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PROGRAMME ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

Period: 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
Focal Person	(Name): Atul Shekhar
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Participating UN entities	UNDP and UNSOM
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 are conducted in at least 10 regions and administrations are established 1.3. Inter-regional dialogue on the formation of federal states is 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 federalism 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 Pro-Doc	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	George Conway	Country Director	

Total MPTF Funds Received				Total non-MPTF Funds Received		
PUNO	Q4 2017	Cumulative	Annual 2017	Q4 2017	Cumulative	Annual 2017
UNDP	1 Oct - 31 Dec 2017	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2017	1 Oct - 31 Dec 2017	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2017
	1,318,954.83	10,797,064.39	2,899,494.16	-	1,091,061.00	-

JP Expenditure of MPTF Funds ¹				JP Expenditure of non-MPTF Funds		
PUNO	Q4 2017	Cumulative	Annual 2017	Q4 2017	Cumulative	Annual 2017
UNDP	1 Oct - 31 Dec 2017	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2017	1 Oct - 31 Dec 2017	From prog. start date	1 Jan – 31 Dec 2017
	2,062,043.99	8,979,168.77	4,598,813.50	627,304.97	3,095,421.98	1,891,199.17

¹ **Uncertified expenditures.** Certified annual expenditures can be found in the Annual Financial Report of MPTF Office (<http://mptf.undp.org/factsheet/fund/4SO00>)



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ANNUAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Support to Emerging Federal States (StEFS) project accomplished the following results during the year 2017:

- Initiated the preparation (led by the national partners) of **National Strategic framework on Reconciliation**, based on conflict mapping in Somalia, which was followed by **National Reconciliation Conferences** (one with local stakeholders, and another with international community).
- Enhanced **stability in conflict-prone** areas such as Merka, Gedo, Galkayo, Mudug (Galmudug), achieved through **peace building efforts** (such as reconciliation workshops, and issue-based mediation) facilitated by the project. Notable achievements include the political agreement between **Ahlu Sunna Waljama'a (ASJW)**, a catalyst group, and **Galmudug State** on governance, security and power sharing structures.
- Capacities (i.e. human resources and GIS lab) of the Boundaries and Federation Commission (BFC) was strengthened, paved the way to develop and implement its own **Strategic Plan on boundary delimitation**, boundary fact finding and mapping process.
- Established BFC's partnership with Puntland, Jubbaland State of Somalia (JSS), South-West State of Somalia (SWS), Galmudug State of Somalia (GSS), and HirShabelle State of Somalia (HSS) on boundary delimitation process, paved the way to **establish Task force/boundary delimitation focal points** for each state.
- Provided technical consultancy support as well as logistics to finalize the **Strategic Development Plans (SDPs)** for each of the four Federal Member States (FMSs), which are in line with the National Development Plan (NDP) of Somalia. SDPs are going to be endorsed by respective State Cabinets in 2018.
- Established **organizational structures** including human resources plans, administrative regulations, and operating procedures for each ministries of the FMSs, further enabling them to unlock funds from the World Bank Capacity Injection programme and initiating a salaried cadre and civil servants for their ministries.
- Enhanced the technical capacities of civil servants/state leaders through the **South-South Knowledge exchange programme** to Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, with a focus on 'core functional skills' and 'federalism processes'.
- Provided technical consultancy support, as well as logistics, to provide **in-service training to the civil servants** and state leaders from FGSs and FMSs, with 60% (approximately) civil servants receiving initial training on core functional skills, conflict management, and federalism processes.
- Initiated '**Community-Government Dialogue Forums**' and '**Public Accountability Forums**' to engage state leaders/administrations, non-state actors (namely the women and youth rights groups) and citizens into a constructive dialogue on specific issues such as federalism process, strategic plans as well as annual planning and budgeting for the states, and its public institutes/ministries. Apart from promoting the culture of sharing updates on public works/initiatives, these practices helped gathering public inputs and feedback, making development intervention more participatory and inclusive.
- Promoted **Civic Engagement in Government Processes**, for civil society organizations (CSOs) led by women and youth, through multi-stakeholder workshops (at the district, regional, or state levels), contributing to State Strategic Plan development, conflict mediation, and federalism processes (see Output 2 in page 8).
- Sensitized returnees, internally displaced people (IDP) and host Community on **drought risk management/aid distribution** to ensure peaceful coexistence; initiated horizontal coordination in Baidoa and Mogadishu.



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- Supported FMSs with essential office equipment, vehicles and construction/rehabilitation of office spaces, **creating conducive environments** for the effective functioning of state administrations.

SITUATION UPDATE

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. In this quarter, electoral processes were held successfully, 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 the Parliaments. This marks a significant advancement in the political development in Somalia towards state formation/building processes.

At HirShabelle, StEFS project provided logistical support to hold the 2nd round of the State President election, to ensure a peaceful transition of power. The project also worked closely with UNSOM in supporting to the peace conference in Galkaio, which led the reconciliation process between Puntland and Galmudug States.

In the second quarter of 2017, the project continued to support conflict mapping, state-led reconciliation initiatives, citizen engagement. Besides this, the project continued to build core functional skills of the emerging states civil servants and senior political leaders, this included capacity development workshops, learning and an exchange visit to Kenya. Considering the need to have the boundary delimitation process understood by all stakeholders in the country, the Boundary and Federation Commission (BFC) conducted several advocacy and public accountability forum.

During the third quarter, considerable progress was made with the development of optimal organizational structures for the FMS administrations, and the development of state level strategic plans. During the fourth quarter, StEFS supported the FGS and FMSs to embark on South-South Knowledge Exchange Study trips to Ethiopia and Uganda. The former helped to gain knowledge on federalism and governance processes, and the latter enabled the civil servants to equip themselves with the core functional skills to deliver vital public services.

At the end of Q4, UNDP, under the Capacity Development Programme initiated the Final Evaluation of two of its projects under the Programme; namely Strengthening Institutional Performance (SIP) and State Formation/StEFS Projects. Initial presentations of the finding were conducted in October 2017, and the final report will be shared with the partner in Q1 of 2018.

Furthermore, during the year 2017, StEFS project 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. Support was provided to the Ministry of Disaster Management and Humanitarian Affairs (MoDMHA) with a young graduate programme (10 young graduates) to support the ministry in its day to day functions during its inception phase.

QUARTERLY PROGRESS REPORT RESULTS MATRIX

OUTCOME STATEMENT

The StEFS' Primary Project Outcome: "Advance inclusive political dialogue to clarify and settle relations between the Federal Government and existing and emerging administrations and initiate process of social reconciliation to restore trust between communities."



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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: Somalia 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 INDICATOR ²		
		Q-4, 2017	CUMULATIVE	
			2017	Since Q2, 2016
a) # of emerging federal states with agreed upon charters and approved constitutions	3	0	3	4
b) # of inclusive and gender responsive mediation processes supported and led by state administrations or FGS	2 (at least 30% women)	1	5	9
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)	0	All States (3) = 37.48% of with 42.36% were Women	All States = 26.01% of with 42.36% were Women
d) # of inclusive consultations undertaken on federalism and federal states endorsement process by the FGS	2	0	6 (with 46.88% Women's participation)	6 (with 46.88% Women's participation)

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

Sources of Evidence: 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. (1) National Reconciliation Consultative Conference (E122) – Conference Agenda, Invitation, Workshop Report, Signed Participant List, and Video Links; (2) Kismayo Returnees IDPs and host community reconciliation (E124) – CV, Passport and Contract.

Notes for the above indicators:

- a) The four emerging state administrations, (namely JSS, SWS, GSS and HSS) agreed upon charters which now need to be linked with the Provisional Constitution of Somalia
- b) StEFS has also been called upon to support state-led reconciliation processes in Galkaio, Lower Shabelle, Afgooye, Adalle, Baidoa, and Dhusamareb.

c)	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%
	Galmudug State (GSS)	235	182	77.45%	145	37	20.33%

² Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.



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

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ³		
		Q-4, 2017	CUMULATIVE	
			2017	Since Q2, 2016
a) # of technical advisors/officers (TA/Os) and interns provided to BFC to assist in policy development and implementation (disaggregated by sex)	3 TA/Os & 3 interns (30% women)	-	3TA/Os (2M:1W) & 3 interns (2M:1W)	3TA/Os (2M:1W) & 3 interns (2M:1W)
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	-	2 ⁴	3
d) # of TA/Os (or desk officers) and interns provided to FGS MOIFAR/OPM to assist in policy development and implementation on federalism process (disaggregated by sex)	2 TA/Os & 5 interns each (30% women)	-	MOIFAR: 10TA/Os (7M:2W) & 10 interns (7M:3W), OPM: and 2 TA/Os (2M), 1 Intern (1W)	MOIFAR: 10TA/Os (7M:2W) & 10 interns (7M:3W), OPM: and 2 TA/Os (2M), 1 Intern (1W)
e) % of MOIFAR units that receive office equipment	100%	100%	100%	100%
f) Inclusive inter-state consultative forums are in place on state building and federalism process and at least two regional consultations held	2 (30% women)	-	4 (40%)	5

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) Public Accountability and Information Sharing debate (E121) -Workshop Report, Signed Participant List, Invoice and Bid Analysis; (6) Garowe Trip, BFC (E134) - Workshop Report, Signed Participant List, Invoice and Payment Request; (7) Facts finding Mission on Regional and District Boundaries Issues (E135) - Workshop Report, Signed Participant List, Invoice and Payment Request; (8) Consultative workshop in Kismayo (136) - Workshop Report, Concept Note, Signed Participant List, Quotation and Pictures; (9) Consultative workshop in Jowhar (E137) - Workshop Report, Concept Note, Signed Participant List, Invoice and Payment Request; (10) Consultative workshop in Adado (E137) - Workshop Report, Signed Participant List, Quotation and Payment Request; (11) MOIFAR Vehicle Handover Ceremony Brief Report (E138) - Invoice, Quotations, TOT and Insurance Certificate, (12) IGR Study

³ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.

⁴ UNDP and World Bank submitted a concept paper to commence a nationwide Federalism Study. The actual research work is expected to commence next quarter



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Tour (E129) - List of Participants, LTA, Payment Certificate, Financial report, Request for payment; Daily Minutes, (13) Joint UNDP and World Bank Federalism Study (E139) – Concept Paper.

Notes for the above indicators:

b) 9 of BFC members (100 %) have access to basic equipment necessary to initiate boundary demarcation process.

c) These include Strategic Framework on Federalism and Strategic Plan 2016-2020 for BFC.

f) See Annex 5, row 36, 43, 44 and 53.

Output 1.3: Foundational support to State Administrations to ensure an appropriate physical working environment is provided

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR		
		Q-4, 2017	CUMULATIVE	
			2017	Since Q2, 2016
a) # of federal member states with baseline assessments conducted prioritizing key infrastructure support for the Cabinet/ministries/ agencies of the State Administrations	2	-	3	3
b) # of new or rehabilitated infrastructure projects undertaken in the State Administrations	2	1	11	12

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

Sources of Evidence: (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; (4) JSS stationaries and office supplies support (E123) - Handing Over Report, Request for Payment, Bid Analysis, and Invoice; (5) JSS - Bid for Construction Of G+1 Building for Office Of President In Kismayo (E127) - Approved Drawing Bills of Quantities and Invitation to Bid; (6) JSS Bid Announcement for customs construction in Belethawa (E128); Approved Drawing Bills of Quantities, Invitation to Bid and Request for Quotation; (7) GSS Bid document for construction of offices and conference rooms for GIA in Adado (E133) - Bills of Quantities, Invitation to Bid and Drawings; (8) Office equipment support for SWS (E142) - Handing Documents

Notes for the above indicators:

a) the FMSs that have conducted baseline assessments include GSS, SWS, and JSS.

b) for full list of infrastructure projects and location, see Output 3 in page 16.

