Development Frameworks.

The project will support the federal states to organize public accountability forums to enhance trust and accountability between the state and the citizens. An inclusive government taskforce will also be formed to support BFC in dealing with the emerging boundary issues.



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ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

Throughout the first quarter of the year 2017, various mitigation measures were employed at the level of interventions (inputs and activities), outputs and outcome to manage risks in the best interest of the StEFS project objectives due to the fragile context of the project environment. The Risk Log table below provides an overview of the major risks assessed, the likelihood and impact of each, and mitigation measures that were applied during the first quarter of the year, 2017.

Type of Risk ⁸	Description of Risk	Mitigating Measures
Political risk – state level	StEFS Project Document: Emerging federal state leadership, including recent ministerial appointments, is still extremely new. Hence, it is not surprising that there have been no significant overhauls of leadership. Still, this cannot be discounted, based on federal level precedence and potentially volatile power dynamics in the regions. <i>[Likelihood: Medium; Impact: High]</i>	StEFS Project Document: While StEFS work closely with executive level leadership of recently formed ministries, it also cooperates with senior and mid-level ministry personnel at the state administration level, so that should there be a state Cabinet reshuffle, the StEFS project will have engaged in capacity support with staff who may likely remain in their posts. As an example, at the federal level, StEFS has engaged primarily with the leaderships of the federal states and other Federal Governance institutions such as the Director General for Federalism within MOIFA, who has retained his post along with his team.
	Update: Continued tensions between inter-clan groups in Hiran and Middle Shabelle continue to delay progress on the formation of the state. Ongoing disputes in other established federal states could challenge their legitimacy.	Additional Measures: Working in conjunction with other international actors, inclusive processes were used to facilitate dialogue between disputing groups in the federal states. Project teams monitored political developments and adjust the implementation schedule accordingly.
Political risk – federal level	StEFS Project Document: It is possible that the work of the BFC will take time due to political competition. Further, based on recent history, any further Cabinet reshuffle will likely paralyze progress towards Vision 2016 deliverables. <i>[Likelihood: Medium; Impact: High]</i>	StEFS Project Document: As noted above, StEFS ensure that it works with Director General (DG) and Department Head level staff from MoIFA, staff who typically retain their posts during and after major changes in Federal Government leadership. StEFS work with the DG of Federalism and his team to work with the BFC, including identifying what further support may be required for the BFC to function effectively.
Physical insecurity	StEFS Project Document: Serious deterioration of the security situation, either within Mogadishu where the senior Project Management Team will be based, or in emerging federal state capitals, where StEFS will employ field staff. <i>[Likelihood: Medium; Impact: High]</i>	StEFS Project Document: The UN has proven that it can and will continue to work from Mogadishu despite ongoing security challenges. The StEFS Project Manager and the Project Management Team are based in Mogadishu, so continuity of programming is likely even in the case of regional insecurity or isolated incidents in Mogadishu. In state capitals, StEFS did not employ full time international staff, but rather relied on

