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 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** SOMALIA

**TYPE OF REPORT: semi-annual, annual OR FINAL: FINAL REPORT**

**YEAR of report:** 2019 - 2021

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| **Project Title:** SUPPORT TO STABILIZATION II (S2S II)**Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** 00113565 |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** X Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:** MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FOR SOMALIA | **Type and name of recipient organizations:** MULTI-PARTNER TRUST FUND FOR SOMALIA (NATIONAL WINDOW)**(Convening Agency)**MINISTRY OF INTERIOR, FEDERAL AFFAIRS AND RECONCILIATIONUNDP SOMALIA |
| **Date of first transfer:** January 2019   **Project end date:** February 2021 **Is the current project end date within 6 months?** No |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**[ ]  Gender promotion initiative[ ]  Youth promotion initiative[ ]  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions[ ]  Cross-border or regional project |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):** **Recipient Organization Amount** UNMPTF NATIONAL WINDOW $ 2,386,617    UNDP $ 942,023  Total: **$ 3,328,640** Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 88%\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***Gender-responsive Budgeting:**Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: 30% of total project budget: $ 638,635.Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: $638,635.   |
| **Project Gender Marker: 2****Project Risk Marker: 1****Project PBF focus area: 1** |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: S2SII PROJECT TEAMProject report approved by:      Did PBF Secretariat review the report:  |

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

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

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

The project provided technical support to 14[[1]](#footnote-1) priority districts through provision of community liaison officers and 6 technical staff at the Federal level.

The project recruited the vacant positions for the gender specialist and the project manager in January and February 2020 respectively.

The procurement process for the Third-Party Monitoring was also completed.

In response to the ProDoc shortcomings noted by the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC), the S2SII team incorporated more substantial gender activities, beefed up the M&E components and outlined a possible fundraising strategy (among other things). In addition, the recommendations of the S2SI evaluation, conducted in the first half of 2019, have been incorporated in the final project document revision.

Additional issues addressed in the final ProDoc revision are the implementation modalities, UNDP/FGS/UNSOM relationship, inter-governmental relations and coordination, and district administrations roles and responsibilities, coordination, partnership arrangements, institutional strengthening, peer to peer learning at the community level, replication and sustainability of the project.

The S2SII provided the first tier of government support to the District Council Formation (DCF) processes in Somalia – a key part of community recovery and extension of state authority, accountability, and legitimacy. DCF by S2SII supported the democratization process at grassroots levels and the devolution of state powers, with the aim to improve basic public service delivery. Despite the continued insurgency and political volatility, and therefore the high levels of insecurity in areas covered by S2SII, along with Covid- 19 restrictions, the project managed to develop and sustain good relations with local communities, thereby contributing to positive perceptions of state authority, as projected by the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and the Federal Member States (FMS).

The Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MoIFAR) and the Ministries of Interior (MoIs) at FMS level respectively aligned stabilization strategies and optimized coordination mechanisms with the Comprehensive Approach to Security (CAS) strand 3 being the only regular meetings at both Federal (bi-monthly) and in the FMS (quarterly) levels. Uniquely to S2SII, and indicative of the renewed (and practical) emphasis on gender: for the first time in any District Council Formation process in Somalia, there was 40%- and 50%-women’s participation in Dhusamareeb and Diinsoor respectively during the DCF conflict mapping assessment.

District Council Formation: Dhusamareb District Council Formation process successfully completed the powersharing stage and now needs reconciliation to proceed with the election process. Diinsoor Council Formation process was completed in March 2020 and for the first time in the history of the region, a district council with 10 female councillors out of a 21 was elected in. Wajid District Council Formation assessment was completed.

On the National Window, a three-layer cash transfer from the FGS treasury account through FMS Ministry of Finance (MoF) to the district was established (for Jubbaland and South West) which improved coordination and cooperation between the levels of the government. Hirshabelle and Galmudug were also supported but through direct local money transfer systems.

Technical support, the project continued to support 14 districts with community liaison officers (CLO) who supported the interim district administrations or the elected district council administration officials in terms of improving the council’s capacity to deliver service to the district residents and reconciliation activities. This process increased the coordination and cooperation between different levels of the government to continue financial support to District and state Administration levels.

The project team conducted 10 field missions in four priority districts (Dhusamareeb, Warsheikh, Diinsoor and Baidoa) in order strengthen working relations with the FMS/districts and increase oversight on implementation of project activities.