Output 1.4: The capacity of state administrations with a dedicated focus on ‘core public sector capacities’ is enhanced

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ⁵		
		Q-4, 2017	CUMULATIVE	
			2017	Since Q2, 2016

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



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a) # of baseline assessments completed and used to prioritize human resource and other needs	2	-	3	3
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) SWS: 8 TA/Os (7M; 1W) GSS: 3 TA/Os (2M:1W) & 10 interns (6M:4W) HSS: 5TA/Os (4M:1W) & 5 Interns (4M:1W) (34.61% Women)	JSS: 3 TA/Os (2M:1W) & 7 interns (5M:2W) SWS: 8 TA/Os (7M; 1W) GSS: 3 TA/Os (2M:1W) & 10 interns (6M:4W) HSS: 5TA/Os (4M:1W) & 5 Interns (4M:1W) (34.61% Women)
c) % of staff members of beneficiary state ministries/agencies that receive trainings on core of government functions (disaggregated by sex)	80% (30% women)	4.6% All States (JSS, GSS, SWS) Total 62 (M:51,W:11)	29.2% All States (JSS/GSS/SWS) Total 396 (M:306, F:90)	-
d) # of gender responsive coordination structures (PSG WGs) established at the interim State level	2	1 (GSS)	1 GSS + 2 SWS	3
e) % of interim federal member state ministries that have organization structure and terms of reference in place	60%	1 (for HSS) 25%	100% (JSS, HSS, GSS, SWS)	100% (JSS, HSS, GSS, SWS)
f) Additional Indicator: # of federal member states with strategic plans in place	2	-	4 (JSS, HSS, GSS, SWS)	4 (JSS, HSS, GSS, SWS)

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

Sources of Evidence: (1) JSS Human Resource workshop (E125) - Workshop Report, Vendor Profile, Invoice, Quotation, Face Form, CV and Request for Payment; (2) HSS Strategic Plan and Organizational Structure Workshop (E130) - Workshop Report, Signed Participant List, Service Award Letter, Face Form, and Signed Payment Sheet; (3) GSS Organizational Structure Review (E132) - Workshop Report, Signed Participant List, Invoice, Face Form, and Payment Request.

Notes for the above indicators:

a) The Baseline Survey for all institutions in Federal Member States covered JSS, SWS, and GSS.

d) Two state administration level PSG WG (coordination structures) established for SWS. One PSG WG is on drought emergency response measures.

c) The total paid/unpaid staff in all state (JSS/SWS/GSS) is 1,357 (also consult note c in page 5). Therefore, $(396/1,357) * 100 = 29.2\%$.



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e) Strategic plans and Organizational structure 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.

Output 1.5: Civic participation and engagement with interim state administrations is strengthened

INDICATOR	TARGET	PROGRESS ON OUTPUT INDICATOR ⁶		
		Q-4, 2017	CUMULATIVE	
			2017	Since Q2, 2016
a) % of citizens with improved perceptions on federalism (disaggregated by sex)	N/A*	-	60% ⁷ (47%M, 53%W)/ First round	60% (47%M, 53%W)/ First round
b) # of gender responsive public outreach campaigns on federalism/state formation	2 in at least 2 federal states (30% women)	5	All States = 10 (JSS:3, SWS:3, GSS:2, HSS:2) with 46.56% Women (256M: 223W)	All States = 14
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) (27.3% women)	4 All States (30% women)	4 All States (30% women)
d) # of CSOs and # of citizens participating in state planning processes (disaggregated by sex)	10 CSOs & 300 citizens in each of 3 State Administrations	Total 13 CSOs from 4 state administrations & 100 citizens from SWS (W:100)	113 delegates from CSOs, of which M:48, W:65 (SWS: 46 of which 27M, 19W; JSS: 47 of which 5M, 42W; GSS: 20 OF WHICH 16M, 4W), Citizen: 307 (256M, 51W) of which 161M, and 39W are from GSS	-

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

Sources of Evidence: (1) JSS Federalism Workshop (E126) - Workshop Report, Signed Participant List, Invoice, Bid Analysis, Quotations, Face Form, Contract Letter and Request for Payment; (2) GSS Presidential Inauguration Ceremony May 2017 (E131) - Workshop Report, Signed Participant List and Quotation; (3) Challenges and opportunities for Somalia federalism (140) – Brief report; (4) SWS-International Labor Day E141 - Workshop Report, Signed Participant List.

⁶ Fill in only the numbers or yes/no; no explanations to be given here.

⁷ Second round on hold- joint perception survey by ROL



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Notes for the above indicators:

a) No baseline existed prior to inception of the StEFS project on the % of citizens with improved perceptions on federalism. In 2016, first round of baseline survey was conducted on citizen's perceptions on federalism in at least three emerging federal member states. Total 1,516 respondents were interviewed from a population of 3,734,535, concentrated in urban and peri-urban areas. The baseline survey finding shows 601% (47%M, 53%W) of citizens have improved perceptions on federalism.

c) See Annex 5, row 1 & 3.

d) See Annex 5, row 8.

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

StEFS project supported reconciliations, political dialogues and consultations around federalism to help solving differences between states, between federal and FMSs as well as between clans and sub-clans in Somalia. The following results were achieved through various planned activities during the 2017 reporting period:

- Reconciliation efforts towards collective understanding on federalism in Somalia: StEFS supported 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. These include:
 - Organized National Reconciliation Conference: StEFS project supported a five-day National Reconciliation Conference in Mogadishu on June 13–17 (see annex 5), followed by the 'London Conference on Somalia' held on May 11, 2017. This conference served as an important milestone in formulating Somalia's reconciliation strategy, marking the shift from a predominantly reactive approach to solve emerging conflicts towards a proactive approach based on a solid strategy for sustained reconciliation. Further, the project supported MOIFAR with technical resources and logistics, to conduct a follow up technical review meeting with key government institutions and some international partners in Mogadishu to finalize the outcomes of the national reconciliation consultative forum.
 - Initiated the development of National Reconciliation Framework (NRF): In the quarter 4 of 2017, the project supported MOIFAR with two local consultants and one international expert on reconciliation to support the development of the NRF, relevant specifically to the Somali conflict. Initial consultation on drafting of NRF was undertaken in quarter 4 of 2017.
- Smooth Political Transition – An Early Sign of Lasting Peace and Stability in Somalia
A peaceful succession of power is instrumental in preserving the political continuation and stability within the FMSs, which has been fragmented in the past due to clan-based power dynamics. Therefore, StEFS supported various state-led constitutional process to consolidate the state building process in Somalia. These include:
 - HirShabelle Presidential Election: HirShabelle State Parliament ousted its former President on a no confidence motion on August 13, 2017. To ensure a smooth and democratic transition process, FGS sent a high-level delegation to Jowhar, the capital of Hirshabeelle, which was supported (i.e. facilitation and logistical) by StEFS. It also facilitated the Presidential re-election process (held on October 16, 2017), and presidential inauguration ceremony.



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- Celebration of State functions and events (e.g. Presidential Inauguration ceremony): StEFS provided logistical support to organize the inauguration ceremony of the President-elect Mr. Ahmed Du'alle Geelle Haaf, of the Galmudug State of Somalia, after a peaceful presidential election held on May 3, 2017. The ceremony was held in Adaado, on May 29, which was attended by 300 people including high level delegation from the Federal Government and regional states, civil society, women and youth groups, community elders (Ugas), and the religious leaders (Imams). Celebration of such state functions highlight the smooth political transition – an early sign of lasting peace and stability in Somalia.

- State-mediated inclusive political reconciliation – uniting Somali clans

Inclusion of minority clans and sub-clans in political and economic spheres is normally cited as 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. Recent history with the newly formed interim states has demonstrated that only through inclusive political dialogue processes can these agreements be reached and sustained. Recognizing this, StEFS has also been called upon to support various state-led reconciliation processes in Galkaio, Lower Shabelle, Afgooye, Adalle, Baidoa, and Dhusamareb. Such clan reconciliation conferences (see also annex 5) address historical grievances around issues of land, or retribution for past injustices, and further ensures the stability of the newly established state structures.

- Galkayo workshop and Ceasefire agreements: The workshop brought together Governors and Mayors of Puntland and Galmudug regions separately with their respective peace committees to jointly discuss and recommend ways forward to bring a lasting peace to the two regions. The representatives from the Federal Government of Somalia, Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation, the IGAD Special Mission to Somalia, and the Governor of each region chaired the meeting Jointly. The workshop further secured a preliminary agreement between the two leaders from Puntland and Galmudug Administrations. StEFS provided logistical and operational support, and further involved Inter-Governmental Authority on Development - Special Mission to Somalia (IGAD-SMS) to mediate the ceasefire agreement.
- Facilitated Integration of ASWJ with GSS: Since 2015, Galmudug's political leadership was split between the state authorities, and Ahlu Sunna Wal Jama'a (ASWJ), a catalyst group. In 2017, StEFS provided operational and financial support, and engaged IGAD to mediate political dialogue between ASWJ and GSS. This resulted in a consensus being reached between the parties, a lessening of political rivalries, and established a peace process in the region.

- Enhancing peaceful coexistence among returnees, IDPS and host community

StEFS supported with logistics two workshops (see annex 5) in Baidoa and Kismayo in 2017. The aim was to reach out the returnees, IDPs and host communities to increase their understanding on the concepts and principles of social protection, social integration, conflict management and peaceful coexistence among the targeted communities as well as identified possible Immediate Impact Projects (IIPs) that can improve the livelihoods of the returnees and IDPs and resolve conflicts between each other.

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 provided advisory, technical and financial support to the Federal Government Institutions, such as the Ministry of Interior and



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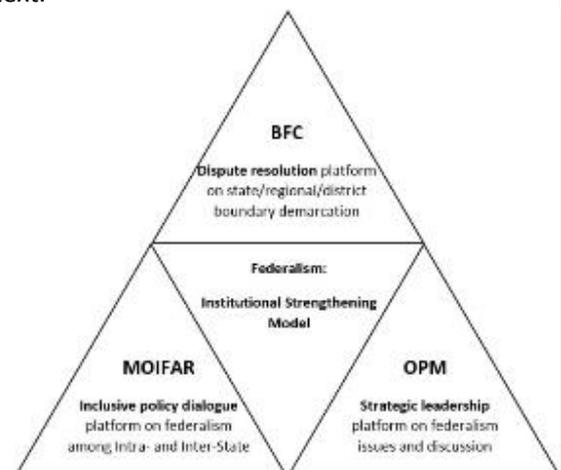
Federal Affairs (MOIFA), the Boundaries Federation Commission (BFC), and the Office of Prime Minister (OPM) to facilitate state formation, and the federalism process in Somalia. This institutional framework brings clarity on the federalism process (see page 14, StEFS Project Document), by delineating the alignment of roles and responsibilities among state and non-state actors in Somali context.

Boundaries Federation Commission (BFC) was established in June 2015 and mandated⁸ to make recommendations on the final demarcation and recognition of federal member states.

Ministry of Interior Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MOIFAR) acts as the secretariat for the federalism dialogue process.

Office of Prime Minister (OPM) provides strategic leadership on federalism issues and discussion.

MOIFAR works in close coordination with the Office of the Prime Minister.



During 2017, these three FGS institutes were supported by technical advisory and human resource services (see annex 3), and construction and rehabilitation support. In addition to that, StEFS procured and handed over transport and office equipment (including office furniture, computers, printers, and electricity generator). See annex 4.

• Capacity Strengthening of the Boundaries Federation Commission (BFC)

The realization of the newly formed BFC, as an independent dispute resolution platform, is coming into play through StEFS's direct interventions. During the year 2017, the focus was on the technical capacity building of individual staff members, and providing resources to conduct field visits, and provision of advisory services to tackle technical issues related to the tasks of BFC.

- Prepared BFC Strategic Plan: the BFC, with support from StEFS project, organized a series of consultative workshops (see annex 5), which resulted in the preparation of BFC Strategic Plan 2016-2020. Further, the also project supported the commission in drafting and printing their work plans, reports, monthly newsletter/magazine, and brochures to keep stakeholders and the FGS Parliament informed on their work progress and plans. *One of the significant achievements during the fourth quarter of 2017 is that, BFC officially presented (on October 14, 2017) its Strategic Plan (2016-2020), and Annual Report (2015-2016) to the 22nd Session of the 2nd Constitutional Federal Parliament Assembly of Somalia.* The Parliament is currently reviewing these documents.
- Establishment of GIS system and enhancing boundary mapping capacities
A series of GIS sessions were held to recognize the need for a GIS infrastructure to support the implementation of BFC mandates. During the year, noting that there is limited in-house capacity, the project supported BFC with the recruitment of an advisor (on boundary and research), and the

⁸ Through a bill passed by the Parliament, BFC is mandated according to Article 111E of the Provisional Constitution of Somalia, to play a key role in the final demarcation and recognition of federal member states.