⁸ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



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		senior local staff. These staff may be temporarily relocated if necessary either to Mogadishu or to another state capital but will continue to monitor project activities.
	<p>Update: Security threats continue to be a key risk to project implementation, especially in the lead up to the elections. On 30 August, a truck bomb targeting the SYL Hotel in Mogadishu caused peripheral damage to the BFC’s offices, which were provided and equipped through the first phase of the project. Though BFC staff/members were unharmed, the damage to the property has had a negative impact on operations.</p> <p>Also there are e increased VBIED attacks and AS assassination attempts during the reporting period which is a serious concern.</p>	<p>Additional Measures: The project makes use of third party monitors for activity monitoring to support oversight in locations that might be inaccessible to the project team. In addition, the project exercises flexibility in the sequencing of its implementation, especially at the regional level. Security risks can be reduced by deferring, or restricting the level of operations in insecure areas until these areas have been stabilized.</p>
Project support	<p>StEFS Project Document: Lack of agreement on coordination and cooperation arrangements. <i>[Likelihood: Low; Impact: High]</i></p>	<p>StEFS Project Document: Agreement with MOIFA has also been reached on the precursor to StEFS, the recently concluded PIP project. As part of the StEFS design process, the project team has consulted emerging state administrations in Baidoa, Kismayo and Adaado on the proposed project components, all of which have expressed support for the concept.</p>
	<p>Update: Agreement on project priorities has been reached and reflected in the signed Project Document and LOAs with MoIFA, BFC, OPM, JSS, GIA and ISWA. However, inefficiencies at the regional level and the centralized nature of the government could impact on the roll out of project activities. Also, coordination of the federalism related deliveries and tasks within the SFG proved to be difficult.</p>	<p>Additional Measures: The project team ensures the implementation of planned initiatives by encouraging political commitment centrally and locally by supporting government coordination mechanisms and widely communicating those initiatives. The project team also work with development partners to identify entry points to anticipate and overcome any obstacles. Moreover, the project will regularly engage donors and government through consultation and coordination efforts facilitated through project board meetings and the PSG 1 working group. It is decided that the OPM will coordinate the federalism process.</p>
Project start-up and personnel	<p>StEFS Project Document: Delays in recruitment of project management and international and national full-time technical staff. Absence of qualified consultants to implement the assignment. <i>[Likelihood: Medium; Impact: High]</i></p>	<p>StEFS Project Document: Recruitment were all planned well in advance to ensure timely deployment of required staff – both national and international. The project uses CTG, a recruitment firm with a roster of consultants/advisors that can be recruited rather quickly.</p>
	<p>Update: There is a lack of qualified human resources at the regional level that affects project work with the government administration and also with the field offices. Under StEFS and the previous phase of the project, the project supports the emerging state administrations with local</p>	<p>Additional Measures: The project adopted competitive bidding to select competent contractors. Field staff, together with officials from the emerging state administrations and departments of Federal Directorate of</p>



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	<p>technical advisors/officers and graduate interns. Some of the embedded human resources themselves require training before they can fully take up their role in developing the capacity of their respective institutions.</p>	<p>MoIFA staff, undertaken regular monitoring and evaluation of services provided to take corrective action when necessary.</p>
Financial risk	<p>StEFS Project Document: Misappropriation or misuse of project funds. Lack of financial oversight at the project activity level. <i>[Likelihood: Low; Impact: High]</i></p>	<p>StEFS Project Document: Because the project was managed under UNDP’s Direct Implementation Modality, all procurements were managed by UNDP. There were no direct fund transfers to state level governments under this project. All sub-contracts with consultants, service providers, or CSOs/NGOs was administered according to UNDP procurement guidelines. StEFS employed full time project staff on the ground in each activity location who monitor usage of assets or services provided to project beneficiaries. These staff were supported by the project’s M&E officer, project assistant and UNDP’s finance department.</p>
	<p>Update: There is no evidence of funds being diverted or misappropriated in the current reporting period.</p>	<p>Additional Measures: N/A</p>
Potential exclusion of minority groups	<p>Newly Identified Risk: There are groups that continue to be marginalized in all sections of Somalia society, such as groups based on ethnicity and age. Marginalization based on ethnicity can lead to feelings of exclusion that can fuel inter-clan tensions and violence and, in turn, derail the process of state formation and building. For example, clan representation at reconciliation meetings and within the future interim administration is a key source of the delay in the Hiran and Middle Shabelle state formation process.</p> <p>Though Somalia’s youth population is significant in numbers, it is marginalized in terms of opportunity, with staggeringly high youth unemployment. Young people in Somalia experience three forms of exclusion — sociocultural, economic and political — resulting in them becoming both victims and sources of conflict.</p>	<p>UNDP recognizes the risk and tried to ensure that all program activities address this issue and that marginalized groups are encouraged to participate. Where feasible, arrangements in the sense of quota — for instance in representative bodies — were made. Youth were directly engaged in the project as interns. The project has also provided support for forums that bring together young people to promote youth leadership and provide training on aspects of governance and federalism. The project also work with influential federal and regional stakeholders, along with international partners such as IGAD, to ensure inclusive representation from minority groups in reconciliation activities and state formation processes. Indicators of inclusiveness have been incorporated in the project’s results framework and monitoring plan.</p>
Potential adverse impacts on gender equality	<p>Newly Identified Risk: While there has been some progress in Somalia government institutions, such as within the federal parliament and some notable ministerial appointments, women remain under-represented across government. Prevailing traditional practices and security concerns could deter women from seeking selection for leadership positions or even from participating in consultations to express their interests.</p>	<p>StEFS continue to promote the role of women as peacemakers and leaders. For example, individual women of influence and women’s groups were given prominent voices during reconciliation activities. In addition, women in government benefit from targeted mentoring from the UNDP’s gender unit, which was in addition to their participation in core of government functions training made possible through the project. A gender action plan was developed to promote women’s participation,</p>