The project enabled the government to engage with local communities at district level and support the outreach and dialogue processes that will bring the community together. A total of 9 districts (Abudwak, Garbaharey, Bardeere, Beledweyn, Jowhar, Berdaale, Hudur, Barawe and Baidoa) have District Peace and Stability Committee (DPSC) members in place, with 19% being female members (M:198; F:46).

In 2020, a total of 39 coordination meetings were held: 4 National Stabilization coordination meetings, 28 Lower Shabelle coordination meetings and 7 Federal Member Stabilization coordination meetings. The main objective was to foster information sharing and coordination on key areas of governance. This platform is considered an important tool to prevent activity duplication and information sharing.

Stakeholder consultation workshop for S2S project phase III was held on February 2021 in order initiate discussions on governance, priority issues for phase III and lesson learned.

Dhusamareeb Women Participation in District Council Formation workshop was held in October 2020 in which 150 participants (women 66, men 84) took part. The focus of the workshop was raising awareness of women’s role for legitimacy and inclusiveness.

In Aug. – Sept.2020 Dhusamareeb DCF awareness-raising campaigns through media were implemented. 10 banners and billboards were erected in Dhusamareeb. Also, an electronic message was released on both Radio Galgaduud and Radio Dhusamareeb. In addition to that, a car with loudspeakers continuously broadcasted DCF messages in Dhusamareeb.

Dhusamareeb DCF community members training workshop on civic education and citizens’ empowerment was held in Oct. 2020 which intended to encourage the participants to engage actively in DCF.

Dhusamareeb Participation of People with Disability in District Council Formation workshop was held in Oct 2020 to provide induction to the local people with disabilities and enhance the capacity of the locals in leadership roles and advocacy on the Roles and rights of people with disabilities.

**Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000-character limit):**

The S2S II Project ended in February 2021. MoIFAR plans to support MoI Galmudug State (GS) to finalise the Dhusamareeb District Council Formation post the National elections. MoIFAR will also support the MoI Southwest State (SWS) in finalizing the Wajid district council formation process. In newly recovered areas, the project undertakes stabilization activities that include community engagement through DPSCs (District Peace and Stability Committee), deployment of care-taker administrations and the facilitation of interventions that include community recovery initiatives and deployment of the police force. Currently, community awareness and peace-building activities are ongoing in the recently recovered areas in Lower Shabelle, i.e., Sabiid, Bariire & Awdegle.

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

S2S II which directly supported stabilization efforts by the FGS was a model project in the use of the National Window which is an innovative step that ensured all three layers of government Federal/State/District have the capacity to oversee, coordinate and implement stabilization operations by establishing accountable and transparent institutions that enjoy legitimacy while using government financial systems.

The successful completion of the Diinsoor district council in March 2020 was a major project peacebuilding result in terms of legitimacy, inclusivity, and reconciliation. The chair of the council was equally competed for by female (47%) and male (53%) candidates. This was historic both in terms of the process and the result.

Additionally, a major peacebuilding result was the election result of the Garbaharey Youth Council in January 2020. The district council facilitated the electoral process. 272 delegates voted and elected Mohamed Dhay as the chair with 138 votes, whereas his contender, Khadar Shareo, received 134 votes. The impact of the youth election includes the acceptance and the internalization of democratic principles to transfer power through respecting peoples will as demonstrated in the result of the ballot box.

S2S II was unique in its approach to reconciliation and gender mainstreaming as it has a high level of expertise in the Somali culture and the local context. It promoted reconciliation, gender equality and equal opportunities policy practice. This policy was implemented as a local cause co-owned by local leaders, civic and youth groups. Reconciliation is a very important element of our aim to encourage local communities to live in a peaceful manner following the civil conflict that arose after the collapse of the Somali central government. Clan elders took a leading role in the reconciliation processes once they fully appreciated the objectives of this cause. Women were encouraged to participate in the reconciliation process and take part in both civic and political activities as well as various other activities. Involving clan elders and women activities in civic and local politics has had an unprecedented positive impact in community harmony as seen in Diinsoor.

S2S II supported the coordination of stabilization activities and programming at both FGS and FMS levels in line with the National/State Stabilization Strategy.