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establishment of a GIS unit⁹ under its boundaries department. Trainings were held to introduce staff and interns who will be serving at the GIS unit. These are enhancing BFC's institutional capacities in the use of cutting edge technology in boundary mapping, which would further contribute to the boundary related dispute resolution among states, regions or districts

- Capacity enhancement through South-South Collaboration

Besides the above, the BFC team participated in the StEFS supported study tours and were exposed to the boundary mapping activities at the Ethiopian Mapping Agency (EMA) and the Central Statistics Agency. With the view of rehabilitating the country's historical data, BFC staff participated in this year's AfricaGIS conference organized by the Ethiopian Mapping Agency, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and Environmental Information Systems- Africa (EIS-Africa). Some essential partnerships were established, and pledges received during the event include the UNECA, UN-GGIM and ESRI.

- Promoted Participatory Boundary Delimitation through Public Accountability Forum: With UNDP/StEFS's support, BFC held its first public accountability meeting (see annex 5) in July 2017. This gave an opportunity to showcase their achievements, plans, and challenges in the line of their duties. It also helped to build mutual trust and partnerships among its stakeholders and contributed to the legitimacy of the Somali Federal Government. Several vital recommendations came out from this meeting which would enable BFC to evolve as an independent dispute resolution platform. These include:

- ⇒ to launch targeted outreach program to sensitize district administrations,
- ⇒ to continue dialogues and consultations with politicians at the district levels,
- ⇒ to enhance citizen engagement in policy making and implementation,
- ⇒ to initiate consultation with livestock herders and farmers,

- Institutional capacities of the BFC are enhanced: BFC intends to evolve as a national depository of information and facts that address the complex administrative boundaries of districts, regions and states in Somalia. The mandate of BFC demands that it maintains constant contact with the Federal Member States and Parliaments, to understand and respond to the needs and aspirations of the various Somali stakeholders on their aspirations for boundary delineation, Federalism and accurate mapping of all districts and regions. Nevertheless, fact-finding missions continued (see annex 2) since the first quarter of 2017, to call for broader regional and national public stakeholders' engagement, and to facilitate productive discussions and contributions for boundaries delineation, and federalization processes in Somalia.

Some of BFC's key initiatives on boundary fact finding mission, during the reporting year 2017:

- BFC's fact-finding workshops to Southwest and Jubbaland states helped to reconfirm historical data on boundaries with the stakeholders and community members. Focal points/ states representatives for the BFC were nominated by Southwest and Jubbaland States, which were endorsed by their respective religious, traditional and political leaderships. The missions also resulted setting up a committee comprising of the political leaders from both the Upper and Lower House of the Somali parliament, who would assist BFC in resolving internal boundary disputes between the Southwest and Jubbaland State.

⁹ The unit comprises of a stand-alone GIS hardware (i.e. workstation, plotter, and printer) and licensed software sets.



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- The fact-finding missions to Garowe (Puntland) improved the working relationship between BFC and Puntland State of Somalia. A 'volunteer task force' on boundary demarcation was formed in combination with the State government of Puntland and Garowe community leaders. They nominated a permanent representative to BFC, who will coordinate with BFC and Puntland authorities on the State boundary related issues.
- The Hiran region of Somalia witnessed repeated land related conflicts. Therefore, BFC fact-finding missions aimed at engaging with all the stakeholders in Hiraan region, and Hiresabelle in general. Through questionnaire surveys and group discussions, historical data on boundaries were collected, synthesized or reconfirmed. The inclusivity and accountability of these fact-finding mission also helps building public confidence on Boundary demarcation process.
- The fact-finding missions to South-West resulted in setting up a committee comprising of the political leaders from both the upper and lower house of the federal parliament. This committee will assist the BFC in resolution of boundary dispute in Southwest State. A permanent representative from SWS to BFC was nominated and approved by the religious, traditional and political leadership of South-West State.
- The 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.

- **Capacity Strengthening of the Ministry of Interior Federal Affairs and Reconciliation (MOIFAR)**

Between January and December 2017, the project supported the MOIFAR by strengthening institutional and individual capacities in steering the federalization dialogue process. The Reconciliation Directorate of MOIFAR¹⁰ was provided with office furniture and equipment, in order to enhance the reconciliation directorate's capacity to deliver government's reconciliation priorities. A vehicle (Hilux Double Cabin 6-seater Diesel LHD) was procured and handed over to MOIFAR, to assist mobility and operations by FGS/MOIFAR federal affairs and the federal directorate departments. In addition, the project is supporting (July 2017 – March 2018) one local advisor to work in the Reconciliation Directorate, who is responsible for the reconciliation docket in the Ministry. MOIFAR also received IT equipment such as Printers, computer consumables and stationery which were handed over on 18 September 2017. Summary of MOIFAR's key achievements for 2017 include:

- South-South Knowledge Exchange – Capacity Development Tool on 'Federalism': During the 2017 reporting year, StEFS supported four South-South Knowledge Exchange Study visits to Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. These were aimed at exchanging and enhancing knowledge and understanding of the federal and state politicians, administrators, and officials from the lessons learnt on various thematic areas of federalism as mentioned below. These study visits also strengthen the bilateral relations

¹⁰ MOIFAR's mandate has been amended and combined with reconciliation role as a core function under its new portfolio, to respond and lead the reconciliations in the country to reconcile communities, and to promote trusts among the Somali people and build structures to prevent relapse of violent conflicts.



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between FGS and its counterparts, as successive MoUs were signed for continuing the cooperation.

- Joint UNDP and World Bank Federalism Study: UNDP/StEFS project and World Bank jointly supported MOIFAR to launch a baseline Study on State of Affairs on Federalism – Role and Responsibility Distribution between Federal Government, the Federal Member States and the Districts. The Survey will provide an overview of the de facto functional assignments at all three levels of government, thus providing coherent and consolidated basic data to serve as input for the upcoming dialogue process on Federalism. During the quarter, data collection was completed in HirShabelle, South West State, Puntland and FGS. Data collection in Jubbaland remains a challenge, due to political situation. The output of the study is to be shared with the governments and the institutions in Q1 2018.
- Built Capacity to Implement the National Procurement System: Within its current scope, StEFS project continued to establish participatory monitoring, reporting and decision-making mechanisms to periodically review the implementation of its planned activities, which are in line with the Somali National/State Development Plan (2017-19). These include capacity development training on monitoring and evaluation, field missions, Project evaluation by the third-party evaluators. For financial management and accountability, the project has adopted the HACT framework to improve the capacity of the government and non-governmental Implementing Partners (IPs). This would eventually improve the individual rating of the IPs on the HACT and allow for the implementation of direct cash transfers through the new National Procurement System of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) to enhance national ownership and the increased use of national systems.

- **Office of Prime Minister (OPM¹¹)**

StEFS extended its partnership with OPM in 2016, to facilitate political dialogue at Ministerial and Inter-governmental level alongside providing clarity on the roles of MOIFAR and OPM on federalism agenda. The LOA was not extended beyond March 2017, as the new government/cabinet was being formed. Upon OPM's request, the LOA continued and was signed/extended in August 2017 up until February 2018. A Technical advisor (on federalism coordination), and liaison officer were recruited end of August 2017. During the year, OPM together with MOIFAR initiated political dialogue on federalism and the following results were achieved:

- Strategy for addressing Inter-governmental relations: The project supported OPM to develop Strategic concept paper to establish an Inter-Governmental Relation forum during the third and fourth quarter of 2017. The strategy paper provided insight on practical aspects of how federalism in Somalia is to be established and managed. The point of departure is a roadmap to guide negotiations leading to an agreed allocation of powers, functions and resources, roles, responsibilities and resources. Once the different levels of government are established with clearly delineated powers, functions and resources, the strategy paper looks at the management of the federal dispensation from the perspective of the relationship between the different levels of government. Further to this, discussions will be organized by OPM and MOIFAR to review the strategic paper in Q1 of 2018.

¹¹ StEFS extended its partnership with OPM in 2016, to facilitate political dialogue at Ministerial and Inter-governmental level. The LOA was not extended beyond March 2017, as new government/cabinet was being formed along with clarity of role of MOIFAR and OPM on federalism agenda. Upon OPM's request, LOA continued and signed/extended in August 2017 until February 2018.



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- Supported the development of Political Road for Somalia: The project through the embedded National advisors in OPM supported the finalizing of the Political roadmap of Somalia. A series of consultations were held at ministerial level in Q3 and Q4 of 2017. The Political road map is expected to be approved in Q1 of 2018. This Political Road Map sets out the critical steps necessary to achieve the envisaged credible direct and universal elections in 2020 with clear divisions of roles, responsibilities and timelines of different constitutionally mandated institutions of the government. The Road Map contains a Logical Framework Matrix to monitor and evaluate the progress of the political bench marks / milestones on a weekly basis for all the relevant institutions by the Cabinet Sub-committee for Inclusive Politics chaired by the Prime Minister or his Deputy.
- OPM also initiated a mechanism to establish regular Inter-ministerial coordination at FGS level through by-weekly meetings convened to discuss the federalism and state building agenda. This is being support by Project technical advisors in OPM.

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

StEFS, initially through the PIP, and now throughout its project duration, has been constructing and rehabilitating prioritized state government infrastructure/office space, in coordination with existing infrastructure support mechanisms. Technical assistance and other support were provided to the federal state administrations to conduct assessments of key government infrastructure and identify priority needs gaps. 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.

During this reporting year, the project continued to provide the state administrations with the following construction and rehabilitation activities. These include:

FMSs	List of Facilities	Location	Status
JSS	- Conference hall for the State Cabinet	Kismayo	Completed
	- Rehabilitation of the Jubbaland Civil Service Commission office building	Kismayo	Handed over
	- Construction of office facility for the Office of President/Vice-President	Kismayo	Under construction (2nd phase)
	- Customs office construction	Beledhawo	Handed over
GSS	- Construction of new office space for Galmudug State Administration/House	Adado	Under construction (2nd phase)
	- Multi-purpose office facility (i.e. conference rooms, office space and a canteen with kitchen, Perimeter security wall) for the President office of Galmudug State	Adado	Handed over
SWS	- Multi-purpose office facility to the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC)	Baidoa	Handed over
	- Construction of office space for the Southwest State Administration	Baidoa	Under construction (1st phase)
HSS	- Rehabilitation of the Government’s Cabinet office block	Jowhar	Under construction (1st phase)

In addition to the construction and rehabilitation activities noted above, the project procured and handed over transport and office equipment (including office furniture, computers, printers, and electricity generator) to have basic working tools and support. It also procured and handed over 8 vehicles for emerging states (two vehicles for each state). Once completed, these facilities are:

- Ensuring maximum security and protection for the state government and other civil servants;



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- Ensuring conducive working environment for its civil servants, who are better equipped to provide public services to citizens, operating in a common location on a regular basis; and
- Strengthening the efficacy of the essential government structures by providing a guaranteed location to meet for government business in the State,

StEFS supported the handover ceremonies of these facilities (such as in Jubbaland State), which were attended by a cross section of representatives from the donor community, UNDP, UNSOM, CSOs, State MPs and other ministries. Such events enhance the image and identity of the nascent State administrations.