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		including in decision-making processes, and targets for women's representation have been incorporated in the project's results framework.
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ANNEX 2. TRAINING DATA (FOR 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH, 2017)

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry, District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
1.	Ministry of planning JSS		26-28 February 2017	31	19	50	JSS Civil Service Conflict Managements training	Kismayo	JSS
2.	Ministry of Education /Office of president		15-16 February 2017	41	10	51	Essay Competition for JSS University	Kismayo	JSS
3.	Office of President JSS		8-11 February 2017	40	10	50	JSS Civil Service Office management training	Kismayo	JSS
4.	MOPIC, SWS	SWS, International, National and UN agencies	9 th Feb 2016	35	0	35	Coordination Meeting	Baidoa	SWS
5.	MOPIC, SWS	Universities in Baidoa	20 th -21 th Feb, 2017	36	16	52	Essay Competition for SWS Universities	Baidoa	SWS
6.	MOPIC, SWS	SWS, International, National and UN agencies	6 th March 2017	35	1	36	Coordination Meeting	Baidoa	SWS
7.	MOIFA, FGS	Universities from Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa and Galkayo	27 February 2017	48	20	68	Phase 1 Inter-University Assay Competition	Mogadishu	MOIFA
8.	MOIFA, FGS	MPs	13 th March 2017	68	32	100	Final round of Inter-University Assay Competition	Mogadishu	MOIFA
9.		Boundaries and Federalism Commission (BFC) & federal MPs	12 th March 2017	18	2	20	Consultative meeting on Galkayo boundary issue	Mogadishu	BFC
10.	GSS, MOPIC		January 31 st - 1 st February 2017	40	10	50	Regional engagement with Galmudug	Adaado	GSS



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#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
			11.		Office of the Vice President, Ministers, religious elders, community leaders, civil societies and women groups	8th to 10 February 17			
12.		Boundaries and Federalism Commission, FMSs & other Somali intellectuals	27 th March 2017	56	2	58	National Boundaries Issues mapping Consultative workshop	Mogadishu	BFC
Totals:				534	136	670			

ANNEX 3. OTHER WORKSHOP & MEETING DATA FOR (FOR 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH, 2017)

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants			Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F	Total			
			1	MOPIC, SWS	SWS, Min. of Reconciliation and Constitutional Affairs	26 -27 Dec. 2016/ 30 -31 Dec. 2016			
2	MOPIC, JSS		15-30 th April 2017	****	***	****	Gedo Federalism campaign through Local FM	Dollow	JSS



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ANNEX 4. HUMAN RESOURCES SUPPORT (FOR 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH, 2017)

Institution/ Administration	Location	Position	Number		Current Contract Start Date	Status	
			M	F		Retained	Newly Recruited
JSS	Mogadishu	Technical Officers		1	1 st February, 2017		X
		Outreach Officer	1		1 st February, 2017		X
		M&E Officer	1		1 st February, 2017		X
		Interns	5	2	1 st February, 2017		X
BFC	Mogadishu	Technical Officer	1		1 st March, 2017		X

ANNEX 5. EQUIPMENT, FURNITURE & SUPPLIES PROVIDED (FOR 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST MARCH, 2017)

Recipient	Date of Handover	General Description	Comments	Quantity
SWS-MOPIC	21 st of February 2017	Toyoto Hilux vehicle	The Vehicle procured by UNDP/Support to Federal States Project(StEFS) and would be used by SWS administration/Ministry of planning and International cooperation(MOPIC).	1