**In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive human impact. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000-character limit):**

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

*“As youth, we feel more liberty and freedom than ever before because of local authority in place in Bardeere. Under Al-Shabaab, we could not express ourselves. Now, I am confident that I can run for a public office in the district and not face any consequences from Al-Shabaab.”* Quote from a youth.

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

The story of Hassan from Hudur goes: *“My taxi used to have two drivers from different clans who used to exchange keys at the 'clan-border' … and continue with the same fare ... but after peace and stability were restored through placement of the local authority that was no longer necessary".*

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

The S2S II team asked several members of the Diinsoor residents about the impact of the newly elected district council. Cadey Sidey, a youth leader stated: (translated): *“We are proud & happy to have elected our district administration compared to the Interim Administration nominated and imposed on us that existed since 2015.”*

Another interviewee suggested that she is hopeful following the formation of the district council. Ms. Barlin Haji, a district women leader stated: *“The new District Council since its formation even though it is too early, despite the numerous challenges from Al Shabab blockade, meagre resources, and Covid\_19 pandemic, we have seen tremendous improvement in areas of service delivery, community cohesion & community-council relations unlike the handpicked administrations who did not care.”*

Another interviewee sees the Diinsoor Council as inclusive and self-reliant. Haji Baasay who is a traditional leader stated: *“Our new Council is representative of all area communities (inclusive) & no complaints so far. Without any support, they have been mobilizing & sensitizing the community in town cleaning, community health, security & keeping the peace. Generally, community expectation is high”.*

Another interviewee sees Diinsoor to changing DCF narrative of Somalia. Amina Ibrahim, member of Diinsoor Council stated: *“Investing in peacebuilding is essential to achieving and maintaining inclusive process in true resolution of conflict which nurtures confidence within communities. By achieving nearly 50% gender parity in Diinsoor District Council elections Diinsoor is changing the narrative in Somalia”*

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

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/have made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

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

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

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

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:** Use of appropriate analytic methods suitable to the outcome measure and sensitivity analysis to address at least the primary study outcomes are needed to draw robust and reliable inferences.

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

**Output 1.1 Empowering local governments leads to higher levels of legitimacy.**

The project provided technical support to 14 priority districts and 6 technical staff for the Federal level. The project effectively managed stabilization activities at three levels of government by producing monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, and yearly reports.

S2SII supported early stabilization activities in the newly recovered areas, which improved the perception of governance and restored public trust in the federal government. Leading a high-level inter-ministerial delegation, MoIFAR, through S2SII, managed to distribute much-needed humanitarian aid to local communities. The exercise was the first of its kind, where the highest leadership in the government has instructed MoIFAR to support military operations in newly recovered areas, while ensuring prevention of human displacement from target communities under Al-Shabaab. The collaboration of FGS and FMS line ministries in the coordination of stabilization activities, peacebuilding and awareness campaigns led to the deployment of village administrators, governance training and facilitation of and participation in the community led district council formation processes.

The office structure was re-established and the working environment for MoIFAR project team improved through provision of technical consultants to help it deliver and fulfil its duties and support the capacity of the Ministry to discharge its mandate.

Third part monitoring (TPM) - 11 Fiduciary monitoring visits to districts and FGS with reports and recommendations were conducted in Kismayo, Baidoa, Beledweyn, Abudwak, Warsheikh, Jowhar, Bula-Burde, Hudur, Hobyo & Barawe.

Regular field monitoring and executive missions- 10 Field visits / missions to Diinsoor, Baidoa, Dhusamareeb, and Warsheikh and 4 executive missions to Diinsoor and Dhusamareeb were conducted by MoIFAR to further gauge support and ensure implementation according to plan.

**Output 1.2** **Financial support enables local governments to operate.**

S2SII was fully led by MoIFAR, with 80% of the funding channelled through the National Window and subject to control by the Central Bank of Somalia who oversees intergovernmental transfers within the country.

Financial support enabled local governments to operate; Financial procedures for the flow of funds between the various level of the government were implemented and allowed financial support to district administrations and Federal Members States; Fiduciary monitoring visits reports and recommendation were implemented; The project transferred financial support to district administrations for 14 priority districts.

National Window Modality was operational, and the three – layer cash transfer from FGS treasury account, through the MOF of FMS to respective districts was used. Subsequently, Jubbaland and South West State established the **Treasury Single Account (TSA)** to transfer funds to district level which has halfed the paperwork.