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

The institutional capacity needs and gaps across Somali society and newly established state institutions are very high. This makes it a priority for the FGS, to develop effective State government organizational structures, and to provide capacity development support so that these institutions can realize their mandates. Towards that direction, StEFS represents the first long term project to strengthen capacities in ‘core government functions’ of the (interim) federal member state administrations. Examples of such core government functions include targeting the state ministries of planning (on government coordination and establishing development plans), finance (basic financial management and assisting line ministries with the same), labor (on civil service policies), and the office of the ISA leader (on intra-state administration communication). These foundational functions will be critical for the new state administrations to begin to take shape and subsequently to develop policies and legislation that govern these new states. The key results achieved are detailed below:

- Ensured the delivery of FMS Strategic Plans, and strengthened States’ ownership of the NDP

The Federal Government of Somalia considers its National Development Plan (NDP), as the key strategic umbrella document for Somalia’s all development plans for the period 2017-2019. So far, little evidence has been obtained to the actual existence of any line ministry specific strategic plans, nor of existing sector strategies within Somalia. In a Cabinet meeting on April 27, 2017, the PM reiterated FGS’s commitment to align all plans with the goals and outcomes envisaged in accordance with the NDP.

To address the above, StEFS provided technical support to deliver Strategic/Development Plans for all four emerging/interim Federal Member States (i.e. JSS, SWS, GSS, and HSS). In addition to the alignment with the NDP, the Strategic Plans include implementation strategies and M&E frameworks. A systematic and logical approach (detailed below) were followed in preparing these FMS Strategic/Development Plans.

The FMS Strategic/Development Plans are fully coherent with the NDP. StEFS initiated a series of consultative workshops with the FMS stakeholders, which successfully led to the establishment of functional Steering Committees/Working Groups in each of the four states. Consequently, the NDP has been strengthened and gained the umbrella status it envisioned to obtain its formal adoption incorporating all strategic planning exercises within the Somali Government.

Inception	Orientation of the scope of the works through consultative workshops
	Inception Report ↓
Preparation	- Establishment of the Strategic Planning Steering Committee (i.e. pillar working groups) at all four state levels



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	- Research on relevant data (i.e. key priorities, action plans, and anticipated outcomes for the pillars/sectors) in accordance with the NDP Gantt chart ¹²	
	Initial draft ↓	
Quality Assurance	Quality assurance of the initial draft, integration of FMS Strategic Plan with NDP	
	Second draft ↓	
Facilitation	Together with the MOPIED/MOPIC, working with the State President's Office, to reach into an agreement on final draft of the State Strategic/Development Plan, with full Somali translation	
	Final document	

- Established Organizational Structures for FMS Administrations in line with the NDP/SDP

Following the progressive development in the State Strategic Development Plans, StEFS project initiated the organization structures review in all the federal member states. The aim of the review is to facilitate the development of internal organization structures¹³, so that state ministries deliver their mandates effectively, without which it is not clear how roles and responsibilities are distributed between the constituent parts of the government structure (horizontally and vertically), and the activities will not lead to desired results.

An optimal, comprehensive and endorsed organizational structure document plays an instrumental role in unlocking funds from the World Bank Capacity Injection programme, i.e. The Recurrent Costs and Reform Financing (RCRF) Project II, which enables the state to initiate recruitment of the civil servants based on the optimal Human resource plans. The South-West State (SWS) government has been the first to secure initial funds from the World Bank for building a salaried Cadre and Civil service for their ministries. The organization structure for all the ministries of GSS and SWS are being finalized, and as a next step, these will be linked with the RCRF II Project, to initiate recruitment of the civil servants based on the optimal Human resource plans. The project will strive in Q1&2 2018, to achieve full adoption, enactment and implementation of the organisational structures by ministerial by-laws and/or presidential decrees laying down the core mandates of the line ministries.

- Provided Capacity Enhancement Support to the Interim State Civil Servants

StEFS's capacity injection to 'core government functions' supported (See annex 4) the enhancement of technical competencies of the civil servants in terms of basic/critical work processes. These include basic financial and administration management (including budgeting, knowledge management, development and

¹² Microsoft Project management software was used to produce the Gantt Chart. It summarizes the key priorities and relevant result frameworks of all pillars, sectors, etc., without having to verify the booklet version with the.

¹³ These include:

- Functional mandate for the ministries (functional descriptions down to ministerial departments including all subordinate units);
- Need-based organizational structure (generic post descriptions & hierarchy for all management positions);
- Job descriptions (i.e. role and responsibility distribution, separation of duties) for core management posts in ministries;
- Staffing and human resource budget for the states;
- Basic organizational and administrative operating process/manuals/regulations;
- Action plan for selected ministries as a pilot;
- specification of rules, procedures and policies (for 4 FMS Cabinets) to ensure horizontal coordinate among sub-units in the performance of their repetitive activities;



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implementation of administrative policies), human resources management, and intergovernmental planning – delivered via ministries of planning, finance, labour, and the office of the ISA leaders. These skills and competencies enable the key ISA ministries to establish necessary linkages with their federal and regional counterparts. This also becomes instrumental in laying the foundations for future support to be more effective when additional programs come online.

- Provided Human Resource Support to the Federal Member States:

One of the core challenges that the Interim State Administrations are currently facing is that, they do not have significant revenue to hire appropriate human resource capacity to enable them to perform their functions. While fundamentally the payroll should be covered by national funds, it is not realistic to wait for internal revenue to be sufficiently high to cater for the payment of salaries. Hence, there is a need to have interim support from the donors to pay the recurrent human resource cost for FMS administrations.

Based on initial Capacity Assessment on Human and Institutional Development (HICD), StEFS is providing a support mechanism to each Interim State Administration with qualified Somali personnel, who have been working alongside government officials to develop systems and procedures for performing core government functions. These include basic financial and administration management (including budgeting, knowledge management, development and implementation of administrative policies), human resources management, and intergovernmental planning – delivered via ministries of planning, finance, labour, and the office of the ISA leader. In the project's current capacity, StEFS is providing salaries of the Technical advisors, Officers and Interns (see list in annex 3). The Human Resource Support to the ISAs contributes in various ways, for example:

- It provides a platform for 'knowledge transfer', as the advisors are providing daily mentoring and coaching to individual government officials;
- It offers a definite 'career path' for those advisors/officers/interns, as they become embedded at various levels in the federal and interim state administrations;

The success of the Federal Somalia is dependent on the success of its public servants. Therefore, it is a win-win situation for the newly joined interns, officials, civil servants and advisors in the Federal Republic of Somalia at its central and state levels, as many public servants have attested to.

A 2012 survey¹⁴ in Somalia reported that more than 60 percent of young people intended to leave the country in search of better work opportunities. Therefore, increasing career opportunities in the government enables these recruited advisors/officers/interns to actively contribute to the state-building process towards Federal Somalia.

- Supported institutional mechanisms and coordination structures

The implementation of Somali National/State Development Plans require inter-ministerial as well as intra-state communication, coordination, and cooperation, strengthening the linkages between state administrations downwards to regional and district levels, and upwards to the federal level. Further, within the institutional framework, it requires broad community¹⁵ participation, private sector engagement, donor partnerships in planning, decision-making, and implementation processes. This helps ensuring the optimal level of resource usage, with minimum overlap in the activities and priorities.

¹⁴ Human Development Report Office estimate, cited in Chapter 2 (page 63), UNDP Human Development Report 2016

¹⁵ NGOs, CSOs, private sector, rights groups (women, youth, people with disabilities, indigenous peoples, minorities, etc.)



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- Bridged the gap in Development Coordination: StEFS project used the established aid architecture to improve coordination between development partners and their government counterparts, avoid fragmentation, and remain focused on key government priorities. During this reporting year, StEFS facilitated the orientation on current UNCT and donor programmes and activities to the State Leaders and Administrations from HirShabelle, Somalia's newest Federal Member State. This helped to outline the HSS's strategic development priorities, which further resulted in expanding new and ongoing UNCT and donor programmes to Jowhar and Beletweyne.
- Supported in the development of Administrative management regulation and Organizational Work plans

Draft versions of administrative regulations, termed administrative instructions, were tailored to the local regulatory framework mostly in the areas of procurement, internal budget execution and asset management. Draft versions of administrative instructions are complete and were handed-over to all four-south central federal member states. Extensive sharing of knowledge and mentoring of head of administrations took place for Jubbaland and Galmudug institutions wherein representatives of pilot ministries were acquainted with administrative office procedures in SWS. Fine-tuning activities are still ongoing mostly addressing the inclusion of existing PFM process guidelines/ templates for JSS, SWS, GSS and HSS. Further outreach and coaching is planned in order to ensure full adoption and de facto implementation of administrative instructions.

Drafting of organisation development strategic plans for pilot ministries in all concerned federal member states was linked with the ongoing efforts to establish state strategic plans for the JSS, GSS and HSS Governments. Work plans for the year 2018 were drafted for all pilot ministries. A comprehensive tool to measure and enhance institutional set-ups was developed and applied to selected pilot ministries in JSS, SWS and Galmudug state governments. It was widely introduced and endorsed during the JSS and GSS workshops in December. The final consolidation of current inputs and the fine-tuning of the overall institutional strategic plans securing ministerial consensus will extend into Q1 2018. At the same time, the overall buy-in and sense of ownership of government counterparts was significantly increased by adopting a collaborative approach. Likewise, an institutional development manual was incorporated into the development tool in order to strengthen the capacity for diagnosing and advancing institutional development.

Output 5: Strengthening civic participation and engagement with Interim State Administrations

The sustainability of Somalia's emerging states depends on the synergies between the state administrations and their constituents. Therefore, StEFS's fifth output seeks to increase the support and participation of the broader citizenry, and resources were being provided to the state administrations to establish the mechanisms of civic and government engagement with the regional and district leaders and their communities in various state building processes. The best practices are to be institutionalized in each interim federal state in the years to come. Over the period January to December 2017, StEFS project strengthened civic participation and engagement via the following activities:

- Review of Federalism Citizen Perception survey



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During the year under review (i.e. early 2017), StEFS project supported MOIFAR to share the baseline survey¹⁶ report on federalism in South West, Jubbaland and Galmudug State. An end line survey was being planned during the end 2017, however, it has been put on hold, to have a two-years gap period from its baseline, to see the changes in citizens' perception on federalism. The results of the baseline survey demonstrated that, state administrations can make informed decisions about matters that impact their citizens with an evidence based government performance. It also served as an evidence base to initiate technical and political dialogue on Federalism as a way forward. The end line survey findings, together with the base line, contribute in mapping out the roles and responsibilities at the Federal Government, the Federal Member States and the District levels, to establish a functional inter-governmental administrative relationship. Further, it is going to provide evidence that will later help assess the performance and outcomes of UNDP StEFS programme.

- Women's Civic Participation and Engagement

With approximately 49.3% of current Somali population being female, their civic awareness, and political participation are instrumental in achieving inclusive, and good governance. This is more pertinent in the current Somali context, where the Federal Government of Somalia is preparing for universal suffrage election (i.e. One Person, One Vote Polls) in 2020. Currently, women's representation at national level increased to 25% (24% women MPs in the lower house, and 25% women Senators in the upper House) from the previous 14%. Despite such progress, various bottlenecks are standing in the way of women's rights to participation and representation in certain Federal Member States, where the StEFS project is being implemented. These include: economic and social insecurity, gender-based violence, and environmental vulnerabilities.

- Capacity building of the CSOs led by Somalian Women: During the current reporting year, StEFS project supported a two-days Training for Trainers (ToT) Workshop on Women's Enhanced Role in Mediation and Reconciliation. This was implemented by national partner, namely Somali Women's Leadership Initiative (SWLI), in Mogadishu, on December 3-4, 2017. Twenty Somali women received this training, represented CSOs, district and regional administrations, NGOs and youth organizations. These women are leading similar capacity building workshops in the Federal States (i.e. Jubbaland, South-West, HirShabelle and Galmudug) as well as Puntland and Benadir Region, scheduled for Q1 & Q2 2018. These capacity development workshops are empowering women and women's CSOs to become political leaders, and change-agents.

- Public Outreach and Campaign

- Mass Media Campaign on Federalism: StEFS project collaborated with the Jubbaland State authorities to launch mass radio programs – eight different campaign messages on federalism and good governance were broadcasted to 1,360,633¹⁷ population, 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 an enhanced sense of ownership and increased understanding

¹⁶ It is worth highlighting that, no baseline existed prior to inception of the StEFS project. Therefore, a baseline survey was being conducted across urban centres in Hirshabelle, South West State, Puntland and FGS. It comprised of 1,516 valid interviews, conducted during July-August 2016. Data collection in Jubbaland was challenging, due to the political situation. This survey was jointly supported by UNDP's StEFS and Rule of Law (ROL) project, and the World Bank; and implemented by MoIFA, in consultation with federal and emerging state governments.

¹⁷ Source: Population Estimation Survey 2014, UNFPA Somalia.



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of the state building process among the citizenry.

- **Inter-University Essay Competition on Federalism and Governance:** During the first quarter of 2017, StEFS project conducted a national inter-university essay competition and seminar on federalism and governance. This intervention not only sensitized Somali youth on the concepts of federalism and its relevance in state-formation, but also provided them with an opportunity to discuss ways forward with FGS representatives. Some 300 university students took part in this event, representing 40 universities from three federal states (i.e. Jubbaland, South West, and Galmudug), and Banadir region.
- **Launched Sensitization events**
- **International Women's Day (IWD):** StEFS project supported the commemoration of the 2017 IWD in Galkayo on March 8. A peace gathering was organized at the Awale Stadium, followed by a friendly football match between teams from South and North Galkayo. The event was attended by over 400 participants from both South and North Galkayo, the first of its kind in the past 8 years of continuous dispute between North and South Galkayo. During this event, with the support of the local community, local authorities and International Partners, the women of Galkayo pledged to take lead in peacebuilding process as wives, mothers, and sisters, and holding their men accountable and resort to peace and nonviolence.
- **International Labour Day:** Somalia celebrated this year's International Labour Day (also known as May Day), focusing on youth employment and youth's participation in state-building process. With StEFS's support, the South-West State of Somalia staged its first ever May Day street march, followed by a town-hall gathering – bringing together senior Government officials from the Federal and State level as well as peace committees, CSOs (including women and youth groups), academicians, minority groups, traditional and religious leaders. In a call for action, youths were urged to join in the Government service at the federal/state levels, and further, stressed the need to disseminate job information at the village levels to reduce the rate of illegal migration.
- **Boost Public Confidence through Public Accountability and Information Sharing debate**

MOIFAR, with the support of the project, collaborated with the National Drought Response Committee, and spearheaded a public accountability and information sharing debate on 26th April 2017 at Mogadishu. The objective of the forum (out of 110 participants, 47 were female) was to account to the Somali citizens, the progress made with respect to the drought response and operations thereby enhancing the legitimacy of the Committee and the level of trust between them and the citizens.

- **Established Country Humanitarian Coordination Forum (CHF)**

StEFS project supported the National Humanitarian Coordination Centre (NHCC) to organize the Country Humanitarian Forum (CHF) meeting, the first of its kind in Somalia. Under the leadership of MoHADM, it strengthened the partnerships and collaboration between government and humanitarian actors to mainstream humanitarian coordination efforts towards an all-inclusive response to humanitarian needs. The meeting concluded with the decision to organize one CHF meeting in every month to continue strategic discussion on concurrent and emerging humanitarian crisis. It also agreed to formulate a special working group to provide recommendation and guidance to the CHF.

- **Established Coordination on Drought Responsive**

During the project period, the drought situation in SWS has continued to deteriorate at an alarming rate,



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and has impacted food production, access to potable water, and financial resources in both rural and urban populations. Recognizing these affects, the SWS-MoPIC, with technical and financial support from the StEFS project, led the coordination of inter-agency meeting with humanitarian agencies operating in Bay and Bakol regions on drought response. The participants collectively agreed to form a drought response local coordination committee to ensure ongoing efficient and effective coordination among humanitarian agencies. This has resulted in a voluntary mobilization of resources, which were being delivered to the drought affected victims.

- Regional Engagement Advocacy on the National Development Plan (NDP)

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.

The focus of the StEFS project is not only on supporting the formation of states but to eventually provide support to 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 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.

- Mediated political deadlock:

The HirShabelle Government had resolved its differences with the FGS concerning the National Development Plan. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed with the FGS to that effect, and a joint technical committee would be formed to ensure a coordinated approach to the FGS and HirShabelle strategic development planning process, which is being supported by the project.

- Established Accountable and Inclusive Institutional Framework

StEFS project is providing technical assistance to facilitate CSO involvement in government processes, and in supporting formal public forums for civic engagement. These are fostering government/citizen collaboration (as listed below), that will endure after StEFS completion.



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- Enhances the legitimacy of the Somali Government by building mutual partnerships with its citizens, CSOs and non-state actors;
- Enhances citizens' awareness and engagement in government service delivery;
- Sustains political consensus among regional/district leaders with their constituencies through ongoing dialogue;

1 →	2 →	3
Civic Engagement in Government Processes	Public Accountability Forums	Regular Community-Government Dialogue Forums
It builds functional relations between the Somali Government, and the CSOs, namely the women and youth rights groups.	It brings government and citizens together to engage in a constructive dialogue on specific issues.	It also brings government, citizens, and non-state actors together through continuing dialogue.
CSOs are being involved in multi-stakeholder workshops (at the district, regional, or state levels), contributing to State Strategic Plan development	Town hall style meetings are organized, where annual planning and budgeting processes are shared with the public, to get their inputs and feedback	Town hall style meetings are organized, where state administrations listen to citizens' concerns, and share updates on their works, for example, selection process for regional assemblies, on-going development projects, revenue collection, and service provision
Strategic Plan Document	Citizens' Reports	

StEFS provided technical consultancy and logistical support to ensure public accountability reporting and forum formation. Comprehensive templates for reporting were updated and inputs edited and shaped covering more than 50 ministries in JSS, SWS and GSS governments. This required constant interaction with the UNDP local teams and direct outreach to counterpart ministries from Germany during workshops in October, November and December. Single reporting templates were enhanced into sector summaries aligned with the orientation and parameters given through the state strategic plans e.g. in the case of Jubbaland. Ultimately, two public accountability forums were held in Baidoa (1 day) and Kismayo (3 days). The SWS Government decided to limit the forum to five major service delivery ministries whereas the JSS Government included all ministries and the civil service commission in the presentation to the public. Reportedly, both forums received very positive feedback with plans to repeat such forums in 2018. The inputs for the public accountability reports were also considered useful for advancing the GSS state strategic plan as they expressed planned activities for 2018. Ultimately, these initiatives contributed towards inclusive decision making, downward accountability and kick-starting operational planning processes in all FMSs.

Other Key Achievements:

- Developed Organization structures and Human Resources plans for FMS states and provided basic working environment to FMS selected Ministries/President offices.



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- Facilitated Reconciliation and peace building process in Galkayo which has led to removal of road blockage between north and south part of Galkayo city in 2017.
- Reached political agreement between Ahlu Sunna Waljama'a (ASJW), a catalyst group, and Galmudug State on governance, security and power sharing structures.

Challenges (including Delays or Deviations) and Lessons Learnt:

Challenges, Delays & Deviations

Despite the achievements made during 2017 in the state-building process in Somalia, through continued political reconciliation and capacity building initiatives by the project- StEFS and its precursor project, some challenges continue to remain which affects the project delivery. These challenges range from security constraints to politico-clannism conflict which prevents access to the federal states.

- On the security front, reported intermittent attacks against government establishments continued, with recorded attacks in Lower Shabelle region and Mogadishu. Such regular security threats disrupt work and stymie the momentum of project implementation. In most cases, during the reporting period, national staff were instructed to work from their homes and meetings outside the protected zones were cancelled.
- It should be noted that while continued efforts are being made in the implementation of reconciliations and capacity building initiatives under the project, the inter-clan conflicts and political disagreements at both federal and state levels, and among the federal member states continued to affect the achievement of the projects deliverables. The constant fighting between clan groups in the Galmudug State is a clear example of how peace can be threatened by conflict as decision makers need to spend more time in reconciliation meetings rather than on the state building processes. Notably, it has affected the implementation of peace agreement between Galmudug, ASJW and Galkaio/Mudug regions, as well as the reconciliation of the boundary issue between Puntland and Galmudug states.
- Another challenge affecting project implementation has been, the delays in constitutional review process. It should be noted that while the Provisional Constitution of Somalia established a framework for a federal Somali republic, it provides limited guidance on the distribution of powers and responsibilities between the Federal Government and the emerging federal states. It therefore creates challenges in the assigning of functions to these emerging state structures, while at the same time the states need to assume and assign functions to operate.

The project team and Somali counterparts will continue to increase level of adaptability and creativity to ensure ongoing progress in the peacebuilding and state formation process is made.

Lessons Learnt

The project deliverables as elaborated under the narratives, above, clearly demonstrate the project implementation team and its partners have been able to manage internal and external challenges including delays and deviations. The following are some of the lessons learnt over the period;

- The continuing insecurity and politico-clannism conflicts necessitate a high degree of flexibility on the part of project management to respond to new requirements and shifting priorities as they occur. The work plans must be flexible especially where they concern reconciliation efforts. 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.



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- Another factor that positively impacted the ongoing peacebuilding and state formation efforts was the effective coordination and communication between the project team, UNSOM and other partners. The established relationships have proven to be effective in managing challenges and ensuring collective and constructive engagement in the process. 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.
- Moreover, the presence of the project and collaborative relationships with stakeholders on the ground is important to minimize delays. In the past, due to security threats and restrictions on movement, a lack of presence on the ground where activities are being delivered has resulted in delayed project implementation.
- The principle of “*Somalia ownership*” as incorporated in the design of the SteFS project also contributed to the achievement of the project deliverables. This concept and principle of the Somali Compact was designed in partnership with political leaders from all the emerging members states. The SteFS implementation strategies necessitates that development interventions are Somalia-owned and Somali led. This is in tandem with the first development principle of the Somali Compact which require ‘development is Somalia-owned and Somali led.’
- Closely linked to the above is the participation of the citizenry in the implementation of the SteFS project. The participation of citizens is one of the key lessons in building stable new government structures at any level. Addressing both the supply and demand-side of government has proven a key ingredient to stability and the improvement of state-society relations.

Peace Building Impact

The lessons learnt 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. During the year, the project facilitated MOIFAR and FMS partners to move from a reactive based approach to more proactive based approach in addressing political conflicts and reconciliation process. This included organizing National level consultative forum on Reconciliation, providing training and capacity development support to the partners/ non-state actors on conflict management process and preparing FGS/FMS to address the political reconciliation process such as Ahlu Sunna Wal Jama’a, (ASWJ) and Galmudug State (GSS), Galkayo, Merka etc, pro-actively and in an inclusive way.

The support to convene the National Reconciliation Consultative Conference with an objective to map the conflict in Somalia, brainstorm viable strategies to address the conflicts produced tangible results. The forum brought together representatives from state ministries, community leaders, civil societies, youth, women groups and expert from all federal member, for the first time. The conference stimulated, in the later part of the year, initiation of drafting National Reconciliation Strategic Framework for Somalia, which will provide basis for proactive to support peace building process in Somalia. The project also initiated adapting a conflict analysis approach (particularly in Galkayo: North and South issues) 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 provided a necessary precondition for the realization of peacebuilding and stability impacts during the reporting period.

, the project supported FGS to facilitate an initial agreement between ASWJ and GSS. This will integrate ASWJ with GSS administration on security, power sharing in cabinet and regional assembly seats sharing



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arrangements. This is one of the key milestones towards fostering peace in the region. There are some pending issues and inter-clan negotiation process to be concluded, these will be addressed in 2018.

Catalytic effects

The catalytic effects realized over the period were consolidated and continued to positively impact the peace and state building process in Somalia. The output 2 in the initial Project Document was expanded in 2016 to support the Office of the Prime Minister, which in effect helped initiation of dialogue federalism and state building in later part of 2017, with new government in place. Through continued facilitation and financial support from the StEFS project, BFC was enabled to play a significant role in conflict resolution, mediation and peace building.

Partnership with IGAD played a catalytic role in facilitating agreement between Ahlu Sunna Wal Jama'a, (AWJ) and GSS. During the year, the project, extended its partnership with IGAD to support the reconciliation/agreement process. Initially, the letter of agreement (LOA) between the project and IGAD was to expire by the end of April 2017 and was extended until 31st December 2017. Since 2015, Galmudug has been split between the state authorities and Ahlu Sunna Wal Jama'a, with the state administration displaced to Adaado. The Project supported through IGAD assisted in reaching an agreement between ASWJ and GSS to merge assemblies, constitutions and security arrangements and return the state administration to Dhusamareb, an agreement reached through political dialogue.