The delay in the disbursement of both tranches disrupted the momentum of project activities. This issue was taken up with PBF coordinator and the visiting Assistant Secretary-General for Peace Building Support Mr. Oscar Fernandez Tarasco in Sept. 2019.

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

**Rate the status of the outcome progress:** Use of appropriate analytic methods suitable to the outcome measure and sensitivity analysis to address at least the primary study outcomes are needed to draw robust and reliable inferences. Attention to collection of outcome data in an equivalent manner across spectrum requires, also.

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

**Output 2.1** **Coordination mechanisms strengthened to attract new partners and align actions.**

The Project supported stabilization coordination meetings at Federal and State levels. 4 federal-level and 5 state-level (2 in SW, 2 in JL, 1 in HS) meetings were held between January and October 2019. Hirshabelle and South West State launched state stabilization plans that are aligned to the National Stabilization Strategy on 30 March and 16 April, respectively.

After the military operation in Lower Shabelle, MoIFAR mobilized multi-partner engagement for the newly recovered areas of Sabiid, Canola, Bariire and Awdegle district. S2S II supported the deployment of caretaker administrations & coordinated the deployment of police forces by FGS & SWS. In addition, food and non-food items were distributed to the residents. Efforts are currently underway to ensure peace dividends for the population. Between April and October 2019, biweekly stabilization coordination meetings for the newly recovered areas in Lower Shabelle continued to be held at Inter-ministerial and early recovery taskforces levels. There were also high-level missions to newly recovered areas Sabiid (May 1st - and June 30th, 2019) and Bariire (July 3rd, 2019) in support of the military operations. The military offensive in Lower Shabelle was robust in its support to local communities. The Somali National Army used a whole-of-government approach, including federal member states and federal line ministries.

Stabilization coordination continued to serve as mechanism to increase governance and prevent gaps in the system at multiple levels in the government while attracting new partners and stakeholders. National and state stabilization coordination meetings were conducted by MoIFAR with a total of 560 participants.

DPSC conducted coordination meetings with local communities, peace dividend providers and local authorities.

**Output 2.2** **Reconciliation enhanced efforts to support district council formation and stability**.

The project implemented over two dozen reconciliation initiatives at district-level through community liaison officers in, among others, Garbaharey, Abudwak, Barawe, Baidoa and Jowhar.

The project supported 9 existing Community Representative District Peace and Stability Committee (DPSC) in Beledweyn, Jowhar, Baidoa, Barawe, Hudur, Bardeere, Abudwak, Garbaharey, and Berdaale.

Diinsoor Council Formation was completed in March 2020 with 10 female councillors out of 21 elected members.

Dhusamareeb District council formation power sharing stage was completed but needs reconciliation to proceed to election process.

Community owned structures: retaining District Peace and Stability Committees (DPSC) serve as a framework for stabilizing districts through reconciliation and building structures at the district level, with supporting district interim administrations. 9 DPSC or / and DP members have been retained (M:198; F:46) in Abudwak, Garbaharey, Bardeere, Beledweyn, Jowhar, Hudur, Berdaale, Barawe and Baidoa.

Using traditional approaches 26 reconciliation meetings and 41 other meetings to solve district disputes were held in Abudwak, Jowhar, Warsheikh, Afmadow, Hudur and Beledweyn, by DPSC aiming to address local disputes and clan grievances. Appreciations were expressed by the local communities who were supported in the prevention of further hostilities and crisis locally as the low - cost reconciliation impacted on the process of incentivizing the outcome.

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

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

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

Youth participation was found to be critical to the legitimacy of the Dhusamareeb district council formation. Hence, a workshop was organised to raise youth awareness regarding youth participation in the district council formation. The event included a brief presentation on the role of youth in local administration and an interactive session where participants were put in groups to discuss a few questions. The participants included twelve members with special needs. They also included both men and women between the ages of 18 and 30. Outcome: Following the workshop, participants stated that they learned the importance of their participation to the legitimacy of the district council. They also stated that they would participate in the DCF process.

S2SII project conducted consultation meetings on Multi-Stakeholders Engagement and Sensitisation activities. This included a Women Participation in District Council Formation Workshop. The focus of the workshop was to encourage women groups into participating in the DCF.