Similarly, partnership with the Somali Stabilization Fund (SSF) worked effectively in facilitating HirShabelle Political transition process (Re-election of HSS President). Engaging Inter-Peace, one of the national CSOs, to facilitate Galkayo reconciliation process is another example which played catalyst role in establishing interim peace in the city.

Lastly, new contributions made the Government of Japan and the European Union (EU) in 2017 helped the project to deliver the desired results in 2017. The funding under the new commitment supported activities to strengthen the capacities of FGS/FMS institutions to deliver their mandates.

Gender

Gender considerations remained essential at all levels of intervention of the StEFS project. However, despite the moderate progress achieved at the institutional levels, women remain under-represented at both federal and state levels. In this regard, UNDP through StEFS project has been working closely with UNSOM gender unit on women empowerment issues. The project actively promotes the role of women as peacemakers and as government leaders. The project promoted gender equity and participation in its capacity development and outreach related interventions. Out of 1,964 participants who benefited from training activities supported by the project during the period under review, 609 beneficiaries representing 31.01 percent were women. Juxtaposing the above with the first quarter result which was 20.3 percent, achieved a significant milestone in the promotion of gender empowerment and women's participation in governance processes in Somalia. StELFS also supported women-led rights-based organization to enhance women's civic participation and engagement (see output 5).

Women's representation at national level increased to 25% (24% women MPs in the lower house, and 25% women Senators in the upper House) up from the previous 14%.

During the Q3 and Q4 of 2017, the project-initiated development of Women facilitators on State and Peace building and conflict management process. The women were selected from all FMS of Somalia and were



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provided Training of Trainers(TOT) in Mogadishu. These women facilitators will conduct awareness workshops for different women groups across FMSs in Q1 of 2018.

Proportion of gender specific outputs in Joint Programme ¹⁸	Total no. of Joint Programme Outputs	Total no. of gender specific Outputs
	5	There is no specific output on gender, while four outputs contribute in-directly to gender responsive measures
Proportion of Joint Programme staff with responsibility for gender issues ¹⁹	Total no. of Staff	Total no. of staff with responsibility for gender issues
	10	3

Human Rights

The project and its national stakeholders (i.e. MOPIC, MOIFAR, and BFC) and international partners (i.e. UNMAS, UNSOM, INGOs) among many others directly and indirectly contributed to promoting human rights and protection the Somali citizens including vulnerable groups. At all levels of intervention, the activities contribute indirectly to human rights protection concerns as noted in the reporting period. For instance, the project used its support as leverage to pressurize the FGS to bring boycotted clans and disaffected key individuals onboard. The FGS was able to bring in minority groups that had been politically sidelined and the overall inclusiveness improved. Several reconciliation conferences were organized to advocate for inclusive governance and involvement of minorities, including discriminated groups, in the state formation and peacebuilding process (*See narrative under Output 1*). The project supported the Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development to organize a two-day's workshop (17-18 Sep 2017) in Kismayo, on the Role of gender in peace building and promotion of Human rights training. The Project also supported women rights groups to advocate for their rights in politics during the reporting period.

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.) The outputs per the project documents are not specifically designed to address specific protection concerns. However, all outputs (5) contribute tangentially to protection concerns.
No. of Joint Programme outputs designed to build capacity of duty bearers to fulfil their human rights obligations towards rights holders.	Result (No.) Five (5)

¹⁸ Gender Specific Outputs are those that are specifically designed to directly and explicitly contribute to the promotion of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment.

¹⁹ 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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Other	
Does the Joint Programmes have a national cost-sharing component (i.e. funds and/or other resources provided by the FGS and/or FMS (including in-kind contributions)? (if 'Yes', describe below).	Results (Yes/No) No
Have FMS(s) been engaged in one or more of the following: design, planning, implementation, coordination and/or monitoring of the Joint Programme.	Results (Yes/No) Yes
Describe nature of cost sharing: N/A	
<p>Support to Drought Response:</p> <p>Facilitating community dialogue and conflict mitigation around aid distribution: The meetings held in Baidoa sought to ensure that communities were sensitized about the drought situation and relief efforts being made in the country. More importantly, discussions were held on how aid can be distributed without stoking and provoking inter communal tensions especially in the Lower Shabelle areas where Al Shabbab might still have some presence. When such interventions are undertaken, access of emergency aid to the needy in remote areas will be made easier. This resulted in the distribution of emergency aid being depoliticized, and equitable access assured.</p>	
<p>Communications & Visibility</p> <p>During the quarter under review, several communication products and visibility measures were developed and utilised at various levels of interventions to promote transparency. Some of the specific communication channels and visibility tools utilized by the project during the period are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Brochures/Newsletters:</i> The project already published three quarterly newsletters for the year 2017. The Q4 newsletter is going to be disseminated by February 2018. • <i>Pictures:</i> StEFS collects pictorial memories/evidences of most of its activities. See annex 6. • <i>Banners:</i> Banners that include donor logos were used in all the workshops undertaken during the reporting period (see annex 6 for pictorial evidence). • <i>Media Presence:</i> Several public gatherings organized during the quarter under review were mainstream using Somalia media (TV and Radio) as well as general social media. 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 media coverage for the National Conference on reconciliation process in Somalia can be accessed from: https://unsom.unmissions.org/somali-government-commits-reconcile-and-unify-country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The coverage of the Hirshabelle Presidential Inauguration Ceremony which took place in September 2017 can also be accessed. 	
<p>Looking ahead</p> <p>In the next quarter, the project will continue to build upon the progress made so far to achieve the realization of the following key priorities;</p>	



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- Continue to support the on-going reconciliation initiatives across Jubaland, South west, Galmudug (especially the ASWJ Agreement) and HirShabelle as these are areas with ongoing conflicts among some clans and states.
- Support OPM/MOIFAR to conduct Inter-Government Relations Forum on Federalism and State-building, and support development of the National Reconciliation Framework.
- Support OPM/MOIFAR to organize Seminar/ Colloquium on Peace and Reconciliation in Q1 of 2018, which will provide input and way forward to develop the National reconciliation framework.
- Further facilitate BFC on fact finding missions on boundaries delimitation and establishing BFC sub-offices /representations at the FMSs
- Finalize the Strategic Plans (HSS and GSS), Organizational Structure and Administrative Procedures for all institutions at GSS, HSS, JSS and SWS.
- Facilitate FMS/FGS to organize the civic engagement processes including public awareness on federalization, state-building, and boundaries delimitation at the FGS and FMSs, to encourage active participation with public and community organizations.
- Continue its support to enhance and strengthen the internal capacities of the key FGS institutions (i.e. MOIFAR, OPM, and BFC) and FMSs (i.e. GSS, HSS, JSS and SWS).
- Complete remaining work/support on office construction/rehabilitation to the state administrations



ANNEX 1. RISK MANAGEMENT

Over the reporting period, 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 year, 2017.

Type of Risk ²⁰	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 works 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 MOIFAR, who has retained his post along with his team.
	Update: Continued tensions between inter-clan groups in Hiran and Middle Shabelle effects the legitimacy of the newly formed state (HirShabelle). Ongoing disputes in other established federal states could challenge their legitimacy, as well.	Additional Measures: Working in conjunction with other international actors, inclusive processes are used to facilitate dialogue between disputing groups in the federal states. UNSOM/Project teams monitor 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 MOIFAR, 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	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

²⁰ Environmental; Financial; Operational; Organizational; Political; Regulatory; Security; Strategic; Other.



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	capitals, where StEFS will employ field staff. <i>[Likelihood: Medium; Impact: High]</i>	Mogadishu. In state capitals, StEFS did not employ full time international staff, but rather relied on 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.
	Update: Security threats continue to be a key risk to project implementation.	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.
Project support	StEFS Project Document: Lack of agreement on coordination and cooperation arrangements. <i>[Likelihood: Low; Impact: High]</i>	StEFS Project Document: Agreement with MOIFAR 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 Adado on the proposed project components, all of which have expressed support for the concept.
	Update: Agreement on project priorities has been reached and reflected in the signed Project Document and LOAs with MOIFAR, BFC, OPM, JSS, GSS and SWS. 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 FGS proved to be difficult.	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/MOIFAR will coordinate the federalism process.
Project start-up and personnel	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>	StEFS Project Document: Recruitments 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 in a timely manner.
	Update: There is a lack of qualified human resources at the regional level that affects project work with the government administration and with the field offices. Under StEFS and the previous phase of the project, the project supports the emerging state administrations with local technical advisors/officers and graduate interns. Some of the embedded human resources	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 MOIFAR staff, undertaken regular monitoring and evaluation of services provided to take corrective actions when necessary.



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	<p>themselves require training before they can fully take up their role in developing the capacity of their respective institutions.</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 (DIM), 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. However, in Q1, during the asset verification of project support equipment to BFC office, three out of nine vehicles were not present in BFC office. BFC chairman informed that three commissioners who were custodian of the vehicles are away/overseas, hence BFC cannot get the vehicles for physical verification. During Q2, two vehicles have been returned to BFC and one vehicle is remaining to be returned to BFC office. BFC has also assured that the third vehicle was return in Q3. All vehicles have been physically verified.</p>	<p>Additional Measures: N/A In case of assets missing by the counterparts, the government counterpart needs to take appropriate legal action. BFC, informed Attorney General(AG) office about the three commissioners who were away from their office for months and did not return the assigned vehicle to BFC. The three commissioners were sent warning letters by BFC along with copy of AG letter. This helped to get the three vehicles back to BFC.</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. 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</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 works 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>



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	forms of exclusion — sociocultural, economic and political — resulting in them becoming both victims and sources of conflict.	
Potential adverse impacts on gender equality	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.	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, including in decision-making processes, and targets for women’s representation have been incorporated in the project’s results framework.

ANNEX 2: MONITORING AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES (DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD 2017)

Monitoring Activity	Date	Description & Comments	Key Findings / Recommendations
Project Board Meeting	19 June, 2017	Joint Project Board Meeting for Support to Emerging Federal States Project	The meeting serves as accountability mechanism whereby the project team presented progress made in achievement of each indicators. The financials as well as deviations were discussed. Again, the partners were briefed on the National Reconciliation Conference which attracted high-level representation from all the emerging states and generated a renewed momentum for the achievement of state formation and reconciliation efforts.
	18 Dec, 2017		
Programme oversight field monitoring visit	4-6 June, 2017	StEFS Project Team embarked on a mission to Baidoa to monitor some events and activities in the area.	LOAs were verified and human resource support to Southwest MOPIC and State Ministry of Presidency were all at post and confirmed. Records and basic asset registry exist but needed to be improve as well as introduction of log book to track the movement of vehicles.
Programme oversight field monitoring visit	9-13 Jul 2017	StEFS Project Team embarked on a mission to Kismayo to monitor some events and activities in the area	The mission served as a monitoring and oversight mechanism for the programme to verify ongoing and completed activities in Kismayo and as well as have bilateral meetings with the project counterparts and unilateral discussions on the project progress, challenges, lessons learned and way forward
Programme oversight field monitoring visit	23 April 2017	UNDP Engineering Unit and StEFS Project Team embarked on a mission to Baidoa to monitor some events and activities in the area	The Mission objective was to review and assess the conditions of MOPIC office building and HirShabelle Parliament and to identify opportunities for improvement and areas of renovation needs for the two offices building. The mission gathered all necessary information about the office buildings MOPIC office and parliament buildings in Jowhar, and to identify market rates of construction materials for the calculation of required budgets of these two projects.