S2S II support contributed to almost full parity in Diinsoor DCF. The process was achieved through assessment done within the community consultations and nomination of district preparatory committee, awareness raising campaigns through local media, banners and local artist, peace building, selection process and the election of district council officials which has been an achievement in empowering women participation and representation. Marginalized and disabled groups were involved in the process. The women quota had been set at 30% at national level and 40% at state level and this was surpassed (47% achieved).

On the 28th of July 2020 in Dhusamareeb, the Galmudug State alongside the Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation conducted a workshop to encourage womens participation in the DCF processes, help them identify the desirable qualities of an elected official and help them to recognize that these skills are not determined by sex / gender. The workshop was attended by 75 participants consisting of women of varying ages, youth, traditional leaders, and civil society groups.

On 17th October 2020 the Dhusamareeb Women Participation in District Council Formation workshop was held in which 150 participants (women 66, men 84) took part. The focus of the workshop was raising awareness of women’s role for legitimacy and inclusiveness.Another workshop was held there on 19th October 2020. It was attended by 90 participants consisting of Women Groups, Youth Groups, Civil Society Groups, business leaders, religious leaders, and Traditional Elders. The workshop’s objective was women empowerment in the District Council Formation process as well as highlighting their role and responsibilities in the local governance.

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000-character limit) | Do outcome indicators have baselines? NoField level monitoring missions were conducted by the project team and the district level staff submitted monthly progress reports.In Hirshabelle, three districts Beledweyne, Warsheikh, and Bulo Burde were targeted as they had been identified by Hirshabelle MoI as areas of priority for district council formation (DCF) process). The Director of Local Governance and Stabilization has led each delegation and was joined by implementing partners such as Finnish Church Aid and Somalia Stability Fund. Together they assessed the feasibility of the DCF process in each location as well as coordination of support from MoIFAR during the DCF process.January 4 -7, 2020 MoIFAR project field monitoring visited Diinsoor to verify and improve oversight on the implementation of District Council Formation activities.In March 2020, a field monitoring visit was undertaken by MoIFAR to Diinsoor to attend the inauguration and induction of the newly elected District Council and also to improve future DCF processes based on lessons learnt and recommendation by the elected council. The team participated in discussion meetings organized by an elected council. The elected council discussed socio-economic, political, and security matters that constrain their work. The team helped the council to identify their short- and long-term needs. Gender mainstreaming and women empowerment trainings were part of recommendations the elected council made. The third-party monitoring (TPM) agent conducted a number of field monitoring missions in 2019 and 2020.In April 2020 the TPM agent visited Baidoa and Kismayo districts and identified some gaps to which the Ministries provided responses and developed a follow up plan to address those issues.[[2]](#footnote-2)Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? N/A |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period? | Evaluation budget (response required): $ 34,650.    If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations *(1500-character limit)*:      The Final Project Evaluation was conducted by an independent consultant between February and July 2021. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.  | Name of funder: Amount:In February 2019, the project team met with the Norwegian Embassy representatives for Somalia, with interest in the stabilization portfolio and programming in Somalia. They expressed interest in S2S II as part of their strategy to support government-led initiatives on stabilisation and peacebuilding operations. It is important to note that the Stabilization aid environment in Somalia still prefers to support international programmes that operate, to different degrees, outside the coordination of the FGS. In this environment, although S2SII was the only reliable national window fully monitored by the UNDP and highly auditors, it still had difficulties in securing committed funds beyond donor interest.The team re-approached the Norwegian embassy in Mogadishu following their expression of interest in S2S II in April 2020. However, and understandably, due to the Covid19 crisis, their response has not been forthcoming.In September 2019, February 2020, May 2020, and October 2020 the S2S team, Minister of MoIFAR and DG conducted fundraising efforts for the project.                      |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500-character limit)* | District Council Formation processes proved riskier than any other activity far in the districts because of the politics and sensitive powering sharing agreements between various stakeholders. With high-level networks and project relations in Galmudug, both political and clan power sharing issues were addressed through negotiations and compromises between local stakeholders. The first activity was implemented smoothly and without any obstacles from local communities. It also identified a joint problem-solving approach between MoIFAR and Galmudug Ministry of Interior and Local Government, which effectively responded to political risks that could derail council formation process in Dhusamareeb. The Covid-19 lockdown continued to hamper project activities an extension of the project to complete outstanding activities was requested. In April 2020, the board granted an extension of eight months starting from July 2020 – February 2021. The political and security environment across the country remained volatile and unpredictable. Political differences between the FGS and the FMS on key aspects of the Constitutional Review hampered progress on the further extension and consolidation of state authority and legitimacy. The planned elections of 2020/2021, and the resulting, increasingly turbulent political dynamics, cast a long shadow over the state building process. On the one hand, the events surrounding the state elections in SWS at the end of 2018/beginning 2019 (unexpectedly) led to an enabling environment for stabilization and DCF. On the other hand, similar elections in Jubbaland and the protracted political process in Galmudug severely disrupted similar activities in these states.Besides COVID-19 pandemic affects, Dhusamareeb district, the capital of Galmudug state, became the battle ground as well the hub for at least three political rivals including Ahla-Suna Wal Jamaa, SFG and clan supported militias of various types, not mentioning Al-Shabaab insurgents, having bases all around rural areas and roaming around urban settlements with subsequent hit-and-run type of attacks and Suicide Vest / People Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (SVIED / PBIED). |