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Country Office and Programme oversight field monitoring visit	24 July Adaado	Deputy Country Director and StEFS Project Team embarked on a mission to Adaado to monitor some events and activities in the area	UNDP Deputy Country Director for Programmes, disaster management team and StEFS project team had meetings Galmudug State officials to review the state capacity building and projects UNDP is implementing in partnership with the Federal Government of Somalia in the region. The delegation met with the Vice President of Galmudug State Mr. Mohamed Hashi Arabey and several a high-level government official, including the Galmudug Deputy Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, and officials from the Humanitarian Aid, Disability and Drought Response Committee. UNDP supports the Federal Government to increase its resilience to disaster and drought via several ongoing capacity building projects in Federal Member States. Support to Emerging States Project (StEFS) provided infrastructure and institutional support to new Federal states, such as Galmudug, which lack necessities such as offices, meeting halls and technical equipment to carry out state functions.
Programme oversight field monitoring visit	24 September 2017	UNDP Engineering Unit and StEFS Project Team embarked on a mission to Baidoa to monitor some events and activities in the area	The following findings were gathered from the field visit: The activity of this implementation consists: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of necessary measurement for the re-designing of the revised layout of the 20 offices, two conference rooms and 12 toilets at front side of existing former offices of MoPIC. • Preparation of the revised design with all changes, including shifting of the existing fence wall of residence area of the South West State House. • Calculation of revised BOQ with all details. • Preparation of contract amendment with all additional activities. • Agreeing with the contractor the alignment and measurement of the new fence wall and starting of the excavation of foundation trenches. • Monitoring and oversight of the construction of the foundation of the new fence wall. • It is observed that the starting of new fence wall was done with the accordance of the specification stipulated in the given BOQ.
Programme oversight field monitoring visit	14-18 Sept 2017	StEFS Project Team embarked on a mission to Kismayo to monitor some events and activities in the area.	The mission served as a monitoring and oversight mechanism for the programme to verify ongoing and completed activities in Kismayo and as well as have bilateral meetings with the project counterparts and unilateral discussions on the project progress, challenges, lessons learned and way forward
Programme oversight field monitoring visit	28-30 Dec 2017	StEFS Project Team embarked on a mission to Adaado to monitor some events and activities in the area.	LOAs were verified and human resource support to Galmudug were all at post and confirmed. Records and basic asset registry exist but needed to be improve as well as introduction of log book to track the movement of vehicles.



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ANNEX 3: HUMAN RESOURCES SUPPORT TO PARTNERS (DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD 2017)

SI#	INSTITUTIONS/STATES	TECHNICAL ADVISOR		INTERNS/OFFICERS	
		Male	female	Male	female
1	Southwest	3	-	5	1
2	Galmudug	1	-	5	4
3	Jubbaland	1	-	7	2
4	MOIFAR	4	-	7	3
5	HirShabelle	2	-	4	1
6	BFC	2	-	2	2
TOTAL		13	0	30	13

ANNEX 4: EQUIPMENT, FURNITURE & SUPPLIES PROVIDED (DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD 2017)

SL#	Type of supply (goods, services, civil works or individual consultants)	Description	Expected date of TOR submission	Expected date of contract	Delivery location/Office
1	Desktop Computers-Dell OptiPlex 7020 mini tower desktop computer	IT equipment	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	HirShabelle, Jowhar/Beledweyne
2	Uninterrupted Power Supply: APC Smart UPS 750-UPS AC 230 V	IT equipment	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	HirShabelle, Jowhar/Beledweyne
3	Laptop computer- Dell Latitude E6230 ((Ultra-Portable Size – 12.5” screen) for district based consultants	IT equipment	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	HirShabelle, Jowhar/Beledweyne
4	Laptop computer carrying case	IT equipment	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	HirShabelle, Jowhar/Beledweyne
5	L-Shaped office desk of size 1800x1800x750mm	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	HirShabelle, Jowhar/Beledweyne
6	Oval conference table (wooden)-Cherry seating capacity 8-12, 30mm thick	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	HirShabelle, Jowhar/Beledweyne
7	Conference stacking/meeting chairs in blue fabric, black frame	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	HirShabelle, Jowhar/Beledweyne
8	Executive Chairs - Mid back, large posture curved seat with deep water front	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	HirShabelle, Jowhar/Beledweyne
9	Visitor Chairs - in blue fabric, black frame	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	HirShabelle, Jowhar/Beledweyne
10	Rehabilitation and refurbishment of key offices	Construction	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	HirShabelle, Jowhar/Beledweyne
11	Black and white printer (Duplex and Network) - HP LaserJet Pro 400 Printer M401dn (CF278A)	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	HirShabelle, Jowhar/Beledweyne



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12	Office Sofa Set	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	HirShabelle, Jowhar/Beledweyne
13	Toyota Landcruiser Double Cabin 4WD	Vehicle	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	HirShabelle, Jowhar/Beledweyne
14	Desktop Computers-Dell OptiPlex 7020 mini tower desktop computer	IT equipment	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	Galmudug, Adado/Dhusamareb/Galkayo
15	Uninterrupted Power Supply: APC Smart UPS 750-UPS AC 230 V	IT equipment	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	Galmudug, Adado/Dhusamareb/Galkayo
16	Laptop computer- Dell Latitude E6230 ((Ultra-Portable Size – 12.5” screen) for district based consultants	IT equipment	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	Galmudug, Adado/Dhusamareb/Galkayo
17	Laptop computer carrying case	IT equipment	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	Galmudug, Adado/Dhusamareb/Galkayo
18	L-Shaped office desk of size 1800x1800x750mm	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	Galmudug, Adado/Dhusamareb/Galkayo
19	Oval conference table (wooden)-Cherry seating capacity 8-12, 30mm thick	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	Galmudug, Adado/Dhusamareb/Galkayo
20	Conference stacking/meeting chairs in blue fabric, black frame	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	Galmudug, Adado/Dhusamareb/Galkayo
21	Executive Chairs - Mid back, large posture curved seat with deep water front	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	Galmudug, Adado/Dhusamareb/Galkayo
22	Visitor Chairs - in blue fabric, black frame	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	Galmudug, Adado/Dhusamareb/Galkayo
23	Rehabilitation and refurbishment of key offices	Construction	1/2/2017	31/12/2017	Galmudug, Adado/Dhusamareb/Galkayo
24	Office Sofa Set	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	Galmudug, Adado/Dhusamareb/Galkayo
	Toyota Landcruiser Double Cabin 4WD	Vehicle	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	Galmudug, Adado/Dhusamareb/Galkayo
25	BFC GIS equipment	IT equipment	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	BFC, Mogadishu
26	Office Equipment	IT equipment	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	BFC, Mogadishu
27	Rehabilitation and refurbishment of key offices	Construction	1/2/2017	31/12/2017	BFC, Mogadishu
28	Desktop Computers-Dell OptiPlex 7020 mini tower desktop computer	IT equipment	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	MOIFA, Mogadishu
29	Uninterrupted Power Supply: APC Smart UPS 750-UPS AC 230 V	IT equipment	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	MOIFA, Mogadishu
30	Laptop computer- Dell Latitude E6230 ((Ultra-Portable Size – 12.5” screen) for district based consultants	IT equipment	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	MOIFA, Mogadishu
31	Laptop computer carrying case	IT equipment	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	MOIFA, Mogadishu
32	L-Shaped office desk of size 1800x1800x750mm	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	MOIFA, Mogadishu



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33	Oval conference table (wooden)-Cherry seating capacity 8-12, 30mm thick	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	MOIFA, Mogadishu
34	Conference stacking/meeting chairs in blue fabric, black frame	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	MOIFA, Mogadishu
35	Executive Chairs - Mid back, large posture curved seat with deep water front	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	MOIFA, Mogadishu
36	Visitor Chairs - in blue fabric, black frame	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	MOIFA, Mogadishu
37	Rehabilitation and refurbishment of key offices	Construction	1/2/2017	31/12/2017	MOIFA, Mogadishu
	Toyota Landcruiser Double Cabin 4WD	Vehicle	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	MOIFA, Mogadishu
38	Office Sofa Set	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	JSS/Kismayo/Bu'ale
39	20 Desktop Computers-Dell OptiPlex 7020 mini tower desktop computer	IT equipment	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	JSS/Kismayo/Bu'ale
40	10 LaserJet Printers M!25a	IT equipment	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	JSS/Kismayo/Bu'ale
41	L-Shaped office desk of size 1800x1800x750mm	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	JSS/Kismayo/Bu'ale
42	Toyota Landcruiser Double Cabin 4WD	Vehicle	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	JSS/Kismayo/Bu'ale
43	Office Stationers Locally purchased	IT equipment	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	JSS/Kismayo/Bu'ale
44	Rehabilitation and refurbishment of key offices	Construction	1/2/2017	31/12/2017	JSS/Kismayo/Bu'ale
45	Desktop Computers-Dell OptiPlex 7020 mini tower desktop computer	IT equipment	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	SWS/Baidoa/Barawe
46	Uninterrupted Power Supply: APC Smart UPS 750-UPS AC 230 V	IT equipment	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	SWS/Baidoa/Barawe
47	Laptop computer- Dell Latitude E6230 ((Ultra-Portable Size – 12.5” screen) for district based consultants	IT equipment	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	SWS/Baidoa/Barawe
48	Laptop computer carrying case	IT equipment	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	SWS/Baidoa/Barawe
49	L-Shaped office desk of size 1800x1800x750mm	IT equipment	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	SWS/Baidoa/Barawe
50	Oval conference table (wooden)-Cherry seating capacity 8-12, 30mm thick	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	SWS/Baidoa/Barawe
51	Conference stacking/meeting chairs in blue fabric, black frame	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	SWS/Baidoa/Barawe
52	Executive Chairs - Mid back, large posture curved seat with deep water front	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	SWS/Baidoa/Barawe
53	Visitor Chairs - in blue fabric, black frame	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	SWS/Baidoa/Barawe



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54	Rehabilitation and refurbishment of key offices	Construction	1/2/2017	31/12/2017	SWS/Baidoa/Barawe
55	Office Sofa Set	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	SWS/Baidoa/Barawe
56	Office Internet	Connectivity	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	SWS/Baidoa/Barawe
	Toyota Landcruiser Double Cabin 4WD	Vehicle	1/2/2017	31/3/2017	SWS/Baidoa/Barawe
57	Laptop computer- Dell Latitude E7250 ((Ultra-Portable Size – 12.5” screen) for UNDP-State Formation staff	IT equipment	1/2/2017	31/12/2017	UNDP-SF-Mogadishu-Office
58	Laptop computer carrying case	IT equipment	1/2/2017	31/12/2017	UNDP-SF-Mogadishu-Office
59	Office Chairs (executive chairs)	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/12/2017	UNDP-SF-Mogadishu-Office
60	Shelves	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/12/2017	UNDP-SF-Mogadishu-Office
61	L-Shaped office desk of size 1800x1800x750mm	Furniture	1/2/2017	31/12/2017	UNDP-SF-Mogadishu-Office

ANNEX 5: TRAINING DATA (DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD 2017)

#	Target Group		Dates	# of participants		Title of the training	Location of training	Training provider
	Ministry. District or UN staff	Others		M	F			
	1	Office of President			17-19 December 2017			
2	GSS and UNDP		18 Dec 2017	27	4	Validation workshop for the strategic planning for GSS Ministers	MOG	UNDP
3	UNSOM and OCHA, Federal & state government officials, CSOs and the public		16 Dec 2017	146	46	Public Accountability Forum	Baidoa	SWS
4	Galmudug state house		14-16 Dec 2017	38	62	Community outreach	Balanbale	GSS
5	IOM, UNICEF, WFP, OCHA	Local & International NGOs	12 Dec 2017	75	2	NGO Coordination Meeting	Baidoa	SWS
6	MOIFAR, Southwest, Jubbaland, HirShabelle, Galmudug, OPM, BFC, BRA	December 2017	26	6	0	Ethiopia - Addis Ababa	MOIFAR/UNDP/Addis Ababa University	
7	Galmudug State house		2-11 Nov 2017	15	115	Galkacyo Peace initiative Conference	Galkacyo	GSS