**PART IV: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

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

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1**Federal, state and district-level administrations have capacity to oversee, coordinate and implement stabilization activities. | Indicator 1.1Levels of government administrations capacitated to manage and implement stabilization efforts through use of National Window. | Baseline: Embryonic  | Target: Advanced | Enabled the capacity by the government authorities to manage and coordinate stabilization efforts. | Total $2,386, 617 channelled through the national window | Covid–19 caused restrictions by the government on travels and curfews. This led to delays in project activities which in consequence led to the project requesting for a no cost extension (NCE).Access issues beyond certain towns could further complicated some stabilization initiatives and programme delivery. |
| Indicator 1.2Value (in $) of resources channelled through the national window. | Baseline: 1,435,610 | Target: 4,000,000 | Support is entailed using national funding streams, thereby strengthening the accountability and legitimacy of government authority. |  |  |
| Output 1.1Empowering local governments leads to higher levels of legitimacy. | Indicator 1.1.1# of Staff at district, FMS and federal level recruited and in place to support stabilization activities. | Baseline: FGS 3; FMS 0, Districts 14 | Target: FGS 6, FMS 10, Districts 18 | Provided technical capacity at federal government and district level to over 60% government counterparts.Twice a year, experience-sharing sessions between new FMS organized by MoIFAR.Over 70% staff members’ performance appraisal received satisfactory rating | Total 20 staff are operational at district (14-13M:1F) and federal level (6-4M:2F) providing progress reports.91 % district staff appraisal received satisfactory rating. | New monitoring consultant hired. New governance consultant recruited.Funds not enough to hire all the positions requested |
| Indicator 1.1.2**Output Indicator 1.1.2**Government effectively managed stabilization activities at three levels of government | Baseline: Average 9-13 reports per month | Target: monthly – 18 districts reports |  | 92% district level staff submitted reports (number of reports received 220 out of 238)100% FGS Level reports received.  |  |
|  | **Output Indicator 1.1.3**% of staff utilized knowledge and experience gained from training received | Baseline: 60% | Target: 80% |  | 91% district staff utilised their skills |  |
| Output 1.2Financial support enables local governments to operate.**1.2.1** Provide operational capability to MOIFAR and MOIs levels of governments.**1.2.2** provide training to new interim district administrations. | Indicator 1.2.1.Value (in $) of resources expensed by district administrations.  | Baseline: $50,000 | Target: $100,000 | Provided support for the oversight and accountability of transfer support to administration at district level.  | Total $2,386, 617 channelled through the national window.Total 20 staff are operational at district and federal level: | Funding gap –the project started with a funding gap.Provided support for the oversight and accountability of transfer support to administration at district level. Provided running cost for district councils.  |
| Indicator 1.2.2Number of fiduciary monitoring visitswith reports and recommendations for improvement | Baseline: 10 | Target: 15 | At least 4 fiduciary monitoring visits conducted. | 11 fiduciary monitoring visits conducted | Some TPM visits hampered by Covid-19 |
|  | Indicator 1.2.3 # of financial procedures adopted and implemented | Baseline: adopted and implemented 4 sets of the PBF financial procedures | Target: FGS’s PFM procedures | All the target districts have financial procedures and Standard operating (SOPs) in place |  | Recommendations of the TPM were acted on by the districts |
| **Outcome 2**An enabling environment conducive to social cohesion, trust, civic participation, and development led by the community is established in accessible districts. |  |  |  |  |  | Federal and State level coordination meeting sustained.The roles and responsibilities of the Statesand Federal Governments remain ambiguous in the context of the federal provisional constitution, triggering contentious issues, such as resource sharing, power-sharing, anddecision-making on key national issues. |
| Indicator 2.1# of stakeholders participating in every 2-month coordination meetings organized at FGS level. Indicator 2.1.2# of state stabilization coordination meetings organized at FMS level. | Baseline: 23Baseline: 3 | Target: 25Target: 4 | At least 70% target districts are able to organize and facilitate coordination meetings with partners | 560 participants attended the National Stabilization Coordination meetings  | 39 state level and national level coordination meetings held |
| Output 2.1Coordination mechanisms strengthened to attract new partners and align actions. | Indicator 2.1.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 2.1.2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 2.2Reconciliation enhanced efforts to support district council formation and stability | Indicator 2.2.1# of gender fair DPSC established with approved ToRs | Baseline: 4 DPSCs formed in 4 districts | Target: 1 per district 4 new districts |  | 9 districts have DPSC in place with 19% being female (M:198; F:46). |  |
| Indicator 2.2.2# of coordination meetings between DPSCs and peace dividend providers |  | Target: minimum 1 per district | Provided support for the public awareness activities of the community on the formation of the district local councils through community dialogue sessions, district wide reconciling conference, printing material and web-based publicity/arts-based publicity e.g. drama songs etc. | 26 reconciliation meetings and 41 other meetings held |  |
| Indicator 2.2.3# of disputes resolved by DPSCs | Baseline: 10 | Target: minimum 1 per district | Provided support for the public awareness activities of the community on the formation of the district local councils through community dialogue sessions, district wide reconciling conference, printing material and web-based publicity/arts-based publicity e.g. drama songs etc. | Total 7 stabilization coordination meetings organized by Federal Member States (FMS):* 65 Participants Jubbaland on 30/12/2019
* 45 Participants South West on 31/12/2019
* 67 Participants Hirshabelle on 31/12/2019
* 45 Participants Jubbaland - 26th Oct 2020
* 44 Participants Southwest State -29 June 2020
* 40 Participants South West State Oct 28th, 2020
* 26 Participants Hirshabelle on 31st Dec 2020