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8		Women Group	7-8 Nov 2017		100	Women Participation in politics	Baidoa	IFTIN
9	MOIFAR, Southwest, Jubbaland, HirShabelle, Galmudug, BFC, OPM		October 2017	25	5	Core Function Skills Capacity Building Training	Uganda - Kampala	MOIFAR/UNDP /Uganda Management Institute (UMI)
10	Office of president		30-31 October 2017	60	30	Promotion of Federalism forum for Dolow and Gedweyne Communities.	Dolow	JSS
11	Office of president		30 October 2017	8	2	Hand over completed Construction of Belet Hawo Customs offices ceremony	Belet hawo, Gedo region	JSS
12	Office of President		26-27 October 2017	60	40	Role of Dolow, Gedo Region youth on peace and state building workshop/Forum:	Dolow , Gedo region	JSS
13	SWS civil servants, CSOs		26 Oct 2017	14	6	Federalism Debate	Baidoa	SSG
14	HirShabelle State of Somalia		23 October 2017	76	17	Inauguration Ceremony HirShabelle President	Jowhar	HirShabelle
15	JSS MOPIC		10-12 October 2017	34	2	Admin regulations workshop for JSS DGs and directors of department	Kismayu	Ministry of Women, Family affairs and Human rights
16	Ministry of Women, Family affairs and Human rights		17–18 Sept. 2017	0	110	Role gender in peace building and promotion of Human rights training	Kismayo	Ministry of Women, Family affairs and Human rights
17	Boundaries and Federalism Commission		9 Sept. 2017	22	5	Boundaries Delimitation and Demarcation stages	Mogadishu	BFC Advisor
18	Boundaries and Federalism Commission		16 Sept. 2017	17	3	Elements of Federal State	Mogadishu	BFC -Hamza
19	Boundaries and Federalism Commission		17 Sept. 2017	17	3	Introduction to Federal State Models	Mogadishu	BFC Hamza
20	Boundaries and Federalism Commission		21 Sept. 2017	175	25	Consultative Workshop	Beletweyne	BFC Team
21	Galmudug State house/ Puntland State of Somalia		2–11 Sept. 2017	15	115	Galkaio Peace Initiative Conference	Galkaio	UNDP, UNSOM and HD



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22	MOPIC, MLA, MOF, MOH, MOPMR, MOI, MOWE, MOYS, MOE, MOPW, MOT, CSC	CSOs	23–24 Sept. 2017	71	19	Communication & Facilitation skills Workshop	Baidoa	MOPIC
23	MOPIC, MLA, MOF, MOH, MOPMR, MOI, MOWE, MOYS, MOE, MOPW, MOT, CSC	CSOs	27–28 Sept. 2017	39	11	Planning & Budgeting Workshop	Baidoa	MOPIC
24	MOPIC, MLA, MOF, MOH, MOPMR, MOI, MOWE, MOYS, FAO, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP, WFP, WHO, UN HABITAT, IOM, UNSOM,	Local & International NGOs	20 Sept. 2017	67	6	September NGO coordination Meetings	Baidoa	MOPIC
25	District Administration, Commission of Refugees	IDPs, Returnees, Host community	12 August 2017	81	19	Workshop on enhancing Peace coexistence among returnees, IDPs and host community.	Baidoa	Baidoa District Administration
26	Ministry of Planning JSS		26–28 August 2017	49	11	JSS Civil Servants M&E training	Kismayo	MOPIC
27	Federal Government, Federal Member States and Office of the President Officers	BFC and BRA	7–12 Aug 2017	19	3	Inter-governmental Relation in Federal System Experience sharing to Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Ethiopian Government
28	Ministry of Interior, Federalism and Reconciliation Staff		28–30 August 2017	21	9	National Procurement System and HACT Training	Mogadishu	Ministry of Finance
29	Ministry of Interior JSS		2–6 July 2017	150	0	Conflict prevention/Mitigation training workshop for Gedo Community leader	Belethawo Gedo region of JSS	JSS
30	ministry of planning JSS		26–30 July 2017	30	10	Strategic Plan and Organizational Structure Development workshop	Kismayo	International Consultant (Jens Rubner)
31		CSOs	23–24 July 2017	121	79	Workshop on drought stocktaking, mitigation and planning.	Baidoa	Ministry of Reconciliation
32	MOPIC, MOF, MOH, MOI, MORDA, MOW, CSC	CSOs	8–9 July 2017	26	7	Monitoring & Evaluation Workshop.	Baidoa	MOPIC



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33	MOPIC, IOM, UNICEF, WFP	Local & International NGOs	20 July 2017	39	5	NGO coordination Meetings	Baidoa	MOPIC
34	Galmudug State house		4–8 September, 2017	15	115	Galkaio Peace Initiative Conference	Galkaio	UNDP, UNSOM and HD
35	JSS Office of President		27–29 June 2017	140	60	Somali federalism opportunities and Challenges	Beledhawo	JSS
36	Ministries of Interior and Ministries of Reconciliation, Offices of the president of the States, Elders/peace Committees, Ulama, judges, and police, Civil Society Organizations (Women 2 and Youth 2)		13–17 June 2017	210	46	National Reconciliation Consultative Conference	Mogadishu	MOIFAR
37	Puntland Cabinet Ministers	Parliament and Office of head of state	2–3 June 2017	71	29	Garowe Puntland Fact finding on national districts statistics	Garowe	BFC
38	Galmudug cabinet Ministers	Parliament members	7–8 June 2017	60	40	Galmudug National Boundaries and Federalism Consultative workshop	Adado	BFC
39	cabinet Ministers	MPs	20–21 May 2017	44	8	Facts finding Mission on Regional and District Boundaries Issues	Baidoa	BFC
40	MOI		30 Apr–26 May 2017	80	70	Ministry of interior Kismayo returnees /IDPs and host community's reconciliation forum	Kismayo	JSS
41	Federal Government, Federal Member States and Office of the President Officers	BFC and BRA	14–20 May 2017	20	0	Federalism Experience sharing to Kenya	Kenya	Kenya Government
42	FGS, Galmudug institutions, Galmudug community leaders, civil societies and women groups.		3 May 2017	118	38	Galmudug 2 nd round electoral state building process	Adado	GSS
43	Boundaries and Federalism Commission (BFC), HirShabelle state officials, Academics, Civil Society, Government agencies, women groups and religion leaders		3–4 May 2017	80	70	National Boundaries and Federalism Consultative workshop	Jowhar	BFC
44	Boundaries and Federalism Commission (BFC), Jubbaland Parliament, Ministers,		8–12 May 2017	45	105	National Boundaries and Federalism Consultative workshop	Kismayo	BFC



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	Office of the President, Women groups, Business, Religious and Traditional leaders and Youth groups						
45	Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs and Reconciliation, Ministries of Planning and International Cooperation, Ministries of Interior, Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water and State Ministries of Presidencies. BFC, Offices of the Presidents of the FMSs, Banadir Administration, OPM	15–19 May 2017	26	0	Inter-Governmental Relations Study tour to Kenya	Nairobi	Ministry of Planning and Devolution of Kenya
46	MOPIC	24-26 May 2017	36	16	JSS Human Resource Managements training	Kismayo	JSS
47	HirShabelle State of Somalia cabinet ministries	2–4 May 2017	30	2	Strategic Plan and Organizational Structure Development workshop	Mogadishu	HSS
48	MOPIC, SWS strategic plan steering committee	2–4 May 2017	113	7	Consultative meeting on SWS strategic plan Implementation Workshop	Baidoa	SWS
49	MOPIC, SWS, International, National and UN agencies	1 May 2017	89	61	International Labour Day	Baidoa	SWS
50	MOPIC, SWS strategic plan steering committee	22 April 2017	19	6	Phase 2 – SWS strategic plan implementation framework	Baidoa	SWS
51	MOPIC, SWS, International, National and UN agencies	27 April 2017	33	1	Coordination Meeting	Baidoa	SWS
52	Galmudug State of Somalia cabinet ministries	23–24 April 2017	30	2	Organizational Structure Review Workshop	Mogadishu	GSS
53	Ministry of Interior, Federal Affairs & Reconciliation, National droughts response committee, Representatives from state level droughts response committees, Federal parliament, Civil Society, University students & Women & Youth groups	26 April 2017	63	47	Public Accountability and Information Sharing debate	Mogadishu	MOIFAR
54	SWS Drought Response Committee, and other UN agencies	27 April, 2017	33	1	Inter-agency coordination meeting on drought response Southwest State	Baidoa	SWS



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55	MOPIC, JSS	15–30 April 2017	-	-	Gedo Federalism campaign through Local FM	Dollow	JSS
56	MOPIC, SWS, International, National and UN agencies	6 March 2017	35	1	Coordination Meeting	Baidoa	SWS
57	MOIFA, FGS, MPs	13 March 2017	68	32	Final round of Inter-University Essay Competition	Mogadishu	MOIFA
58	Boundaries and Federalism Commission (BFC) & federal MPs	12 March 2017	18	2	Consultative meeting on Galkayo boundary issue	Mogadishu	BFC
59	Boundaries and Federalism Commission, FMSs & other Somali intellectuals	27 March 2017	56	2	National Boundaries Issues mapping Consultative workshop	Mogadishu	BFC
60	Office of the Vice President, Ministers, religious elders, community leaders, civil societies and women groups	8–10 Feb 2017	86	14	Reconciliation Conference in Gadoon District	Gadoon	GSS
61	Ministry of planning JSS	26–28 February 2017	31	19	JSS Civil Service Conflict Managements training	Kismayo	JSS
62	Ministry of Education /Office of president	15–16 February 2017	41	10	Essay Competition for JSS University	Kismayo	JSS
63	Office of President JSS	8–11 February 2017	40	10	JSS Civil Service Office management training	Kismayo	JSS
64	MOPIC, SWS, International, National and UN agencies	9 Feb 2017	35	0	Coordination Meeting	Baidoa	SWS
65	MOPIC, SWS, Universities in Baidoa	20-21 Feb 2017	36	16	Essay Competition for SWS Universities	Baidoa	SWS
66	MOIFA, FGS, Universities from Mogadishu, Kismayo, Baidoa and Galkay	27 February 2017	48	20	Phase 1 Inter-University Essay Competition	Mogadishu	MOIFA
67	GSS, MOPIC	31 Jan – 1 Feb 2017	40	10	Regional engagement with Galmudug	Adaado	GSS
Total participants (male and female) in 67 events:			3582	1796			



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ANNEX 6: PHOTO FEATURE (DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD 2017)



GSS-Reconciliation Conference (Gedo, February 2017)



JSS-Conflict Managements training (Kismayo, February 2017)



BFC- Galkacyo Members of Parliament and Senators Meeting at Jazeera (Galkayo, March 2017)



Regional engagement with Galmudug (Adaado, January-February 2017)



BFC-National Boundaries Issues Mapping Consultative Workshop (Mogadishu, March 2017)



Handing-Over of Toyota Hilux vehicle to SWS-MOPIC (Mogadishu, February)



Admin and Office Management Training (Kismayo, March 2017)



JSS-Essay Competition on federalism and government (Mogadishu, February 2017)



GSS, Organizational structure Review Workshop (Mogadishu, April 2017)



Galmudug Presidential Inauguration Ceremony (Adado, May 2017)



HirShabelle Strategic Planning and Organization Development Workshop (Mogadishu, May 2017)



Completion of Civil Service Commission in Jubbaland, (Kismayo, March 2017)



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Somali delegations at the Study Tour to Kenya (Kenya, May 2017)



Somali federalism Opportunities and Challenges forum for Gedo Community Leaders (Beledhawo, June 2017)



Galmudug National Boundaries and Federalism Consultative workshop (Galmudug, June 2017)



National Consultation Conference: Conflict and Peace Mapping in Somalia (Mogadishu, June 2017)



HirShabelle National Boundaries and Federalism Consultative Workshop (Jowhar, May 2017)



Kismayo Boundaries and Federalism Consultative Workshop (Kismayo, May 2017)



Garowe Puntland Fact finding on national districts statistics (Garowe, June 2017)



Somali delegates at the Study Tour to Ethiopia on federalism



JSS Human Resource Management Training (Kismayo, May 2017)



Host Community, IDPs and Returnees Dialogue (Kismayo, April-May 2017)



The Vice Presidents of Puntland and Galmudug at the reconciliation conference on Galkaio conflicts



Civil society delegates representing women's groups following proceedings at the Galkaio peace conference