There was no reporting on the number of disputes resolved. |  |
|  | Indicator 2.2. 4# of district council consultations organized with community to form governance structures. | Baseline: 2 | Target: 3 |  | 39 coordination and stabilization meetings held whose main objective was to foster information sharing and coordination on key areas of governance. |  |
| Indicator 2.2.5# of conferences and consultations held to form legitimate district councils.  | Baseline: 2 | Target: 3 |  | 3 conflict mapping assessment presentation meetings (Dinsoor, Dhusamareb and Wajid); 2 Women’s participation meetings (Dinsoor and Dhusamareb); People with disabilities meeting (Dhusamareb); Civic education campaigns over a 2 month period through media broadcasts, radio messages, banners and mobile units (Dhusamareb and Dinsoor); 6 District preparatory committee meetings (Dinsoor); 4 national stabilization coordination meetings 4 state level coordination meetngs (SWS and JS) which led to successful DCF in Dinsoor and power sharing agreed in Dhusamareb |  |
| Indicator 2.2.6# of people participating (Men: Women) in District council formation process.  | Baseline: 10% female | Target: 30% Female | UNDP and MOIFAR project management and implementation team in place. | 50% M&F in Dhusamareeb and 40% F & 60% M in Dinsoor. 47% women elected in Dinsoor DC. |  |
| Indicator 2.2.7# of project board meetings held regularly | Baseline: 2 | Target: 4 |  | 1 project board held on 28 April 2020 |  |

1. Jubbaland 4 districts (Kismayo, Garbaharey, Bardhere, Afmadow); Hirshabelle 4 districts (Johwar, Warsheikh, Beledweyne, Buloborte); Southwest 4 districts (Baidoa, Berdale, Hudur, Barawe); Galmudug 2 districts (Abudwak, Hobyo). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. TPM reports available on request [↑](#footnote-ref-2)